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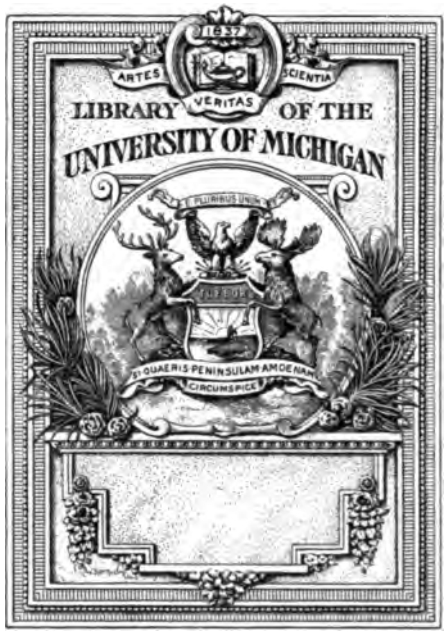

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JOHN BARRETT

Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

FRANCISCO J. YANES,
Secretary.

WILLIAM C. WELLS,
Chief Clerk.

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SEÑOR DON JOSÉ F. GODOY, MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY AND CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES AD INTERIM OF MEXICO IN WASHINGTON.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

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INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

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VOL. XXV. OCTOBER, 1907. No. 4.

It is hoped that all persons interested in the International Bureau and in the MONTHLY BULLETIN will find time to glance through its first few pages of editorial comment. In this way they will be able to gain an idea of the principal features of the BULLETIN and have a bird's-eye view, as it were, of the most recent information from the Latin American Republics. Without appearing to show unwarranted enthusiasm, the Director desires to emphasize the evidences which are coming into the International Bureau every day of the remarkable era of industrial progress and material development upon which the Latin American Republics are now entering. In turn, he is impressed with the inquiries that reach the Bureau from all over the United States, Europe, and South America in regard to the opportunities for building up trade, for making investments, for travel, study, and investigation, for mining, manufacturing, and general industrial opportunities, and for scientific research. There is so much of interest in the Latin American newspapers and magazines and in the reports being received by the Department of State of the United States from its Ministers and Consuls there that only a small portion of the information can be reproduced in the BULLETIN. A careful effort, however, is made to summarize the most important features of Governmental action and material progress.

ECHOES OF THE VISIT OF SECRETARY ROOT TO MEXICO.

While the dispatches in the newspapers from Mexico have given some idea of the extent of the welcome accorded Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States, by the Mexican Government and people, a true idea of the real enthusiasm, cordiality, and magnifi-

cence of the reception can only be appreciated by reading the Mexican papers. Everything was done on a large scale and as if the hearts of the Mexican officials and people were in their demonstration of feeling and interest. Everybody in Mexico City, from President DIAZ down to the lowest peon, seemed to have a personal pride in welcoming the American Secretary of State to their country and capital. Wherever he went, in the city or in the country, whether in a railroad train or in a carriage, there was no mistaking the earnestness of admiration and interest shown by those who tried to see him. Such treatment of the Secretary of State is not surprising to those who are familiar with Mexico. When the Second Pan-American Conference was held there, in 1901–2, no stone was left unturned by the Government and people to make the delegates from every American nation feel at home. Mexico can now be ranked among the first powers of the world, and it takes advantage of an opportunity like the visit of the Secretary of State to prove that it can treat distinguished foreigners with as much éclat and cordiality as can the great countries of Europe and South America. The Secretary of State will never forget the wonderful receptions that were accorded him in Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Chile, Peru, Panama, and Colombia, and now, as a fitting complement to his experiences on the Southern Continent, he makes a memorable visit to the principal Latin country of the Northern Continent. Surely this will give him a familiarity with the conditions and affairs of our sister American Republics possessed by no other Secretary of State of the United States and will serve to strengthen the policy of mutual interest and confidence which he has so successfully initiated.

THE COMING CONFERENCE OF CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The Ministers at Washington of the Central American Republics, Señor Don JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, of Costa Rica; Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, of Nicaragua; Señor Dr. Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, of Guatemala, Señor Don FEDERICO MEJÍA, of Salvador, and Señor Dr. Don ANGEL UGARTE, of Honduras, and the representatives of Mexico and the United States, Señor Don JOSÉ F. GODOY, chargé d'affaires of Mexico, Mr. ROBERT BACON, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, and Mr. A. A. ADEE, Second Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, who cooperated in the preliminary deliberations, are to be congratulated on the Protocol signed September 16, 1907, by the first five diplomatic representatives named for the holding of an international conference in Washington during November, 1907, for the adjustment of questions at issue. A spirit of mutual interest and diplomatic consideration marked the discussions leading up to the signing of the Protocol, which presages a

happy and satisfactory conclusion of the approaching conference. It will probably be held in rooms of the International Bureau which will be specially set aside and prepared for its sessions. This is a fitting arrangement, in view of the fact that the Bureau is as much an office of Central America and Mexico as of the United States.

UNIVERSITY STUDY OF LATIN AMERICA.

The Director of the International Bureau has referred from time to time to the growing interest which American universities and colleges are taking in the study of Latin America. Now comes a report from Prof. EDMOND S. MEANY, of the University of Washington, at Seattle, the principal city of that great Northwestern State. He states that he is giving a series of six lectures on Spain in America at this university before a large class of young men and women. The subjects which he treats are as follows: (1) Establishment of Spanish authority in America; (2) Progress toward civilization; (3) Struggle of the colonists to be free; (4) Spanish American Republics; (5) Spain in the United States; (6) Conclusion, covering (*a*) Intellectual progress, (*b*) Economic growth, (*c*) Political development, and (*d*) Pan-American Congresses. Professor MEANY is to be congratulated on initiating this course, which is sure to be popular. In this connection it should be noted that Prof. RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, of Yale, reports that the Spanish section of that university is growing rapidly and that he is planning a very interesting course of lectures for their study this winter. Prof. L. S. ROWE, of the University of Pennsylvania, has just returned from his extended tour through South America and will take up a comprehensive study of that part of the world with an unusually large class of young men. Probably no man in the United States to-day is better fitted to discuss actual conditions in Latin America than Professor ROWE. He visited every important capital and spent nearly a year and a half in his travels. In a short time Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, of Columbia University, will return from his journey in South America and will begin a series of addresses before the students of that institution.

INTEREST IN THE NEW BUILDING OF THE BUREAU.

The International Bureau is very grateful to the large number of newspapers and magazines that have published portraits of its proposed new building. Such publicity makes the people of the United States and Latin America familiar with the character, scope, and purpose of the Bureau and proves to them that it is an institution which is of practical value in the promotion of greater commerce and

better understanding among all the American Republics. Often tangible evidence in the form of a picture does more to interest the average person than a long description in print. The list of daily newspapers throughout America which have reproduced the photographs of the architects' drawings would occupy too much space, but the BULLETIN takes pleasure in noting the descriptions and pictures published in "Harper's Weekly," the "National Magazine," the "Scientific American," the "Bankers' Magazine," the "Literary Digest," the "American Exporter," "Dun's Review," "*El Comercio*," "Cassier's Magazine," the "Illustrated Sunday Magazine," "*El Tiempo Ilustrado*," of Mexico, "*El Anunciador Peruano*," of Lima, "*Correspondencia del Pacífico*," of San Francisco, and "Modern Mexico," of New York and Mexico City.

PUBLIC DISCUSSIONS OF LATIN AMERICA.

It is interesting to note that many of the large national associations which consider industrial, agricultural, and general economic questions affecting the welfare of the United States are anxious to learn more about the trade relations of the United States with her sister Republics, and have included in their programmes some discussion of this subject in one form or another. The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which met in Washington during the first week of October, invited the Director of the Bureau to address them on "The market for American cotton products and the development of the cotton industry in the Latin American Republics." The president of this association is WILLIAM D. HARTSHORNE, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, and the secretary is C. J. H. WOODBURY, both of whom have labored earnestly for its building up, and who recognize the value of extending foreign markets for cotton manufactures. At the Deep Waterways Convention, Memphis, Tennessee, October 5, 1907, which was addressed by President ROOSEVELT, the Director was invited to discuss "The relation of the Panama Canal to deep waterways and the development of the trade of the Central West with South America." HARRY B. HAWES, one of the leading lawyers of St. Louis, Missouri, and chairman of the programme committee for the Memphis convention, is deeply interested in the promotion of closer ties of commerce and friendship among the American Republics. JOHN M. STAHL, president of the National Farmers' Congress, which met in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, October 22, extended an invitation to the Director to address that gathering, made up of over 2,000 representative farmers of the United States, on "The opportunity for building up a market for American farmers in Latin America and the influence thereon of improved interior waterways."

Mr. STAHL, in his labors on behalf of the farmers of the United States, recognizes that their interests are involved in building up trade with Latin America. In response to urgent invitations to the Director that he should discuss South America, he spoke, on October 9, before the Newark, New Jersey, Board of Trade; on October 15 before the Quill Club, of New York City; and on October 17 before the Chamber of Commerce of Trenton, New Jersey.

VISIT OF BRAZILIANS TO THE UNITED STATES.

It was a great pleasure for the Director of the Bureau to welcome to Washington a party of Brazilians who visited the United States during the latter part of September and the first week of October. There were about thirty men and women and they seemed to enjoy thoroughly what they saw. They were representative of the best class of people from that country and made an excellent impression wherever they went. They came to New York and returned to Brazil on the *Acre*, one of the new steamers of the Brazilian Lloyd Line, and special credit is due to that company for arranging this excursion. It is hoped that more groups of representative Brazilians may come to the United States, for they will receive a hearty welcome. In Washington, they were presented to Hon. OSCAR S. STRAUS, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who made a happy little address of welcome in which he referred to the possibilities of the development of trade between the United States and Brazil. Later they were introduced to Hon. ROBERT BACON, Acting Secretary of State. He received them in the private office of Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State, who was absent on his trip to Mexico. Mr. BACON expressed regret that the Secretary was not there to greet them, and referred to the magnificent reception the people of Brazil gave Mr. ROOT on his trip to South America. He expressed his pleasure, on behalf of the State Department, that a party of representative Brazilians had made this journey in order to get better acquainted with the United States and hoped that they would take back to Brazil pleasant impressions. In the interviews with both Secretary STRAUS and Acting Secretary BACON, Mr. PAES LEME and Mr. GONÇALVES made appropriate responses. After leaving these offices the Brazilians were taken for a view of the White House, being received earlier than usual by special arrangements. Later on they visited the principal points of interest in Washington. The party was in charge of W. A. REID, formerly an attaché of the Bolivian Legation in Washington, and was made up as follows: E. Guichara, Gabriel Botelho Sobrinho, Raymundo Bezerra, Domingos Gonçalves and wife, For-

tunato Meneres, Dr. Arthur Barbosa, Jose Ignacio de Sousa, Jose Porcopio de Araujo, Domingos Soriano da Costa, Guilherme Busch and wife, João Teixeira da Frota, Dr. Josias de Andrade, Antonio Sousa Silveira and wife, Otto Schlvembeck, Col. Jose Piedade and and wife, Luis de Almeida, Julio Matheus dos Santos, Crispim Cellorio, wife, and niece, Alfredo Ruis, Francisco Gomez Nogueiro, wife, and daughter, and Felisberto C. Paes Leme, representative of SS. Lloyd Brazileiro.

In connection with the visit above described, the following letter is published as showing the appreciation of the Brazilians of the attentions they received in Washington:

"NEW YORK, *October 4, 1907.*

"Hon. JOHN BARRETT.

"ESTEEMED SIR: As I am about to return to Brazil, I wish to express to you, in the name of the Brazilian Lloyd, as well as personally, our appreciation of the many courteous attentions which you showed the Brazilian tourists while visiting Washington, such as coming to meet them, going around with them, and presenting them to Secretaries STRAUS and BACON.

"I beg you will also thank His Excellency the President and Secretary ROOT for the courtesies shown us through their kind intervention.

"I shall carry with me very pleasant memories of the cradle of the 'GREAT WASHINGTON,' and I hope the words so kindly spoken by Mr. STRAUS may be realized and that when the history of those who have brought about a closer union and friendship between Brazil and the United States is written, the name of the Brazilian Lloyd, M. Buarque & Co., may appear as one of those who have contributed to this immense edifice of the American nations.

"You who were so chivalrous in your conduct toward us can alone act as interpreter of our feelings of gratitude and appreciation to Mrs. YÁNES (wife of Mr. F. J. YANES, Secretary of the Bureau) for the short but very agreeable hours she spent with the ladies of our party.

"I beg that you who direct with so much dignity the International Bureau of American Republics will count among your friends and admirers the Brazilian Lloyd, M. Buarque & Co., where I hope to have the honor of receiving your orders.

"Yours, very respectfully,

"FELISBERTO C. PAES LEME."

GERMAN-ARGENTINE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

That German business interests are taking advantage of every opportunity in Latin America is shown by the organization of a German-Argentine company, which has for its purpose the development of closer commercial relations between Germany and the Argentine Republic. Its headquarters will be divided into two branches, one in Berlin and the other in Buenos Aires. The Argentine Government evidently looks with favor upon the movement, as it is giving governmental cooperation and assistance to the company. In turn, it has been decided that there shall be established in Germany a permanent exposition of Argentine products.

THE NEW ARGENTINE-ITALIAN TREATY.

The Argentine Republic has set an excellent example to the other nations of the world in signing a general arbitration treaty with Italy. It is especially fitting that these two countries should be parties to a convention of this noble character, because Italians form a large proportion of the total population of the Argentine Republic. If the present emigration from Italy to that country continues, it would seem to be only a question of time when Italians would outnumber those of original Spanish descent. There is an attraction about the opportunities for immigration in the Argentine Republic that makes it the most popular country, after the United States, for them to seek as a new home.

BOLIVIA'S PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT.

The message to the Bolivian Congress of President MONTES contains a very excellent review of the conditions in that Republic for the year 1906. It gives a comprehensive idea of Bolivia's advance in commerce and foreign relations. Its great resources are being appreciated not only by the people of the country but by foreign countries. There is hardly a Republic in all Latin America showing more activity in railroad, mining, and general development. Its foreign trade is advancing with most encouraging figures. In 1906 it approximated $45,347,420, against $35,000,000 in 1905. The greatest export item is tin, followed by rubber, copper, silver bullion in ore, and bismuth in the order named. Present indications point to Bolivia becoming permanently the greatest tin-producing country of the world.

BRAZILIAN RAILROAD MILEAGE.

The railroad progress of Brazil is one of the remarkable features of the present conditions in Latin America. There were in December, 1906, approximately 17,242 kilometers in use and 3,041 kilometers under construction. At the same time surveys had been approved for building 6,683 additional kilometers. In the distribution of the lines it is seen that São Paulo leads with 3,980 kilometers, followed by Minas Geraes with 3,957. After these comes Bahia, Pernambuco, Parana, and Ceara in the order named.

CHILEAN FINANCES AND REVENUES.

In this issue we publish a very interesting review of Chilean business and financial conditions prepared by Mr. ADOLFO ORTUZAR, Chilean Consul-General in New York. It should be read by all those who are following the progress of that enterprising Republic. It discusses carefully the different sources of revenue of the Government and shows clearly the present prosperity of Chile.

THE NEW MINISTER OF CHILE TO THE UNITED STATES.

About the time that this BULLETIN is issued there will arrive in Washington the new minister of Chile, Señor Don ANIBAL CRUZ DIAZ. The Bureau welcomes him to the Governing Board and believes that he will take an interest in the efforts of the Bureau to develop Pan-American commerce and comity. His standing as a statesman and diplomat are so well known that he will not be a stranger to Washington. In this connection the Bureau can not fail to commend the excellent work that has been done in this country for Chile by the present Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. ALBERTO YOACHAM. He has devoted his best energies and much time to interesting American manufacturers and capitalists in his country and in looking after the commissions which his Government has given him.

PLATINUM RESOURCES OF COLOMBIA.

The scarcity of platinum in the world and its great value have awakened particular interest in the platinum resources of Colombia, and in this issue of the BULLETIN considerable data on the subject are published. This information has been largely compiled from reports of United States Consuls MANNING, of Cartagena, and DEMERS, of Barranquilla, Colombia. The demand for platinum is so great and the sup-

ply is so correspondingly low that it is hoped the deposits of Colombia will show both quality and quantity. If these deposits are satisfactory it will relieve the great strain which the scientific and manufacturing world now feels as to the supply. The Colombian Government itself evidently realizes the importance of platinum mining and is taking steps to see that the section of country where it is found is explored and that concessions are granted which will be profitable alike to the Government and the concessionaires. There are few countries in the world which contain greater mineral resources than Colombia and indications point to the investment of a large amount of foreign capital within its borders during the next few years. It is so accessible to both Europe and the United States that it should not seem like a distant land. While the facilities for interior travel are not of the best, still with its navigable rivers and with increased railroad construction it offers an interesting field of exploitation.

THE COSTA RICAN GOVERNMENT AND COMMERCIAL COMPANIES.

The Costa Rican Government is seizing every opportunity to build up its commerce and trade. One of the most important steps recently taken is its approval of the three contracts entered into July 15–18, 1907, with the Costa Rican Railway, The United Fruit Company, and the Northern Railway Company. All of these contracts should result well for the Government and the companies. A decree was issued on July 10, 1907, which provides for free entry into the Republic of various kinds of agricultural machinery and implements. This will surely give an impetus to the interests concerned and is in line with the policy of the Government to develop agriculture throughout the Republic. The last BULLETIN issued by the National Department of Statistics shows that on December 31, 1906, the total population was 341,590. These figures may not seem large, but they show great possibilities of increase of population in the future. Costa Rica has resources to easily support three millions of people.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BANANA TRADE.

One of the most interesting features of the development of closer trade relations between the United States and Europe and the countries bordering on the Caribbean is the growth of the banana business. It has advanced with such proportions that it is now far beyond the most optimistic predictions of ten years ago. If it builds up in the future as it has in the last few years it would seem to be

only a question of time when bananas would become one of the common food products of the masses of people in the United States and Europe. It was not long ago that bananas were regarded almost as a luxury; now they are becoming cheaper even than apples in the apple country of the United States. The great benefit to the Caribbean countries in the growth of this trade is the converting of large areas of apparently useless jungle into most valuable plantations. Thousands of square miles, which five years ago were considered valueless and only fit to breed mosquitoes, are now fruitful sources of revenue in the production of bananas, and towns are being built up all along the Caribbean coast where before there was no life or activity.

RECEIVER PULLIAM'S REPORT ON THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The report of W. E. PULLIAM, Receiver of Dominican Customs, for the first six months of 1907 is full of interest, and the greater part of its contents are reproduced in this issue. The figures show an increase over last year of over $300,000 for the imports and $670,000 for the exports. When it is remembered that the population of the Republic is estimated at something less than 500,000 souls, it means an increase of about $4 for each inhabitant for the full year of 1907.

This is a gratifying indication of prosperity. In August, according to a report of United States Minister MCCREERY, there was opened in Santo Domingo an industrial exposition, which made an excellent display of native products and manufactures and indicated the possibilities of development in that Republic. The Government and people showed much interest in the exposition, and it is a pity that more foreigners could not have seen it.

OPPORTUNITY FOR AN AMERICAN BANK IN GUAYAQUIL.

HERMAN R. DIETRICH, United States Consul-General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, urges the establishment of an American bank in Guayaquil, and points out in a report some salient facts regarding banking conditions. He emphasizes the belief that, when the Panama Canal is completed, Guayaquil will become one of the most important ports of the west coast of South America. As the present population is 70,000, a bank ought to be successful. The banking law of Ecuador is reproduced in this issue.

PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS IN GUATEMALA.

The attention of medical men throughout the American Republics is called to the Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress, which is to meet in Guatemala in the middle of August, 1908. The last gathering was held at Panama in January, 1905. The Guatemalan Government commission, consisting of Señor Don JUAN J. ORTEGA, president, and JOSÉ AZURDIA, secretary, has sent out a circular invitation, a copy of which is given in the BULLETIN, to the medical men in the different American Republics inviting them to attend. As there are many important questions to come before this Congress which concern the medical interests in all countries, it is hoped that there will be a large attendance. It is understood that the Guatemalan Government is making special preparations to entertain the delegates in a fitting manner.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

The message which President DIAZ delivered to the Mexican Congress on September 16 was one of the most interesting and instructive statements issued by that able Executive. A résumé of it is published in this issue of the BULLETIN, and should be carefully read by those who are watching governmental, economic, and financial conditions in that Republic. One notable feature of the message is the announcement that the fiscal revenues for 1906–7 were $20,000,000 (silver) in excess of the expenditures provided for in the Budget, and that, in spite of world-wide financial stringency, the Mexican monetary interests have shown a steady improvement. Another interesting fact is the establishment of a new Agricultural Bureau for the purpose of studying the questions connected with pastoral and agricultural pursuits and disseminating the results of its investigations to the farmers of the country. This step is sure to do much to advance agriculture in Mexico.

EXHIBITION OF MEXICAN RESOURCES IN LONDON.

Mexico is to be advertised in London by an exhibition of its railroad, industrial, and mining activities, which will be displayed in the Crystal Palace May to October, 1908. While this is being arranged by the directors of that institution, and it is not done on the initiative of the Mexican Government, an invitation has been extended to President DIAZ to lend his aid, and it is understood that the Government of Mexico has signified its willingness to cooperate for the success of the exhibition.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION IN MEXICO.

Much interest is evidenced in connection with municipal conditions in Mexico in the decree of the Mexican Government providing for a reduction of municipal taxation in certain sections of the country. There has been much complaint in the past about high taxation, and now the Government is making a very careful estimate of real estate properties and their taxable values in order to make sure that there is no greater burden imposed on the people than is absolutely required for the good of the public service. An official commission has been working for several years in order to bring about this new condition.

PROSPEROUS CONDITIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

Reports from Panama indicate that the Republic is entering upon a period of prosperity and development not heretofore appreciated. It is being realized that Panama, despite its small area, has a remarkable variety of mineral, timber, and agricultural resources and possibilities. As soon as the interior is made accessible by railroads and better highways, there is no reason why there should not be a large increase in the population and in the improvement of the lands and sections which are now practically wildernesses. Many men who go first to the Isthmus to enter the employ of the Canal Commission are leaving it from time to time to establish themselves in some business or agricultural pursuit in different parts of the Republic. That Panama is benefiting from the development of the banana industry is shown by a report of Consul KELLOGG, of Colon. For instance, he points out that Bocas del Toro last year exported 3,212,504 bunches, and that the district surrounding that port has in operation 175 miles of railroad for the transportation of this product and 75 miles in course of preparation.

POPULATION AND COMMERCE IN URUGUAY.

Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, must soon take rank among the large capital cities of the world. It has nearly the same population as Washington, the capital of the United States. The last census, taken on the 31st day of December, 1906, gives it 308,435 inhabitants. It would seem as if Montevideo was getting the chief growth of the country, for it represents nearly one-quarter of the entire population, 1,103,004. Considering the area, resources, and climate of Uruguay, there is no reason why some day it should not support a population ten times as large. The latest full-trade statistics of Uruguay show a foreign trade of approximately $61,000,000

for the year 1905, which was almost equally divided between exports and imports. This is an average of $60 per head, which places Uruguay high in the per capita list of the nations in foreign commerce. Of the countries to the north, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Belgium have the bulk of Uruguay's foreign commerce, while the United States and Italy take a secondary position.

TIMBER WEALTH OF THE ORINOCO.

The latest information from Venezuela would indicate that there is developing a realization of the immense possibilities in the exploitation of the national forests of the Orinoco delta. There are few portions of the world accessible to commerce and the high seas that have greater wealth in timber than the Orinoco Valley. On account of the comparatively close proximity of Venezuela to the United States and Europe, and of the fact that large vessels can approach close to points where great sawmills could be erected, there is no reason why there should not be in the near future a large trade in valuable timber between Venezuela and the United States and Europe. It would be a good thing for the preservation and protection of the forests of the United States if the demand for lumber there were met to a certain degree from Latin American countries. The forests of the United States are being destroyed too rapidly, while those of Latin America would be rather improved than harmed by some thinning out. Although Venezuela has been thoroughly advertised in the political and diplomatic world, its resources are little known or appreciated. It is in fact a country of marvelous natural possibilities.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES ON LATIN AMERICA.

Among the magazines received by the Columbus Memorial Library containing articles dealing with topics of interest to Latin America are the following:

September—"The Outlook;" Three South Americans and their doctrine, being a consideration of the personalities and characteristics of Señor TRIANA from Colombia; Señor BARBOSA from Brazil, and Doctor DRAGO from the Argentine Republic, all of whom represented their countries at the Hague Peace Convention;

"The Engineering Magazine" in which LEWIS R. FREEMAN discusses American trade opportunities and handicaps in South America;

"The Independent" containing a paper by Prof. L. S. ROWE on the era of good feeling in South America;

"The American Review of Reviews" wherein the position of Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic is considered by LEWIS R. FREEMAN, in relation to the development of West Indian commerce.

October publications covering the same ground are:

"The World To-Day" which shows the effect of South American immigration on North American trade; LEWIS R. FREEMAN;

"The Independent," in which the story of Bolivia's awakening is graphically told by Prof. L. S. ROWE, and the same country is described as the Switzerland of America by Dr. FRANCES E. CLARK;

"The Engineering Magazine" showing the bearing of South American copper upon the situation of that metal in the world's industries, by JAMES DOUGLAS; and

"Cassier's Magazine," which contains a sketch of the Bureau of the American Republics and details the work accomplished and in progress under the direction of that institution.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE PROTOCOL.

In deference to the joint suggestion of the Presidents of the United States and of Mexico, the five Central American Republics, through their diplomatic representatives accredited to Washington, met in the Department of State on September 11 and 17, 1907, for the purpose of fixing the bases upon which future peace and lasting friendly relations may be established.

The United States were represented at both meetings by Mr. ALVEY A. ADEE, at the time Acting Secretary of State, while Minister JOSÉ F. GODOY, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, represented his country. These nations were represented in recognition of their friendly mediation and efforts to bring about this meeting of the Central American States.

At the first meeting Señor Don JOAQUIN B. CALVO, Minister of Costa Rica, the senior diplomatic representative of Central America in Washington, was unanimously elected chairman and Dr. ANGEL UGARTE, Minister of Honduras, secretary.

After mature deliberation, inspired by the most conciliatory spirit, the following protocol was drawn up and signed:

"PROTOCOL.

"We, the representatives of the five Central American Republics, having met in the city of Washington at the instance of their Excellencies the Presidents of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States in order to devise the means of preserving the good relations among said Republics and of bringing about permanent peace in those countries, and for the purpose of establishing bases conducive to the attainment of such ends, being duly authorized by our respective Governments, have agreed to the following:

"ARTICLE I.

"Following a formal invitation which, as is understood, is to be made simultaneously to each of the five Central American Republics by their Excellencies the Presidents of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, a conference of the plenipotentiaries to be appointed for the purpose by the Governments of the said Republics, viz, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, shall meet during the first fifteen days of November next in the city of Washington for the purpose of discussing the steps to be taken and the measures to be adopted in order to adjust any differences which may exist among said Republics or any of them, and for the purpose of concluding a treaty which shall determine their general relations.

"ARTICLE II.

"Their Excellencies the Presidents of the Central American Republics shall invite their Excellencies the Presidents of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States to appoint, if they deem proper, their respective representatives to lend their good and impartial offices in a purely friendly way towards the realization of the objects of the conference.

"ARTICLE III.

"Until the conference meets and accomplishes the lofty mission devolving upon it, the five Central American Republics, to wit, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, agree to maintain peace and good relations among one another, and they respectively assume the obligation not to commit or allow to be committed any act which might disturb their mutual tranquillity. To this end they shall refrain from an armed demonstration on their respective frontiers and shall withdraw their naval forces to their territorial waters.

"ARTICLE IV.

"If any unforeseen question should unfortunately arise among any of the said Republics pending the meeting of the conference, and if it should be impossible to adjust it by the friendly means of diplomacy, it is mutually agreed that the parties concerned shall submit the difference to the good counsels of His Excellency the President of the United States of America, or of the President of the United Mexican States, or of both Presidents jointly, according to circumstances and in conformity with the agreement to be concluded for the purpose.

"Signed in Washington, the seventeenth day of the month of September, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

"J. B. CALVO.

"F. MEJIA. "LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE.

"*ANGEL UGARTE.* "*LUIS* F. COREA."

The Minister of Costa Rica, in providing the International Bureau with copies of the protocol for publication, stated that Costa Rica, who maintains the best relations with all her sister Republics, has not taken, nor does she take in these negotiations other position than that of a friendly mediator, not only in San José, where several of the Central American Republics have been represented, but also in Washington, where the protocol has been signed upon the initiative of Costa Rica.

DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE.

The following delegates have been selected by the various Central American Republics to represent them in the conference:

Costa Rica.—Señor DON JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, E. E. and M. P. in Washington; Dr. LUIS ANDERSON, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Guatemala.—Dr. LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, E. E. and M. P. at Washington; Dr. ANTONIO BATRES JAUREGUI, President of the Delegation to Rio de Janeiro and ex-Minister to the United States; Dr. VICTOR SANCHEZ OCAÑA, Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala in Costa Rica.

Honduras.—Dr. ANGEL UGARTE, E. E. and M. P. in Washington; Dr. POLICARPO BONILLA, ex-President of Honduras; Dr. E. CONSTANTINO FIALLOS, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Nicaragua.—Dr. LUIS F. COREA, E. E. and M. P. at Washington; Dr. JOSÉ MADRIZ, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Salvador.—Señor DON FEDERICO MEJÍA, E. E. and M. P. at Washington; Dr. SALVADOR GALLEGOS, Minister of Salvador in Costa Rica; Dr. SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA BEFORE THE QUILL CLUB.

At a banquet given in New York on October 16, 1907, by the Quill Club, an organization composed of representative editors, authors, publicists, and clergymen, on the occasion of its 140th regular meeting, the speakers were Señor DON ALBERTO YOACHAM, Chargé d'Affaires of Chile in the United States, and Mr. JOHN BARRETT, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

The subject of Señor YOACHAM's address was "Chile: A Land of Progress." In dealing with the great financial and commercial development of that Republic, her advancement in educational matters, and the increasing importance of her railroads, he pointed out the failure on the part of the United States manufacturer to take full advantage of the great market offered for northern products. The

speaker was heard with great interest and enthusiasm, and the full text of his remarks will be reproduced in the November issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

Mr. BARRETT, who spoke on "The New Central America and What It Means to the United States," said, in part:

"The coming conference of the Central American Republics in Washington will be one of the most important international gatherings that has ever assembled in North America. If it results in a treaty which will bring permanent peace to that important section of the northern continent, a new era will be inaugurated in the history of Pan-American unity and progress. While it is not possible for me to discuss the political phases of this conference or the different questions which are to be considered, I am at liberty to comment upon what is at stake in the commercial and material development of Central America.

"Few people in the United States realize the vast natural resources of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. A wrong impression of them is often gained by looking at the map. A glance of this kind creates the impression that they are almost entirely in the Tropics, and hence so disagreeably and uncomfortably hot that foreigners can not live there in health, prosperity, and favorable employment. This is a great error. Large sections of these Republics have an altitude above the sea which gives them the temperate climate of the central portion of the United States, without the extremes of cold or heat, which characterize the winters and summers of the United States. Ten times the population now found upon these plateaus could live there under prosperous conditions, and the time is surely coming when all of the higher area of the Central American Republics will be thickly settled.

"Then, again, it is a mistake to consider the area of the lower districts along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts as nothing but an impenetrable jungle, useless for general purposes of material exploitation. The time is coming when the entire jungle area from Mexico south to Colombia, on both Atlantic and Pacific sides, will be practically cleared away, to be occupied by banana, sugar, and other plantations, which will bring vast wealth and a larger population to Central America. When the principles and methods of sanitation are applied to the so-called Mosquito Coast, which are now so successful in Panama, there will be a wonderful transformation. Just as scores of millions of people live in tropical Asia under the sanitary conditions developed by the British Empire, so can they find homes in Central America when modern methods are applied.

"These Central American Republics possess a wealth of agricultural products, mineral resources, and timber that will invite the investment of great sums of American and European capital; railroads

will be built in all directions through them; new towns will spring up; immigration will pour into them from different parts of the world, and steamship connections with the United States, Europe, and South America will be increased and improved, provided the Washington Conference has a successful issue. It is a safe prediction that if all of the countries sign a convention that has the moral support of both the United States and Mexico, not only the United States but all the world will be surprised by the commercial, material, economic, educational, social, and general development of the Central American States. This does not mean that they have not been going ahead, and that they are not now worthy of close study on the part of those who want to know more about the possibilities of our sister Republics, but what they have done in the past will be nothing to the achievements of the future if permanent peace becomes assured."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

FOREIGN COMMERCE FIRST HALF OF 1907.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Argentine Republic, published in the latter part of August, 1907, No. 134 of the bulletin entitled "Argentine Foreign Trade," containing the figures relating to the commercial intercourse of the nation during the first half of 1907 as compared with the same period of 1906.

The total imports during the first six months of 1907 amounted to $130,561,685 gold, as compared with $117,508,381 gold in the first half of the preceding year, an increase of $13,053,304 gold. The total of exports was represented by a value of $185,344,453 gold, while during the same period of 1906 they amounted to only $154,766,110 gold, an increase in 1907 of $20,668,343 gold.

The figures relating to the imports subject to duty and to those admitted free are highly suggestive and give an idea of the development of public works and agriculture, as it is well known that the majority of articles on the free list is composed of the various materials for construction and for agricultural and railroad purposes.

During the first half of 1907 the value of imports subject to duty amounted to $81,807,348 gold, i. e., $1,763,909 gold less than in the same period of the previous year, whose amount was $83,570,357 gold. The imports free of duty amounted to $48,754,337 gold against $33,836,124 gold in the first half of 1906, or an increase of $14,817,223 gold in the first six months of 1907.

An increase has also been recorded in the exports free of duty, being represented in the first half of 1907 by $185,433,585 gold against $164,766,110 gold in 1906.

The United Kingdom appears the first in the list of countries of origin, with a value of $46,173,241 gold, an increase of $8,567,677 gold over the first half of 1906. Germany is second, with $21,037,876 gold, an increase of $3,275,325 gold, followed by the United States with $17,022,139 gold, a decrease of $966,129 gold. France is credited with $12,287,851 gold; Italy, with $11,198,660; Belgium, with $7,162,223; Spain, with $3,202,982; Brazil, with $3,195,214; Uruguay, with $1,502,127; Holland, with $709,715; Paraguay, with $542,189; Sweden, with $511,065; Austria-Hungary, with $457,014; Cuba, with $251,985; Chile, with $163,582; Peru, with $90,613; Bolivia, with $76,599; Africa, with $7,881, and Portugal, with $3,970.

The import item showing the largest increase is recorded under the head of traction machinery, for which an advance of $12,365,281 is noted as compared with 1906 (first half), the total importations being valued in the first six months of 1907 at $25,909,453. This classification includes 262 locomotives as against 55 in 1906; 258 tram coaches, as compared with 65, and railway wagons and coaches to the number of 2,805 as against 811 in the corresponding period of 1906. Imports of electrical machinery advanced in value from $1,089,641 to $1,621,263. Paper and its manufactures show an increase of $165,124; wood and manufactures thereof, an advance of $50,057, while silk imports increased only to the amount of $2,544. Wool, cotton, and other textiles declined greatly, nearly $5,000,000 decrease being noted in these items.

Imports of live animals increased $157,663; foodstuffs, $1,614,953; vegetables and cereals, $90,439; oils, $704,590; chemical and pharmaceutical products, $322,514; agricultural machinery, $12,365,281; paper and manufactures thereof, $82,736, and paints, etc., $28,476.

The principal countries of destination during the period under review were: France, $24,077,779; Germany, $22,727,505; United Kingdom, $20,386,587; Belgium, $18,556,236; United States, $6,523,287; Brazil, $6,420,701; Italy, $2,464,566; Holland, $2,364,706; Uruguay, $3,028,591; Chile, $1,043,659; British colonies, $1,632,679; Africa, $1,055,928. The values of exports sent to other countries were as follows: Austria-Hungary, $973,477; Switzerland, $853,125; Spain, $756,543; Peru, $529,565; Bolivia, $493,952; Canada, $400,171; China, $301,145; Norway, $277,627; Russia, $206,107; Portugal, $127,198; Sweden, $156,166; Japan, $83,400; Cuba, $99,527; Ecuador, $19,170; Dutch colonies, $19,756; Turkey, $19,891; Denmark, $16,977; Australia, $43,330.

The quantities of the products shipped during the first half of 1907 were as follows: Wheat, 2,151,830 tons; linseed, 607,948 tons; maize, 354,548 tons; bran, 53,049 tons; oats, 106,037 tons; flour, 62,359 tons; fodder, 19,202 tons; sugar, 39 tons; quebracho logs, 177,952 tons; quebracho extract, 26,928 tons; frozen beef, 63,551

tons; wool, 88,884 tons; sheepskins, 12,373 tons; salted cowhides, 6,416 tons; dried cowhides, 6,380 tons; jerked beef, 6,416 tons; lard, 1,394 tons; tallow, 13,579 tons; pork, 899 tons; and frozen mutton, 1,327,348 tons.

The following table shows the exports of wheat, linseed, and maize during the first six months of 1907, as compared with the same period of 1906:

	First six months of—	
	1907.	1906.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Wheat	2,151,830	1,822,387
Linseed	407,948	324,636
Maize	354,548	741,120

The following were the destinations of exports during the first half of 1907: England, 1,311,077 tons of frozen mutton, 58,327 tons of frozen beef, 7,841 tons of wool, 6,919 tons of tallow, 246,477 tons of wheat, 22,506 tons of linseed, 38,503 tons of maize, 26,754 tons of oats, and products in less quantities; France, 18,085 tons of frozen mutton, 37,097 tons of wool, 10,751 tons of sheepskins, 34,611 tons of wheat, 28,008 tons of linseed, 19,839 tons of maize, and other products; Belgium, 11,844 tons of wool, 6,268 tons of salted cowhides, 260,031 tons of wheat, 61,682 tons of linseed, 29,323 tons of maize, 6,488 tons of bran, 24,232 tons of oats, etc.; Germany, 23,235 tons of wool, 8,124 tons of salted cowhides, 174,767 tons of wheat, 94,282 tons of linseed, 15,665 tons of maize, 39,397 tons of bran, 6,806 tons of oats, 22,613 tons of quebracho logs, 3,083 tons of quebracho extract, etc.; Holland, 204,135 tons of wheat, 21,059 tons of linseed, 8,535 tons of oats, etc.; Brazil, 134,290 tons of wheat, 1,405 tons of maize, 48,644 tons of flour, 13,439 tons of fodder, 38 tons of sugar, and 1,776 tons of jerked beef.

BANK STATEMENT, JUNE 30, 1907.

A communication received from the Department of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic, dated July 31, 1907, contains a statement published by the Minister of Finance, showing the situation of 15 of the Argentine banks on June 30, 1907. Their total deposits on that date amounted to $25,855,911 gold and $730,379,983 paper; discounts and loans, $41,265,427 gold and $601,073,350 paper; cash on hand, $36,619,930 gold and $253,074,195 paper.

Following is the statement referred to:

Banks.	Deposits.		Discounts and loans.		Cash on hand.	
	Gold.	Paper.	Gold.	Paper.	Gold.	Paper.
Alemán Transatlántico	$1,067,528	$27,738,836	$4,774,369	$28,094,896	$1,514,885	$6,833,773
Anglo Sudamericano (formerly Tarapacá)	555,903	9,156,555	1,862,026	18,807,016	161,597	2,363,761
Británico de la América del Sur	1,246,364	33,941,947	3,734,092	30,939,606	1,542,478	6,720,951
Español del Río de la Plata	5,417,763	116,524,827	6,474,951	63,952,057	6,294,005	45,532,491
Francés del Río de la Plata	4,637,351	45,508,000	5,627,419	41,773,382	3,735,440	12,880,415
Galicia y Buenos Aires	16,405	3,492,881	36,521	5,517,278	68,032	1,747,730
Germánico de la América del Sur	196,683	3,161,373	1,707,734	5,380,881	421,100	3,802,828
Habilitador		138,276		169,675		119,861
Italia y Río de la Plata	2,251,040	72,091,217	3,615,214	51,578,619	4,943,380	16,402,846
Londres y Brazil	660,695	8,811,311	2,919,285	5,824,891	730,502	2,763,283
Londres y Río de la Plata	7,216,289	131,395,612	6,743,925	76,884,476	4,340,270	63,061,371
Nación Argentina	1,290,518	193,879,650	1,403,956	179,301,879	11,306,299	76,118,305
Nuevo Italiano	592,901	21,724,953	1,292,396	16,893,488	769,077	5,409,761
Popular Argentino	127,989	7,929,158	3,863	13,320,812	188,069	2,960,554
Provincia de Buenos Aires	579,082	55,386,352	1,069,616	42,540,594	604,796	16,356,265
Total	25,855,911	730,379,983	41,265,427	601,079,350	36,619,930	253,074,195

THE POPULATION OF BUENOS AIRES ON MAY 31, 1907.

According to statistics published in the monthly municipal bulletin for June, 1907, the population of the city of Buenos Aires on May 31, 1907, was 1,102,155 inhabitants.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL TERRITORIES.

The Argentine Senate has approved a bill prepared by its committees on public works and agriculture for the development and exploitation of the National Territories. The principal rivers are to be made navigable by the construction of canals and communication is to be established between the various sections by means of new railway lines, while settlers and immigrants are to be encouraged through the adoption of an improved system for the sale of lands suitable for pasturage and agriculture.

PORT IMPROVEMENTS AT BUENOS AIRES.

A bill presented to the Argentine Congress by the Executive has for its purpose the enlargement of the port of Buenos Aires, the cost of the work to be limited to $25,000,000 gold.

The rapid increase of commerce was not foreseen when the present plans of the port were adopted, and it was supposed that all requirements for a period of fifty years had been met. Numerous proposals have been made since the completion of the existing port for increasing its capacity, for improving the access to it and to Rosario, also for preventing the silting up of the bed of the river near the port.

The bill in reference provides for plans to be submitted by hydraulic engineers of the world, covering the necessities of the case, and when choice has been made of the most suitable, tenders will be invited for carrying it into execution.

The Government is empowered by the terms of the bill to expend $1,500,000, paper in dredging one of the entrance channels to the depth of from 24½ to 26 feet.

REGULATION OF RAILWAYS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has received through the Department of State of the United States a project of law relating to future railway concessions and to existing railways in the Argentine Republic, furnished by Mr. A. M. BEAUPRÉ, United States Minister at Buenos Aires.

As presented by Deputy EMILIO MITRÉ to the Argentine Congress on August 6, 1907, the three principal objects of the bill are to make general regulations for all future concessions; to establish uniformit in the privileges granted to railway companies and as regards Gove ment control of their tariffs; and to impose a fixed percentage tax their net profits in exchange for their exemption from taxation from customs duties upon materials for construction and oper

The bill provides that until 1947 (when the privileges gran the Southern Railway will cease) all materials imported fo railways will be free from duties, in consideration of an ann ment of 3 per cent upon the net profits, which will also free pany from the national, provincial, and municipal taxes. ing companies may, within six months from the promu the law, declare their option to avail themselves of the provided that they agree to pay the tax and consent to to the operation of article 9 of the bill, which decl National Executive shall fix the tariffs when the gros railway have in three successive years exceeded 17 pe capital in shares and debentures, the working expense to 60 per cent of the receipts and not to include persons paid by the company abroad. For these pu will be fixed by the Executive when the line is op be increased without its consent.

If the existing companies do not declare suc months they will be subject, at the expiration privileges, to the payment of all taxes and duties tions of the law in other respects. In this wa ileges and obligations will be established at t years at the latest. Afterwards the privileges by payment of a tax of 3 per cent on profits

The minister says that it is quite probable session of Congress there will be some railwa the fundamental idea of Mr. MITRÉ's projec

The MONTHLY BULLETIN for September, 1907, noted the various privileges enjoyed by the railway companies operating under the laws of the Republic.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND GERMANY.

According to a communication from the French Consulate at Bahia Blanca published in the "*Moniteur Officiel*" of September 19, 1907, the Minister of Finance of the Argentine Republic has been informed by the Argentine Legation at Berlin of the organization of a company—the "Germano-Argentina"—for the development of commercial relations between Germany and that country. Industries, immigration, and in general everything contributing to the development of the exchange of products between these countries will receive attention.

The headquarters of this company will be in Berlin and Buenos Aires. Samples of all products of interest to German merchants or business men will be exhibited in a museum. Among the names of the founders of this company is that of a former minister plenipotentiary of the German Empire at Buenos Aires, as well as of bankers and merchants who have formerly been engaged in business with the Republic, and who are in consequence well acquainted with the country.

The Argentine Government is so convinced that this enterprise will be of great advantage to the Republic that it has decided to subsidize it, and will besides grant every necessary facility to assure its success. With this object in view, the Ministry of Finance will assume all expenses for the establishment of the permanent exposition of Argentine products in Germany.

ARBITRATION TREATY WITH ITALY.

On September 18, 1907, the general arbitration treaty between the Argentine Republic and Italy was signed at The Hague by the delegates of the respective nations to the Peace Conference.

The trade relations between the two countries are very close and of great importance. A number of Italian subjects have colonized in the Argentine Republic, and among the signers were Argentine citizens of Italian descent.

WOOL EXPORTS IN 1906.

Total wool shipments from the Argentine Republic during 1906 are reported by the National Statistics Bureau as 149,110 tons, as compared with 191,007 tons in 1905.

BOLIVIA.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1906.

Statistics issued by the Bolivian Government in August, 1907, report the total value of foreign commerce of the Republic for the year 1906 as 90,714,841 *bolivianos* (approximately $45,347,420), as compared with 69,930,411 *bolivianos* ($35,000,000) in the preceding year.

Export valuations are given as 55,654,515 *bolivianos* ($27,827,258), against 42,060,869 *bolivianos* ($21,030,435) in 1905, and imports figured for 35,087,325 *bolivianos* ($17,543,662), as compared with 27,869,541 *bolivianos* ($13,964,770) in the previous year. An increase of more than 13,000,000 *bolivianos* ($6,500,000) is thus shown in exports and of over 7,000,000 *bolivianos* ($3,500,000) in imports in the later period.

The principal articles exported and their respective valuations are reported officially as follows:

	Bolivianos.		Bolivianos.
Silver bullion and ore	4,786,752.51	Bismuth	1,155,472.60
Gold	36,984.00	Rubber	10,612,848.44
Tin	35,248,245.68	Sundries	497,327.00
Copper	3,316,885.36		

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN 1907.

According to information furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by Señor DON IGNACIO CALDERON, the Minister from Bolivia at Washington, the shipments of merchandise from the ports of New York and San Francisco to Bolivia during the first nine months of 1907 were valued at $2,219,018.58. For the first of the half year these valuations were $1,511,241.73.

The ascending scale followed by the receipts of United States wares in Bolivia is shown by the statement that in 1905 the total valuation was given at $1,720,000 and in 1906 from the ports of New York and San Francisco alone shipments to Bolivia aggregated $1,136,603.91 in value.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT MONTES.

On the occasion of the opening of the regular sessions of the Bolivian Congress, on August 6, 1907, President MONTES presented his message for the year 1906, reviewing the governmental administration of the Republic during said year. A perusal of this interesting document gives an exact idea of the remarkable development of the commerce, industry, and agriculture of the country.

The international relations during the year were most satisfactory. Special conventions were signed with Brazil and Chile for the settlement of the boundary questions. The friendly suggestion made by the Argentine Government for the agreement with Paraguay

of the basis of an arbitration treaty has been accepted. An agreement has been made with Chile for the designation of the Permanent Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague to settle all differences that may arise from the interpretation and enforcement of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship of October, 1904, and it has been resolved by common consent, after taking into consideration the interests of both parties, to rectify in the points of Chajmuco and Collahuasi the boundary line fixed in said treaty; the settlement regarding the payment of the guaranty of railroads has been satisfactorily carried through. In respect to the Arica-La Paz Railroad, which is one of the important points of the treaty of October, 1904, the message states that the work of construction is being executed with the necessary impulse.

For the furtherance of the conditions of the Petropolis Treaty a protocol has been signed with the Republic of Brazil for the verification of the River Verde, and another for the demarcation of the boundary line; it has also been agreed with said Republic to extend for the period of one year the functions of the arbitration tribunal created by said treaty of Petropolis, the stipulations of which will be fulfilled as soon as the special treaty of commerce and navigation is signed, and the construction of the Madera-Mamore Railroad is completed. In reference to this line, the message announces that in April, 1907, the chief engineer and the manager-general of the company held an interview in San Antonio for the purpose of preparing the preliminary works. The company was formed with British capital.

The conventions signed with the Argentine Republic for the construction of railways are being enforced, and a protocol has been signed providing for the connection in Tupiza of the Bolivian line that is being constructed from Oruro, via Potosi, and the Central Northern of the Argentine Republic, which, about May, 1908, will reach the Bolivian border, according to recent estimates.

The boundary question with Peru, submitted to the decision of the Argentine Government, is nearing its settlement, which, it is hoped, will be satisfactory to both parties. In all other respects the relations between the two nations are most cordial, and the Peruvian Government has ordered the opening of the port of Ilo, after having been fitted adequately for the necessities of commerce, and the construction of a railroad to Moquegua with a branch on the Arequipa-Mollendo line for Bolivian traffic.

With the other nations of the world the most perfect and friendly relations are maintained, which tend to increase the commercial movement of the Republic.

Accepting the invitation of the Dutch Government, Bolivia sent to The Hague the envoys that represented the Republic in the Second International Peace Conference held at that capital.

Referring to the incident with the Holy See, President MONTES says:

"The attitude assumed by His Holiness Pope Pius X, by reason of the adoption of the amendment to Article II of the Constitution, and of the passage of the law abolishing the ecclesiastical privileges, and of the bills relating to the establishment of civil marriage * * * afflicted our sincerely Christian feelings, free from any partiality for any sect or denomination; but it did not, in the least, cause any hesitation in the duty sworn before the National Representatives, as a condition for the exercise of power, to uphold and defend the Constitution and the law. * * * The Executive notified the Pope, in a respectful manner and through the Foreign Office, that the Bolivian Congress does not share with anybody its high power of enacting the laws which it deems best for the government of the nation, and that, as it can not tolerate, in any wise, the ignoring of the principal powers of the national sovereignty, it had issued the letter of recall of the diplomatic representative we had accredited near the Holy See."

The internal affairs of the country were administered within the prescriptions of law and the proper functions of the Executive, and public order was preserved, its beneficial influence being noted in the increasing development of the finances, commerce, and industry, as well as in the enjoyment of all rights.

There has been a remarkable increase in the movement of the postal and telegraph services, making necessary the introduction of several improvements. In the postal service, several new offices have been established, and various subpost-offices have also been created in different parts of the Republic. In the telegraph service various lines have been repaired and reconstructed, and several new ones are under process of construction. Five wireless-telegraph stations will be opened during 1908. The adherence of Bolivia to the International Telegraphic Convention, signed at St. Petersburg in 1875, is being negotiated in London.

The construction and repair of roads received a great impulse during the year, and several sections of important highways in different departments will be completed in 1907.

The work of railroad construction is being carried on with great activity. The line from Oruro to Potosi will be completed in 1907, and special preference is given to the construction of the Tupiza-Potosi Railway, in order to connect it with the Argentine Central, in accordance with the agreements recently signed at Buenos Aires. The Eastern Bolivia Development Company (*Sindicato Fomento del Oriente Boliviano*) will very soon open to traffic the railroad from a point in the Paraguay River to Santa Cruz, and it has applied for the

necessary authorization to build branch lines from the main road to different points.

The financial situation is most satisfactory and it is an evident proof of the prosperity of the country, whose purchasing power is increasing every day. In support of this assertion, President MONTES cites the following figures:

"In 1904 the estimate of revenues amounted to 6,000,000 *bolivianos;* that of the year 1907 is 13,000,000 *bolivianos*, and the proposed budget for 1908 estimates the revenues at 16,000,000 *bolivianos*.

"The foreign trade in 1904 amounted to 52,601,988.76 *bolivianos;* in 1905, to 69,930,411 *bolivianos;* in 1906, to 90,714,841.15 *bolivianos*, and it may be stated with certainty that in 1907 it will reach the sum of 110,000,000 *bolivianos*.

"The banking institutions had in 1904 a capital, exclusively national, of 7,543,540 *bolivianos;* in 1905, of 8,560,866 *bolivianos;* in 1906, of 10,164,127 *bolivianos*, and on June 30, 1907, of 13,500,000 *bolivianos*.

"The capital of the foreign banks in the country was in 1906 of 1,904,803 *bolivianos*, and on June 30, 1907, 2,491,273 *bolivianos*.

"The deposits in the different banks of the Republic during the years in reference were as follows: 1904, 6,445,737 *bolivianos;* 1905, 6,921,546 *bolivianos;* 1906, 12,244,834 *bolivianos*, and 1907, 15,839,326 *bolivianos*."

In reference to the public debt, the message states:

"In accordance with the law of October 30, 1906, the conversion of Government bonds was effected, new certificates bearing 8 per cent interest, instead of the old ones at 10 per cent, having been issued and sold at par.

"The negotiation of the internal debt has been arranged, the inscription of which reached in June 30, 1907, the amount of 4,346,529.28 *bolivianos*, and for which, in accordance with the law relating thereto, bonds bearing 3 per cent interest for 1 per cent and amortization will be issued in January, 1908. These bonds have already been printed in London."

Public instruction received the special attention of the Government, and improved considerably during the year. Government students were sent abroad to study in the United States and in Europe. Ambulant schools were established for the education and instruction of Indians. These schools comprise at present a territorial extension of 30 leagues, and are attended to by eight teachers.

After some adverse years in agriculture, the crop of 1906 was very satisfactory throughout the Republic. The President urges in his message the adoption and introduction of important improvements in this branch, such as the importation of modern machinery, establishment of an irrigation system, etc. For this purpose well-

boring machines have already been ordered from abroad. During 1907, the building for the Practical School of Agriculture in Tarija will be completed, and in Cinti a school of viticulture will be organized. A normal station for agricultural experiments and for the reproduction of several races and species of useful animals will be established in Cochabamba. In La Paz a meterological observatory and a garden of acclimatization and experimental grounds will be established, in connection with which there will be a veterinary school.

BANK STATEMENT, JUNE 30, 1907.

The status of the five banks of issue operating under the laws of Bolivia on June 30, 1907, is reported officially as follows:

	Capital.	Cash on hand.
	Bolivianos.	*Bolivianos.*
National of Bolivia	5,000,000	4,254,423.66
Francisco Argandoña	3,500,000	2,553,940.10
Industrial	2,500,000	1,545,383.99
Agricultural	1,700,000	1,008,890.17
Mercantile	800,000	407,737.01
Total	13,500,000	9,770,364.93

The cash balance covers gold, silver, and nickel deposits, also revenue stamps and bonds.

The last-named bank is of recent creation, being inaugurated with a capital of 800,000 *bolivianos*.

TRANSIT OF MERCHANDISE THROUGH MOLLENDO, PERU, IN 1906.

"*El Peruano*," the official publication of the Republic of Peru, contains in its issue for June 13, 1907, the report for 1906 of the customs agent of Peru in La Paz, Bolivia, according to which the transit of imports and exports for Bolivia through Mellendo, Peru, during the period covered by the report was represented by the following figures: Imports, £734,889 2s. 02d.; exports, £333,299 7s. 27d.; general total, £1,068,188 9s. 29d. The revenue derived by Bolivia from this important traffic amounted to 1,573,872.50 *bolivianos*, not including the month of December, the figures for which are still unknown, while in 1905 it only reached the sum of 1,124,686.54 *bolivianos*, an increase in 1906 of 449,185.96 *bolivianos*.

BRAZIL.

COFFEE CROP OF 1907.

The final official figures for the coffee crop of Brazil for the year ending June 30, 1907, show that the total entries in all Brazil reached 20,409,180 bags, representing an increase over the previous year of 9,353,802 bags, or 84.6 per cent, and an amount over the average for

the past four years of 8,948,797 bags, and exceeding the previous banner crop of 1901–2 by 4,132,715 bags, or 25.4 per cent.

Of the crop, there have been shipped to foreign ports a total of 17,702,329 bags, or 6,745,931 bags more than last year. Of the total shipments, the United States took 6,520,323 bags, or 36.9 per cent of the crop, as compared with 5,068,472 bags, or 46.2 per cent of the crop last year, 6,329,760 bags, or 61.9 per cent of the crop in 1904–5, and 6,855,235 bags, or 45 per cent of the crop in the former banner year of 1901–2. Of the total amount of coffee sent by Brazil to the United States last year, Rio de Janeiro sent 2,033,371 bags, Santos 3,853,499, Victoria 402,450, Bahia 20,631, and other ports 501.

Of the total of 10,971,414 bags sent to all of Europe last year, Germany took 3,488,916, mostly at Hamburg; Great Britain, 412,384; Belgium, 1,416,644, mostly at Antwerp; Austria-Hungary, 929,045; Holland, 1,067,813; France, 3,126,894; Italy, 1,986,624; the rest scattering. The value of coffee shipped from Brazil last year, 17,125,282 bags, was officially fixed at the time of shipment so as to total £32,920,468, or $159,993,474. The stock of coffee on hand at Rio de Janeiro and Santos June 30 was 3,014,280 bags, as compared with 830,599 the season previous, and 1,034,066 June 30, 1905.

The greater part of the increase in the crop came in the State of São Paulo, where the bulk of the crop generally is produced. All the States producing coffee, however, showed increases, except Bahia and Santa Catharina, where there was an average decrease of over 45 per cent. The increase in Rio de Janeiro amounted to 30.4 per cent, in São Paulo to 120.3 per cent, and in Espirito Santo to 3 per cent, all compared with the year before. As compared with the previous banner crop year of 1901–2, there was a decrease in all the States except São Paulo of about 27.5 per cent.

AUTHORIZATION OF THE COFFEE LOAN.

The law of the Brazilian Government authorizing the coffee loan of $15,000,000 was promulgated by the Executive on August 12, 1907.

POPULATION STATISTICS.

Official figures published by the Brazilian Ministry of Public Works give the total population of Brazil as 19,910,646 in 1907, as against 19,523,222 in 1906. The total area, including the 191,000 kilometers embraced in the Acre Territory is placed at 8,497,940 kilometers.

IMPORT VALUATIONS, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

Figures showing the value of imports into Brazil for the six months, January to June, 1907, indicate a general expansion of trade values, increased receipts as compared with the corresponding period of 1906 being noted from all participating countries with the exception of

Chile, Cuba, Japan, Paraguay, British India, Russia, and Asiatic Turkey.

Imports from Great Britain show the largest advance, of £1,661,177, followed by Germany, £896,536, and the United States, £470,631.

Total imports for the half year were £18,899,497, as compared with £14,424,974 in the first half of 1906, distributed during the two periods as follows:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
Germany	£1,955,519	£2,857,055	Peru	£880	£3,660
Argentine Republic	1,530,497	1,857,060	Portugal	975,500	1,167,906
Austria-Hungary	214,151	319,748	Canada	96,602	146,582
Belgium	602,176	670,833	India	105,120	87,580
Chile	18,611	11,329	New Zealand	802	4,814
China	15,922	21,057	New Foundland	190,373	239,457
Cuba	4,326	3,195	Other British possessions	14,249	22,436
Denmark	20,550	24,976	Russia	26,170	12,086
United States	1,928,096	2,398,727	Sweden	51,278	63,419
France	1,313,367	1,598,280	Norway	133,827	136,266
Great Britain	3,910,168	5,571,315	Switzerland	128,209	175,071
Greece	290	840	Turkey in Asia	3,550	2,044
Spain	98,630	140,375	Turkey in Europe	2,940	8,209
Holland	76,338	109,862	Uruguay	776,621	532,884
Italy	501,405	685,466	Other countries	14,442	16,229
Japan	5,321	3,358			
Paraguay	9,035	7,348			

CUSTOMS REVENUES, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1907.

The following figures, taken from the latest official statistics, show the revenues collected by the various custom-houses of Brazil during the first six months of 1907:

	1907.	1906.		1907.	1906.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*		*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Manaos	12,370,187	8,909,322	Rio de Janeiro	49,999,649	39,431,012
Belem	18,381,309	14,784,183	Santos	25,879,537	19,167,099
Maranhao	2,083,534	1,902,100	Paranagua	1,503,401	987,828
Parnahyba	321,573	497,096	Florianopolis	940,932	614,207
Fortaleza	2,497,415	2,107,068	Rio Grande	5,695,609	4,267,892
Natal	137,791	132,628	Porto Alegre	5,139,387	4,128,204
Parahyba	641,990	623,150	Uruguayana	719,240	573,106
Recife	9,352,707	8,644,028	Santa Anna do Livramento	190,454	111,201
Maceio	1,130,875	830,426	Corumba	987,642	718,292
Aracaju	240,087	164,381			
Bahia	8,818,099	6,496,653	Total	147,261,794	115,326,850
Victoria	230,376	176,274			

A NEW FRENCH BANK IN THE REPUBLIC.

In accordance with an Executive decree of August 1, 1907, authority has been granted to "*La Banque du Crédit Foncier du Brésil*" to engage in banking operations in the Republic. A house will be opened in Rio de Janeiro and the capital of the company increased to 25,000,000 *francs*. The bank will undertake all legitimate banking, mortgage and deposit business, and will lend money on collateral. Bonds will be issued redeemable by drawings or other means, with or without premium, the product of which will be used solely for the

purposes of legitimate banking business. Money will be advanced only on first mortgages, and the amount advanced must never exceed two-thirds of the value of the property. Questions of interest, duration, and redemption of these loans will be determined by the board or by their representatives in Brazil at the time that the loan is made.

It is provided that all questions arising between the bank and residents in Brazil shall be submitted to Brazilian tribunals.

FISCAL REVENUES, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

Fiscal receipts from the various sources of governmental revenue during the first half of 1907 show a total of £11,705,514 as compared with £9,434,457 in the same period of 1906, and £8,353,063 in the first six months of 1905.

Every item of revenue with the exception of inland and "sundry" shows an increase. For import dues, an advance of over 25 per cent is noted; on exports, 51 per cent; on consumption dues, 24.4 per cent; on shipping dues, 14.2 per cent, and on the paper-money redemption fund, an advance of 34.1 per cent.

FLOUR IMPORTATION, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

According to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Commercial Statistics of Rio de Janeiro, the imports of flour in Brazil during the first half of 1907, compared with the imports of this product for the same period of the preceding five years, were as follows:

Flour imports.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
Argentine Republic	68,721,767	51,079,240	48,662,580	41,228,376	19,216,030	13,589,925
United States	13,908,795	11,557,694	9,042,584	19,216,030	23,904,271	23,543,674
Austria-Hungary	4,034,670	2,758,272	3,123,266	5,499,722	3,890,505	3,247,997
Other countries	1,976,309	404,364	3,489,179	3,951,943	1,461,530	5,023,111
Total	88,614,541	65,799,570	64,317,574	69,896,071	62,366,045	45,404,707

As compared with the first half of 1906, total flour imports show an increase of 34.7 per cent, those from the Argentine Republic having advanced 34.5; from the United States, 20.3; from Austria-Hungary, 46.3, and from "Other countries," 389.1 per cent.

The Argentine Republic furnished 77.53 per cent of the total; the United States, 15.69; Austria-Hungary, 9.23, and "Other countries," 4.55 per cent.

TRADE MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF SANTOS, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

According to figures recently published, the imports at the port of Santos for the first half of 1907 amounted to 66,393,356 *milreis*, while the exports for *the same period* amounted to 175,059,854

milreis, compared with 42,490,741 *milreis* and 69,872,852 *milreis*, respectively, for the same period in 1906. Coffee constitutes the principal article of export, the exports of this product amounting to 174,208,498 *milreis*. The country having the largest share in the imports was Great Britain, contributing to the amount of 16,663,846 *milreis*, while the United States holds the first place in the exports.

EXPORT MOVEMENT AT THE PORT OF PERNAMBUCO, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

The "*Revista Commercial e Financeira*" publishes the following statistics of the export movement at the port of Pernambuco for the first six months of 1907:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Carnauba wax....bags..	5,975	Soap....boxes..	53,917
Mandioca flour....do....	18,010	Oil....do....	7,275
Cacao....do....	80	Do....barrels..	4,025
Rubber....barrels..	130	Sugar....kilos..	50,492,149
Do....bales..	109	Cotton....bags..	4,576
Textiles....do....	5,192	Do....bales..	52,104
Beans....bags..	135	Rum....pipes..	4,273
Corn....do....	74,248	Alcohol....do....	5,125
Skins....bales..	693	Honey....do....	68
Castor-oil beans....bags..	6,271	Hides....number..	3,202
Coffee....do....	7,929	Cotton seed....bags...	93,668

LEGAL DECISIONS REGARDING TRADE-MARK REGISTRATIONS.

In accordance with two recent decisions of the Rio de Janeiro Court of Appeals, it is held that the international registration of a trade-mark at Berne is of no effect in Brazil unless the provision of the Brazilian trade-mark law which prescribes publication in the "*Jornal Official*" is complied with. These decisions are important, as they affect all international registrations that have not been published as indicated.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

A bill has been introduced in the Brazilian Congress whereby it is purposed to encourage iron and steel manufacture in the country by granting a 4 per cent guaranty up to £187,000 to the first five factories employing national minerals. This bounty is to be increased to 6 per cent if Brazilian coal is used.

COCOA GROWING IN BAHIA.

The cocoa output of the State of Bahia is reported to have nearly doubled within the last six years, the exports in 1900 being given as 13,000 tons, as against 23,500 tons in 1906. The planters have found that more certain and larger profits are obtained through this culture than from either tobacco or coffee.

Of the total output in 1906, about 40 per cent was sent to the United States, the remainder being equally divided between France and Germany.

DRAINAGE AND ELECTRIC WORKS AT PERNAMBUCO.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed through the Department of State of the United States of the purpose of the municipality of Pernambuco to issue calls for bids to supply the city with drainage and electric power installations. At present Pernambuco, which contains about 200,000 inhabitants, is without these equipments for modern sanitation. The time limit for these bids is reported at four months from August 27, 1907.

COTTON PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

In a report from Rio de Janeiro, United States Consul-General G. E. ANDERSON states that one of the most significant facts in the commercial situation in Brazil is that not only are the imports of cotton and cotton manufactures increasing, but that the development of the cotton producing and cotton manufacturing industries of the country is proceeding at a very rapid rate.

From the best estimates to be had at present it is probable that there are close to 200 cotton factories in Brazil, having probably in all about 1,300,000 spindles, with probably 45,000 looms and with an output of about 400,000,000 meters (meter, 39.37 inches) of cloth.

The steady decline in American cotton exports to Brazil has been due largely, of course, to the development in Brazil of the national industry, and the manner in which American goods once in the market have been imitated by Brazilian manufacturers and gradually driven from the market has been noted. This course of things continues and probably will continue indefinitely.

There is a vast increase in the consumption of cotton in all forms in Brazil, and the indications are that this increase will not only continue, but will be proportionately augmented within the next few seasons. The development of the trade generally seems to be due to the increased purchasing power of the people of the country. The actual duties charged upon imported cotton goods run from 75 to 300 per cent in round numbers. The rates upon goods within measurable distance of those which can be manufactured in Brazil are very high. That there is such a large and increasing import trade is demonstration of a strong market and an increasing demand for nearly all classes of goods. The goods manufactured in the country run to the coarser and rougher classes, and there is little development to be noted in the manufacture of the better grades. The cost of manufacturing cottons in the country continues very high, and it is very probable that such conditions will control the situation indefinitely.

The reported consumption of cotton by the Brazilian mills two years ago was approximately 32,000 metric tons (metric ton, 2,204.6 pounds). According to the figures now given for the number, size, and output of the factories, this home consumption probably has reached considerably over 50,000 metric tons. The exports of raw cotton from Brazil in 1906 amounted to 31,698 metric tons. Apparently Brazil's cotton production at present, therefore, is something over 80,000 metric tons. Practically all of the production of Minas Geraes and São Paulo is consumed in those States. The exports of raw cotton are almost entirely from the northern States, and the amount and destination of the exports for the past two years appears from the following table:

Port.	1905.	1906.	Destination.	1905.	1906.
	Metric tons.	*Metric tons.*		*Metric tons.*	*Metric tons.*
Maranhão	1,448	2,875	Germany	256	246
Ilha do Cajueiro	2,377	2,563	Great Britain	17,854	23,265
Ceara	2,964	4,210	France	1,043	2,123
Cabedello	4,750	7,352	Portugal	3,824	3,947
Pernambuco	9,352	9,899	Russia	1,060	1,116
Maceio	2,497	3,462	Other countries	45	971
Other ports	694	1,307			
All ports	24,082	31,668	Total	24,082	31,668

The value of the exports in 1905, with exchange at an average of 31.5 cents to the milreis, was $5,391,222, and in 1906 the value of the exports, with exchange at an average of 32 cents to the milreis, was $8,004,296. The average price f. o. b. Brazil was thus 10.2 cents per pound in 1905 and 11.5 cents in 1906.

What the potential cotton production of Brazil may be is beyond calculation. Its present cotton-producing area covers the greater portion of the settled country.

RAILROAD CONTRACTS AND UNITED STATES INTERESTS.

A bill was recently introduced in the Brazilian Congress authorizing the Government to revise the contracts for the lease of the Federal railways. The changes proposed include the equipping of the lines with cold storage, dining, and sleeping cars; the establishment of cold-storage warehouses at the terminals and other convenient points of the railways and the adoption of measures to promote the settlement of lands through which the lines run.

United States Consul-General G. E. Anderson, of Rio de Janeiro, calls attention in a recent report to the progress of American railroad interests in the Republic of Brazil.

He states that as a result of concessions secured and purchases made within the past year American interests, including Canadian interests and supported largely by French capital, have secured more or less perfect control of a system of rail and water transportation forming a

"belt line" about the whole of the better portion of Brazil, and which, with Government railway lines and Government subsidized steamships, reaches almost every portion of the immense Republic. This great system is composed of parts which may be conveniently grouped under three heads, as the São Paulo-Rio Grande Railroad lines; the Amazon-Bolivian system, and the Paraguayan-Bolivian connections.

The first of these subsidiary divisions will cover to a greater or less extent the southeastern portion of Brazil, reaching the coffee and live-stock country and connecting them with the seaboard. The third will connect this coast system with the Paraguayan Railroad, reaching eventually up into Bolivia, and by means of its own and Government lines penetrating the great grazing country in the interior table-lands and valley country of south-central Brazil. The second system represents the connection of Bolivia with the Atlantic Ocean by means of the Bolivian railways and rivers, and the Madeira River, the Madeira-Marmore Railway, and the Amazon River.

OUTLINES OF THE RAILWAY DIVISIONS.

The tangible outline of the first division is represented by the São Paulo-Rio Grande Railway, the Sorocabana Railway, and the port works at Rio Grande do Sul. The tangible outline of the second is represented by the concession for the Paraguayan Railway connections in relation to the line of the Brazilian Government into Matto Grosso and Goyaz, while that of the third division is represented by the port works at Para, the Madeira-Marmore Railway, and the connections of the Bolivian railways under contract held by what is known as the Speyer syndicate of New York.

About a year ago a concession was granted certain American-Canadian capitalists for the construction of docks and ports works, and the removal of the sand bar which has concerned the port of Rio Grande do Sul and Port Allegre, on the Laguna dos Lagos. Within a very short time thereafter this same syndicate purchased the São Paulo and Rio Grande Railway and proceeded to open up that portion of Brazil. A well-known American railway constructor and manager was brought down for the completion of the road, the enterprise was put upon the way to immediate completion, and the development of that portion of Brazil with American capital seemed about to commence. Within the past month this same syndicate purchased or, as it is termed, leased the Sorocabana Railway.

COMPETITION OFFERED BY A NEW LINE.

The work on the São Paulo Railway now represents the construction of the remaining parts of a railway system which will reach from Rio de Janeiro to São Paulo over the Central Railroad of Brazil (Government owned and managed), and thence by the new lines to

the extreme southern portion of Brazil. It will force the English monopoly between São Paulo and Santos to afford reasonable rates for São Paulo's products, to be collected largely by the new American system, or will afford an outlet to the seaboard for such products either over its own lines to the south or by a new line to be constructed direct to the seaboard.

The great country to the south of São Paulo—great live stock, farming, timbering, and mineral country—will be opened up by affording it a route to the sea. That portion of Brazil which is susceptible to the most immediate and satisfactory development is reached by this American-Canadian railway property.

The feeling shown by English residents and English investors in Brazil over the turn of events is not so much due to disappointment over the loss of any single particular investment as it is to the fact that the American-Canadian syndicate has undertaken development in Brazil upon so extensive a scale that its ultimate effects will be felt in every line of foreign business in Brazil. The actual work to be done by the syndicate in São Paulo and through the interior to Rio Grande do Sul, and thence in fact to Montevideo, is to be strictly up-to-date, representing the best there is in American railroading. It represents American materials and methods, American locomotives, and American rolling stock. The port works at Rio Grande do Sul are indicative of the whole. There will be a double stone jetty extending over the bar, and within the port there will be a quay wall like that at Antwerp and the one at Hamburg. The railways will come to the quay. There will be electric cranes, fireproof warehouses, and the most modern equipment. The equipment of the railways will be in keeping with the ports they are to serve.

THE OPENING OF BOLIVIA TO THE ATLANTIC.

Part of the work of this syndicate in connection with the São Paulo-Rio Grande Railroad is the construction of a line 600 miles into the interior of the country to Iguassu Falls, starting from the port of San Francisco. This line will open up Paraguay to the Atlantic by rail and will, by means of the Paraguayan railways now existing and under concession, form connection with the new Bolivian railways, for Bolivia is to be thoroughly developed in a railway way and will have connections with the Atlantic Ocean, both to the north by way of the Amazon and to the south through Paraguay.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECTS.

The Brazilian engineers, FRANCISCO LARAYA and HENRIQUE FLORENCE, have asked the Government for a concession to build and operate a railway connecting São Paulo with Bello Horizonte in the State of Minas Geraes, which will have a total length of 720 kilometers

SPECIAL BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION. IN THIS STRUCTURE WERE ALSO PLACED THE EXHIBITS OF MEXICO AND PORTO RICO.

The committee on public works of the Chamber of Deputies has reported favorably on the bill presented by the Brazilian engineer, OLIVEIRA MARTINS, which asks for a concession to build a railway between São Paulo and the Amazon. This line would start from some point on the Mogyana Railway and terminate on the right bank of the Guapore.

The government of the State of São Paulo recently granted a concession to Mr. AUGUSTO DA SILVA TELLES for the construction of a railway extending from the port of São Sebastião to the frontier of Minas Geraes, and a branch line running through the valley of the Parahytinga River.

At a special meeting of the shareholders of the Mogyana Railway Company, held on the 30th of July last, it was decided to approve the contract signed at São Paulo on June 17, 1907, for the purchase of the Muzambinho Railway and branch lines, including the Campanha line. By the terms of the contract the Mogyana company acquires all concessions granted to the Muzambinho line by the State and Federal Governments. For the purchase of this line the board of directors was authorized to issue debentures to the amount of 12,000,000 *milreis*, bearing 6 per cent.

SHIPMENTS OF HIDES.

Consul-General G. E. ANDERSON, of Rio de Janeiro, writes that exports of hides from Rio Grande do Sul for the past four years for the six months from January to June, inclusive, have been:

Year.	Salted.	Dry.		Total.
	Europe.	Europe.	United States.	
1907	367,811	140,336	10,000	518,147
1906	298,050	150,499	9,000	457,549
1905	278,110	185,377	8,571	472,058
1904	401,447	136,403	23,136	560,986

STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN PARANAGUA AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

Messrs. JUNQUEIRA, MOREIRA & Co., of Curityba, have organized a navigation company for the purpose of establishing a steamship service between the ports of Paranagua, Cananea, Iguape, Santos, and Rio de Janeiro. The inauguration of this service will be of great benefit to the ports of Iguape and Cananea, as the steamers of other lines seldom touch at these ports.

FOURTH LATIN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

At the third Latin-American Medical Congress, held in Montevideo in March, 1907, the city of Rio de Janeiro was selected as the seat for the fourth congress, to be held in the year 1909.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PEOPLING OF THE SOIL.

According to Decree No. 6455 of April 19, 1907, the following regulations govern immigration into Brazil:

ARTICLE 1. The peopling of the soil will be promoted by the Union in agreement with State governments, railway and river navigation companies, other companies or associations, and with private individuals, provided that the sureties and rules hereby guaranteed and laid down are duly observed.

ART. 2. There shall be considered as immigrants all foreigners of less than 60 years of age who are not suffering from contagious diseases, nor plying illicit trades, and who are not criminals, rogues, beggars, vagabonds, lunatics, or invalids who arrive at Brazilian ports traveling third class at the cost of the Union, States, or third parties, as well as those who have paid their own passages and desire to enjoy the same privileges as granted to the new arrivals.

Individuals over 60 years of age or unfitted for work will only be admitted when accompanied by their families or when coming to join them, provided that there is in the family at least one able-bodied member against the invalid and one or two against the member over 60 years of age.

ART. 3. To immigrants who establish themselves in any part of the country and devote themselves to any branch of agriculture, industry, or trade, or to any useful craft or profession, the following privileges will be granted: Complete liberty of action and freedom to engage in any trade, provided that the same does not endanger public safety, health, or morals; complete liberty of religious belief, and, finally, civic rights, as enjoyed under the Constitution and laws by Brazilians themselves.

ART. 4. The Union, without interfering with the liberty of similar action on the part of the States, will enter into an accord with them to direct and facilitate the placing of immigrants who desire to settle as owners of their own land and will protect and advise such spontaneous immigrants as need material aid for their first installment, while only in special cases will it bring in at its own expense such immigrants as desire only to work without acquiring the land on which they settle.

DIVISION II.

CONCERNING COLONIZATION.

CHAPTER I.— *Concerning nucleus colonies and their foundation.*

ART. 5. By a "nucleus colony," for the operation of this decree, is understood a group of lots, duly measured and marked out, on land chosen as fertile and fitted for agriculture or cattle breeding, where the conditions are healthy and there is abundance of drinking

water to supply all the needs of the population. The colonies shall also be of sufficient extent to admit of their development, while they shall have easy and convenient means of transport, shall be possessed of favorable economic factors, and shall be prepared for the settling of immigrants as holders of their own land.

ART. 6. The establishment of nucleus colonies shall be undertaken—

I. By the Union with help from the States.

II. By the States with or without the help of the Union.

III. By railway or river navigation companies, other companies or associations, or by private individuals with or without the help of the Union and the States.

The Union may interfere in the establishment of nucleus colonies by railway or river navigation companies, other companies, associations, or private individuals when the founders are not in receipt of official aid and necessary rules and regulations have to be made or abuses remedied.

CHAPTER II.—*Concerning nucleus colonies founded by the Union.*

ART. 7. The foundation of nucleus colonies under the direct administration of the Union and with the aid of the interested State shall be effected in accordance with this decree, while the following rules must be observed:

I. The Union will choose the site and will undertake to form the nucleus.

II. If the land is fallow, or is the property of the State, the Federal Government will enter into an accord with the State government for the cession of the area required for the foundation of the nucleus.

In this case the State will aid in the marking out, if necessary, according to its land laws, and will permit the following work of preparation: Preliminary surveys for the best division of the lots and for the establishment of lines of communication, both internal and external; measuring and marking out of rural lots; sanitary works, when necessary; building of houses, roads, and paths; preparation of the areas set apart for the first cultivation in each rural lot; establishment of the headquarters of the nucleus, if convenient, together with the urban lots, and, finally, the settling of the immigrants.

III. So soon as the lots have been measured and marked out in accordance with the foregoing clause, they will be definitely handed over to the Union, on the distinct understanding that they will be sold to immigrants or otherwise used for the good of the nucleus.

IV. Lands belonging to private individuals will be acquired by amicable arrangement, i. e., by purchase or agreement, or will be disappropriated by the State, while the Union will undertake the work of preparation according to Clause II above.

V. The State will provide the immigrants with tools and seeds free of charge for their assistance on first being installed, while the Union may grant them these and other favors for the same purpose.

VI. Should the State desire to establish, at the headquarters of the nucleus, farms for experiments and instruction, a suitable area will be reserved for this purpose and pecuniary aid granted, as established by law, in accordance with plans and estimates previously approved.

ART. 8. The State may give any assistance to the immigrants independent of that given by the Union and may offer prizes to promote healthy emulation.

ART. 9. Provisional and definite titles to the lots will be indorsed by Federal officials appointed for this purpose.

ART. 10. The product of the sale of the lots will belong to the Union, except in case of arrangement with private owners of land, who, by contract will be obliged to allow the colony to be founded and the sale of lots at stipulated prices for the transfer of lands and improvements thereon.

ART. 11. The collection of immigrants' debts arising from the sale of lots and houses and from aid not granted free will be made by the Union.

ART. 12. The choice of localities for the nucleus colonies will be made in accordance with previous surveys and will be carefully supervised by the administration.

ART. 13. Localities for the foundation of nucleus colonies will be chosen which are healthily situated and conform to the conditions laid down in article 5, as well as the following:

I. Convenient altitude and soil fited for all kinds of cultivation.

II. A position on or near railways actually working or in course of construction, on rivers navigated by steamers, or close to populous centers where the holders of the lots will find a ready market for their produce.

III. A constant and ample supply of running and drinking water which shall be adequate for the inhabitants and may be employed for agricultural and industrial purposes.

IV. Topographical configuration and conditions which will permit of the use of agricultural machinery.

V. Forests, on the spot or near, which, while improving the climatic conditions and productiveness of the district, will afford a sure and cheap supply of timber for building and other works on the colonies.

VI. A large enough area to admit of the increase of the nucleus, so that direct descendents of the first immigrants settled on the land, members of their families or persons connected with them, living

abroad, may be invited to come and form new households and hold lots in the same nucleus or in its vicinity.

ART. 14. When the locality for the nucleus has been chosen, a general plan and estimate of the probable cost of the work will be immediately drawn up, the ground will be divided into lots by exact measurement, the necessary works will be put in hand at once, and any factors dangerous to public health removed, while plans will be made and executed for the systematic construction of roads and paths according to the regulations.

ART. 15. When water courses are in the way, if convenient, the works can be commenced by goniometric survey of same, and stakes will be driven in with their tops level with the ground, each one marked with a copper plate showing exactly the direction indicated. At the side of the stakes signposts will be placed duly numbered so that the subsequent demarcation of the lots may be clearly indicated.

When the hydrographic plans have been drawn up, thereon will appear the distribution of lots according to the lay of the ground.

ART. 16. If there are no water courses, and such surveys are unnecessary, the land will be divided into lots in accordance with local conditions.

ART. 17. Lots will be duly numbered and the lines intersecting them will always, when convenient, run exactly north and south or east and west.

ART. 18. If the position and importance of the nucleus demand the establishment of headquarters, which will later be a township, sufficient land will be reserved for this purpose favorably situated in the part of the district which is flattest and which, from a hygienic point of view, is most fitted for a populous center. On this site the ground will be prepared and the necessary buildings erected in accordance with plans duly drawn up.

The headquarters will be the converging point for the principal roads of the nucleus.

ART. 19. In each nucleus ground will be set aside for the erection of schools and for experiments in the cultivation of vegetables, which may be grown with advantage in the district, for instruction farms, industrial purposes, etc.

ART. 20. The lots will be classified as rural and urban:

1. Rural lots will be devoted to agriculture and cattle breeding and will be of sufficient extent for the work of the colonists who own them.

2. As a general rule, rural lots will not exceed 25 hectares when situated along or near a railway or river navigated by steamers, but otherwise they may be up to 50 hectares.

3. Urban lots will be those situated at the headquarters and will ultimately form the township, and they must front on streets and squares.

4. No urban lot may exceed 3,000 square meters unless set apart for some special purpose.

ART. 21. As a general rule, a good and sanitary house will be built on each urban lot to be occupied by the immigrant and his family, while the ground will be prepared for the first cultivation to be made by the person who acquires it.

1. Immigrants who desire to erect houses at their own expense and according to their own taste will have lots without houses reserved for them.

2. Under the conditions of the preceding clause the immigrant and his family who acquire the lot will be afforded temporary quarters until they have built the house, which must be within the space of one year.

ART. 22. Rural lots will be sold either for cash or for payment in instalments. In the former case a definite title will be handed over immediately and in the latter a provisional title which will be substituted by a definite one as soon as all payments have been made.

1. Anyone purchasing a lot on the instalment plan may pay off the debt in full or in part before the due date at any time in order to shorten the period for receiving the definite title.

2. Under the conditions of the preceding paragraph the purchaser will enjoy the privileges of paragraph 2, article 40.

ART. 23. Urban lots will only be sold for cash.

ART. 24. Lots will be sold at a moderate price, which shall be previously fixed according to their size and position.

ART. 25. Where there is a house on the lot the cost price of the same will be added to the price of the lot.

ART. 26. Rural lots may be sold on the instalment plan to immigrants accompanied by their families.

ART. 27. Immigrants who are not accompanied by their families may only purchase rural lots for cash.

ART. 28. The immigrant who is accompanied by his family may acquire a new lot after he has obtained a definite title to the first. When the family consists of more than five persons fit for work, or when the immigrant has cultivated and improved his first lot, he will be allowed the preference for the purchase, even on the instalment plan, of a second lot adjoining or close to the first.

ART. 29. The foreign immigrant who is an agriculturist and has been less than two years in the country, who marries a Brazilian woman, or the daughter of a Brazilian born in the country, or the Brazilian agriculturist who marries a foreign woman who has been in the country as an immigrant less than two years, will be given a

lot with a provisional title, without the pair having to pay anything, provided that during the first year from the granting of the provisional title they have lived together in harmony and have shown by the way that they have cultivated and improved the lot that they mean to continue to do so.

ART. 30. If the foreign or Brazilian immigrant, under the conditions of the preceding article, desires to obtain a lot with a definite title immediately after his marriage, the same will be sold him for half the stipulated price.

ART. 31. On the provisional title granted to the immigrant shall be written the full price of the lot and the main conditions to be observed for the obtaining of a definite title.

ART. 32. When definite titles to the lots have been granted to immigrants who are not in debt to the nucleus, the same become their absolute property.

ART. 33. When the occupant of the lot is in debt to the nucleus he can not without a written authorization from the administrator, sell, mortgage, transfer, let, give as security, exchange, or alienate in any manner, directly or indirectly, the said lot, house, or improvements.

ART. 34. Immigrants will be transported free of charge to the nucleus.

ART. 35. Immigrants arriving for the first time at the nucleus will be given, free of charge, seeds and tools, such as hoes, spades, picks, axes, and scythes.

ART. 36. During the first six months from the date of their arrival at the nucleus and until the harvest and sale of their products immigrants coming from abroad and settled as owners of lots shall, when necessary, be granted means for the maintenance of their families.

ART. 37. For the space of one year, under the same conditions as in the foregoing article, all immigrants will receive medical attendance and medicines free of charge. This period may be prolonged at the discretion of the administrator of the nucleus.

ART. 38. Stores or depots, where foodstuffs and other articles of prime necessity will be sold at moderate prices, will be established in the nucleus colonies to guarantee supplies for the population, the immigrants being absolutely free to buy these goods for their own account wherever they like.

ART. 39. During the first year after their instalment or for a longer period, if the Government so decides, aid may be given to such immigrants as desire it, for the purchase or hiring of agricultural implements and machinery, live stock, and vehicles necessary for the cultivation of the lots, preparation and transport of the products.

ART. 40. The price of the lots, with or without house, when the same are purchased on the instalment plan, as well as any aid

granted, except for work done or loaned as gratuitous, shall be written in a book and handed to the debtor in the form of a current account and shall constitute the debt of the immigrant for which the head of the family is responsible. He shall begin amortization by yearly instalments not later than at the end of the second year after his establishment. After this time, if no payments has been made, interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the instalments due.

1. When the nucleus is situated on or near railways, or rivers, navigated by steamers, the period for amortization shall be five years, running from the first day of the third year of the instalment of the immigrant. In other cases, or when the Government deems it advisable, the period will be eight years under the same conditions.

2. The immigrant who pays his debts in advance will have a right to a rebate at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on instalments that are outstanding.

3. The immigrant who pays the full value of the lot will immediately receive a definite title to the same, even though he has still other debts outstanding contracted with the administration of the nucleus.

ART. 41. In the event of the decease of the head of the family, in whose name the provisional or definite title had been drawn up, the lot will pass to his heirs or legal representatives on the same conditions on which he himself held it.

If the nucleus has not yet been emancipated, the transfer will be made by an official order of the administration without any legal intervention.

ART. 42. Any debt which the deceased head of the family had contracted with the nucleus will be considered extinct, if he leaves a widow and orphans, save that arising from the purchase of the lot on the instalment plan.

ART. 43. If the lot was purchased on the instalment plan and the deceased had already paid at least three instalments the remainder will be remitted in favor of the widow or orphans and a definite title granted.

ART. 44. The Government will maintain free primary schools and will organize exhibitions and fairs of agricultural and industrial products in the nucleus colonies, if deemed expedient.

ART. 45. Prizes will be offered for the reward of producers who most distinguish themselves at the exhibitions or in any other way.

ART. 46. Where the nucleus is intended for foreigners not more than 10 per cent of the lots may be sold to Brazilians, but when in a nucleus the number of lots held by foreigners is three hundred or more a special area near the lots will be set aside for Brazilian agriculturists, if deemed advisable.

ART. 47. In States or districts, where hitherto no colonies or nucleus colonies of foreign agriculturists have existed, the Federal Government may adopt special measures, when necessary, to guarantee the first nucleus under conditions favorable to its development so that it may serve as a center of attraction for the establishment of an increasing number of immigrants.

ART. 48. Each nucleus will be regulated according to special rules made with a view to the peculiarities of the locality and the needs which may arise.

ART. 49. The emancipation of the nucleus colonies will be granted by the Government so soon as the immigrants settled therein require no further aid.

CHAPTER III.—*Concerning nucleus colonies founded by the States in conjunction with the Union.*

ART. 50. The Union may bring in immigrants who, under the protection of the States, are to be settled as owners in nucleus colonies, which the State governments propose to found at their own expense, or by contract with landowners after the favorable conditions of the colonies, their hygienic condition, the good quality of their soil, and the works of preparation are approved.

ART. 51. The Union may grant aid to such States as found nucleus colonies under their own direct administration in accordance with the following article and the budgetary resources at its disposal.

ART. 52. The foundation of nucleus colonies under the direct administration of the State and with the aid of the Union will be in accordance with the conditions laid down in this chapter, with special regard to the following:

I. The State will choose the locality which it judges favorable from the point of view of health, cultivation, production, safety, facility of communication, and cheap transport, and shall submit its choice, together with the general plan of the colony, including the type of the houses and other necessary information, for the approval of the Federal Government, in order that the Union may give a grant in aid.

II. When the choice and plans have been approved, the State will make all the necessary preparations.

III. When all necessary work has been carried out so as to guarantee the convenient transport and the regular instalment of immigrants and their families on lots exactly measured out and defined, in accordance with the approved plan, the Union will, at its own expense, bring in the immigrants to be settled at the expense of the State, the latter being free to choose them by means of persons especially appointed for this purpose.

IV. All services of the nucleus will be at the cost of the State.

V. The Union will help the State to the extent of 25 per cent on all money which it has actually expended for the foundation of the nucleus, provided that this aid does not exceed 800 *milreis* for each foreign family settled.

The payments made by the Union will be in three instalments:

(*a*) The first, up to 250 *milreis* per house, of the type accepted by the Federal Government, erected on a rural lot.

(*b*) The second, also up to 250 *milreis*, when the immigrant and his family have taken possession of the lot and have received either the provisional or definite title to the same.

(*c*) The third and last, not to exceed 300 *milreis*, according to the valuation made by the Federal official appointed for this purpose, when the immigrant and his family have been established on the lot for six months.

ART. 53. On nucleus colonies in receipt of Union aid, the percentage of lots set aside for Brazilians may not exceed 10 per cent of those reserved for foreign agriculturists

Aid granted for the settling of each family of Brazilian colonists may not exceed 500 *milreis* maximum, payable in instalments in accordance with sections (*a*) and (*b*) of paragraph V of the preceding article after the settling of foreign families, according to the percentage above mentioned.

Without Union aid the State may form, with any number of lots it pleases, areas close by intended for Brazilians.

ART. 54. Titles to the lots will be given by the State officials in accordance with the law.

ART. 55. Of the amount produced by the sale of lots, 75 per cent will belong to the States, except in case of agreements with regard to land sold by private individuals to immigrants or colonies, while the remaining 25 per cent will be handed over to the Union for the help which it has granted.

ART. 56. The State alone may collect debts contracted by the immigrants with the nucleus.

ART. 57. Nucleus colonies founded by States, with Union aid, must be regulated according to the rules adopted by the latter.

ART. 58. When it is deemed useful to construct a railway to link up fallow lands, which may be colonized, or nucleus colonies with railway stations, consuming centers, ports on the sea or rivers, the Union may help this construction by means of a subvention paid in a lump sum, when the lines are open to traffic, at the rate of 6,000 *milreis* per kilometer.

Conditions, whether of a technical nature or referring to dates for payment, indemnification for help given, maximum length to receive subsidy, and other matters, will be defined in the contract to be signed previously.

CHAPTER IV.—*Railway colonization.*

ART. 59. The settling of land along or near railways in course of construction or already in traffic, as well as along rivers navigated by steamers, ought to be undertaken and pushed by the various companies independent of any initiative on the part of the Federal or State government, of associations, or private individuals.

ART. 60. By "railway companies" or "company" for the purposes of this chapter is understood any single or collective entity which has for its purpose the construction of railways or carriage roads or the establishment of shipping lines in virtue of a contract made with the Union or with the State.

ART. 61. The settling will be effected by the installation of families of immigrants accustomed to agricultural labor or cattle breeding as owners of lots, properly measured and marked out, situated along or within twenty kilometers of either side of the railway or river and forming nucleus or service roads.

ART. 62. Any railway company which desires to obtain the aid and privileges indicated in this chapter must observe the provisions of this decree and obtain official authorization, which will be granted by the Government when it deems advisable, its responsibility being limited by the budgetary resources at its disposal.

ART. 63. The choice of the locality most fitted for nucleus and railway colonies will depend on careful study of all the circumstances essential to the development of the colony, special attention being paid to the mildness and healthiness of the climate, the abundance, quality, and distribution of the water, orographic conditions, the nature, fertility, and producing power of the soil, the extent of the forests, groves, plains, and land under cultivation, disposable area, and every other question which it may be necessary to consider for the proper establishment of the colony.

ART. 64. The choice of locality made by the company will be submitted for the study and report of the fiscal engineer or Federal official appointed for this purpose and for the examination and approval of the Federal Government.

ART. 65. The general plan, comprising the division of the land into lots, areas of the same, cart roads and paths to be made, type of houses for the immigrants, will be submitted for the approval of the Federal Government and shall be executed in accordance with that approval. Otherwise, the aid and privileges treated of in this chapter will not be granted.

ART. 66. The land required for the nucleus or railway colonies will be acquired by the company by purchase, concession, or by agreement with the States or private individuals and, when necessary, its disappropriation will be authorized.

It is absolutely necessary that the land should be previously proved to be free of any litigation, legal onus, concession, or contract, so that it may be transferred free from any claim whatsoever.

ART. 67. When the position of a nucleus or the number of the rural lots calls for the establishment of headquarters which shall ultimately become a township, the company will apportion the necessary urban lots according to approved plans.

ART. 68. As soon as the rural lots are ready and have proper means of communication the families of immigrants will be settled thereon.

ART. 69. The company will maintain, to the best of its ability and in combination with the Federal Government, a propaganda service abroad for the sale of lots, duly marked out and prepared, to immigrants accustomed to agricultural labor or to cattle breeding, in order that they may come and settle thereon.

ART. 70. The Federal Government may authorize or promote, at its own expense, introduction of immigrants for the nucleus or railway colonies, and will pay their passages from the port of their country of origin to that of their destination, effect their disembarkation, house and feed them, and give them free transport to the station nearest the nucleus.

ART. 71. The service of settling the immigrants, including help given them for the same, will be at the expense of the company, which shall furnish the new arrivals with tools and seeds and, whenever convenient, give them paid work on the railway or near the lots to make it easier for them to keep up the same, and shall supply them, whenever necessary, with advances of food or money until the first harvest.

ART. 72. Rural lots with any improvements thereon will be sold to the immigrants for cash or in instalments.

ART. 73. The price of lots and of houses and the conditions of payment depend on the approval of the Federal Government, which reserves to itself the right of fiscalizing anything which is in the interests of the colonists or deals with the rights which are guaranteed to them.

ART. 74. The company binds itself to aid the transport of the colonial produce and will grant a rebate or reduction in freights of 50 per cent on the tariff in force, for five years dating from the instalment of the first family on a lot of any nucleus or railway colony whose foundation was made under the conditions of this chapter or was undertaken by the Union or by the States for the settling of foreign immigrants as owners of the land.

ART. 75. The company will render every aid in its power to immigrants for the improvement of their products, and will stimulate the formation and increase of small industries; it will promote in the colonies, which it founds, the creation of free primary schools, and will build churches for the immigrants, irrespective of denomination.

ART. 76. The Federal Government will grant, under the heading of "aid," premiums to any railway company which carries on with regularity the settling of foreign immigrants as owners of the land as hereby laid down.

The premiums will be agreed upon and fixed when the general plan is approved (see art. 65 of this decree), and must not exceed the following maximums:

I. Two hundred *milreis* for each house constructed on a rural lot, so soon as the type has been officially approved and the house is in the possession of the immigrant family.

II. For each immigrant family which has never before been resident in the country, brought in from abroad at the expense of the company, and settled on a rural lot—

(*a*) One hundred *milreis* when the family has been settled for six months.

(*b*) Two hundred *milreis* when the family has been settled for a year, and has increased the area of cultivation and the live stock, and shows every intention of continuing to do so.

III. Five thousand *milreis* for each group of fifty rural lots occupied by families of foreign immigrants who, in the same colony and within two years of the settlement of the first family, have received definite titles of ownership.

ART. 77. When the families of immigrant farmers are not brought from abroad at the expense of the company, the latter shall undertake to establish them in the same conditions as those of article 76, but has no right to premiums I and III.

ART. 78. When fifty rural lots are definitely occupied by families of foreign immigrants, the company may settle five Brazilian families on neighboring lots, and so on in the same proportion, and the Government in this case will grant the same premium referred to in the preceding article for the settling of foreign families.

ART. 79. The company may obtain from the State interested any other privileges and aid besides those granted by the Federal Government.

CHAPTER V.—*Colonization by companies, associations, and private individuals.*

ART. 80. Companies or associations and reputable private individuals who have at their disposal land so situated as to be fitted for colonization and who undertake to divide the same into lots and to sell it to foreign immigrant farmers, so that the said immigrants may live on the lots as owners of the same, may receive grants in aid from the Union and the State as is most convenient in each particular case.

1. The following are the essential conditions to be observed if Union aid is to be lent:

(*a*) The estates must be free from litigation, mortgage, and every other legal onus, or the existence must be proved of a proper contract between the debtor and the creditor who holds the mortgage, the terms of which permit of the transference to immigrants free from any claim whatsoever.

(*b*) The area available must be sufficient, in the opinion of the Government, for the settlement of at least fifty families of immigrants on an equal number of rural lots, which shall be adjoining or spread over a district the greatest radius of which shall not exceed 12 kilometers.

(*c*) The soil must be fertile and the district healthy and the colonies within easy reach of commercial centers, to which they shall be joined by rail or carriage roads, and the conditions must be such as to allow for agricultural and industrial expansion on the part of the colonies and for the sale of their products in a favorable market. The supply of drinking water must be abundant and such that each lot shall be provided with a proper supply for private use and for irrigation, and, finally, the general conditions must be such as will insure the prosperity of the new owner of the lot.

(*d*) An official inspection will be made of the district and of all documents referring to the property, in order that the foregiong conditions may be found to have been complied with.

(*e*) The lots must be of sufficient size to allow of expansion.

2. The Federal Government will make no loans.

ART. 81. So soon as the essential conditions referred to in the preceding article have been found to be complied with, the immigrants and their families, who are to be settled as owners of the land, may be brought in by the Union directly or on the refunding of their passage money at current rates on the following conditions:

(*a*) That they are in a position to buy the lots cash down and have sufficient resources to keep themselves, while cultivating the land or starting any industry, until they begin to make a profit, without any other privileges; or

(*b*) The owners of the land shall prove that they have made a contract with the immigrants or with the Government of the State interested on such terms as to guarantee not only the sale of lots marked out and ready at a reasonable price, but also the granting of such aid as the immigrants shall need at the time of their first instalment and until they are in a position to support themselves.

ART. 82. Apart from the aid given in accordance with the preceding article the Union may grant to the respective companies, associations, or private individuals premiums for the families of immigrant

farmers settled when they have been installed for a year to a year and a half and are prospering and show intention to remain.

1. The number of families settled which will give a right to premiums, as well as the amount and mode of distribution of the same, will be arranged by the Federal Government in each case.

2. The State interested may aid in the measuring and marking out of the lots and grant any other privileges which it may see fit.

ART. 83. At the same time that the Federal Government recognizes, in accordance with articles 80 and 81, that the circumstances are favorable for the settling of immigrants as owners, and authorizes the company, association, or private individual to make the lots ready for their reception, it may fix a date by which time the necessary work must be concluded, and if it is not concluded by that date the Union will no longer be responsible for granting aid or premiums.

ART. 84. When companies, associations, or private individuals promote the settling, on a large scale, of land which belongs to them, as in paragraph 1, sections (*a*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*), of article 80, and propose to link up their property by branch lines to railway stations already existing, consuming centers and sea or river ports, the Federal Government may grant them, if it deems convenient and subject to contract made previously, a subsidy of 6,000 *milreis* per kilometer open to traffic.

In said contract shall be defined the conditions to be observed with regard to technical questions and those affecting date of payment, the maximum length to be subsidized, repayment of aid granted, etc.

ART. 85. Agricultural banks and syndicates, formed according to the laws at present in force, so soon as they have subscribed to the conditions of this decree, will be granted the preference for the obtaining of aid and premiums on the bases here laid down.

CHAPTER VI.—*Concerning service roads.*

ART. 86. Whenever convenient, service roads may be established at points starting from railways already in traffic or construction, or from rivers navigated by steamers.

ART. 87. A service road in accordance with this decree is a carriage road with lots on either side of it, duly measured and marked out and contiguous to each other, and intended for the settling of immigrants as owners of the soil.

ART. 88. Service roads ought to be situated in districts which satisfy all the essential conditions exacted for nucleus colonies, and by preference will be opened on fallow lands or private estates which have been abandoned, when accidents of position or splitting up into strips which are more fertile, or other circumstances, suggest the adoption of this system for their better exploitation.

ART. 89. Service roads will only be made over fallow lands by the State, or in agreement with it.

ART. 90. The definite construction of service roads over private estates will be undertaken by the owners, or in agreement with them, unless, when surveys and plans have been made, no agreement can be come to, and it is found necessary to disappropriate the estates in the public interest.

ART. 91. Service roads will be on the same basis as nucleus colonies in every respect.

DIVISION III.

CONCERNING IMMIGRATION.

CHAPTER I.—*Concerning the introduction of immigrants.*

ART. 92. The Federal Government will promote the introduction of immigrants who, being agriculturists and accompanied by their families, desire to settle in the country as owners of the land on lots belonging to nucleus colonies, or on such other estates as satisfy the requirements of this decree.

ART. 93. Immigrants will be introduced in proportion as the lots are measured, marked out, and ready for their reception.

ART. 94. In special circumstances and in order to meet an obvious and immediate want, the Federal Government may, at its discretion, bring in, at its own expense, professors of agriculture or industry or immigrants of any nationality and profession for the construction of railways, public works, factories, etc., which will be to the advantage of the immigrants.

ART. 95. Immigrants shall be considered spontaneous who come from foreign ports and travel second or third class at their own expense.

ART. 96. The Union will refund the third-class fares from the port of embarkation to the port of disembarkation to such spontaneous immigrants as are farmers and whose families consist of at least three persons of more than 12 and less than 50 years of age fitted for work and who settle as owners of the land.

1. The amount to be refunded for passages will be calculated according to the price paid during the same month to shipping companies who have carried immigrants between the same ports at the expense of the Union, or, failing this, at the expense of the States.

If no such basis is available, the fares will be refunded in accordance with the usual prices charged by the respective companies.

2. The right to this refunding lapses if the same is not claimed within two years from the date of entry of the ship on which they arrived.

ART. 97. When the number of spontaneous immigrants arriving in the country is not deemed sufficient or to be increasing satisfactorily, the Union will grant, free of charge (without any repayment whatso-

ever having to be made to the Government) to such foreigners who are farmers and arrive accompanied by their families or invited by them, when they have been recognized as immigrants according to the terms of article 2, and come with the intention of settling as owners of the land:

I. Third-class passage from the port of embarkation to the port of Rio de Janeiro or any other Brazilian port which is properly equipped with a department for their reception and housing.

II. At the above-mentioned ports, reception, disembarkation of themselves and their baggage, lodging, food, medical attention and medicine in case of illness, at their arrival and for such period as may elapse before they are settled at the point which they may choose.

III. Transport by rail or steamer to the station or port of destination

ART. 98. Such immigrants as are spontaneous or come with their passages paid by the States or third parties and arrive at Rio de Janeiro or any other Brazilian port, which is properly equipped for their reception and housing, will be granted the privileges mentioned in paragraphs II and III of the preceding article.

ART. 99. Such immigrants as come into the country at the expense of the Union, according to article 94, will also have a right to the privileges laid down by article 97.

ART. 100. Immigrants' baggage, including tools necessary to agriculture, or for the profession to which they belong, will be admitted duty free in accordance with the law at present in force.

ART. 101. All information that they may desire will be afforded to immigrants by means of interpreters, who will accompany them whenever necessary.

ART. 102. Immigrants are absolutely free to choose their destination, and it is strictly forbidden to influence them in any way in this matter.

ART. 103. Representatives of Brazil and immigration commissioners abroad will take every measure necessary to prevent the arrival of second and third class passengers who can not be recognized as immigrants *ex vi* article 2 of this decree.

The officials for the reception of immigrants, the doctors attached to the Public Health Department and the police of Brazilian ports will prevent the disembarkation of such persons and the shipping companies on whose vessels they arrive are obliged to repatriate them.

CHAPTER II.—*Concerning formalities for the introduction of immigrants.*

ART. 104. Immigrants will be brought in at the expense of the Union by shipping companies or shipowners who have been duly authorized by representatives of the Federal Government. The

price will be fixed beforehand, while the hygienic condition and the accommodation of the passengers must be assured in accordance with the provisions of this decree.

ART. 105. The agreement shall be fixed by one or more companies, as and when the Federal Government may determine, and preference shall be given to those who best meet the wishes of the Government and offer the best guarantees, together with low rates for rapid transit and good accommodation and treatment for the immigrants.

ART. 106. Any agreement for the introduction of immigrants will only remain in force at the convenience of the Federal Government, which reserves to itself the right, by its own action, or those of its accredited representatives, of exercising full fiscal action, of choosing immigrants, of refusing those who do not comply with established conditions, of refusing right to embark, of limiting the number of passengers, and, finally, of refusing to recognize the agreement at any time without any indemnity.

ART. 107. Only those immigrants will be introduced at the expense of the Union whose passages have been arranged with companies, with whom an agreement is in force, by the duly accredited representatives of the Government.

ART. 108. While the agreement is in force the companies will also bind themselves:

I. To grant to all emigrants who shall be classed as immigrants, according to article 2 of this decree, and who desire to come with second or third class passages, which they pay themselves (spontaneous) a rebate of 10 per cent on the official rates, according to their ages and the ports of embarkation and disembarkation.

II. To never charge higher prices than those arranged with the Federal Government, in accordance with age and between the same ports, for the transport of immigrants who are introduced through the officials of the Federal Immigration Service at the request of governors of States, companies, associations, and private individuals who undertake to bear the expense.

ART. 109. Preference for transport by shipping companies, who have contracts under this decree, will be given to spontaneous immigrants, those invited by their relations already established here, those called officially, and the families of farmers which consist solely of members of over 12 and under 50 years of age.

ART. 110. Companies which undertake the introduction of immigrants must advise the Government at least eight days before their arrival here as to the date of embarkation abroad, the probable date of arrival, the name of the ship on which they are coming, and their number.

ART. 111. Immigrants brought in at the expense of the Federal Government shall present a list in duplicate, in which shall be inscribed

their name, age, state, nationality, and profession, relationship to the head of the family and quantity of baggage, containing their own declaration that they have disbursed nothing for their own passages or those of their families or for the transport of their baggage.

These documents must bear the visé of the official appointed for this purpose at the port of embarkation, or, in default of this, the visé of the Brazilian Consul or Consular Agent.

ART. 112. The company carrying immigrants at the expense of the Federal Government will draw up a detailed list of the baggage handed to them, which, together with the other documents, will be presented to the officials at the port of arrival.

ART. 113. Such immigrants as are brought in at the request and expense of the States, companies, associations, and private individuals by the Federal Immigration Agency abroad must also possess documents similar to those held by immigrants brought in at the expense of the Federal Government.

ART. 114. Immigrants' baggage shall arrive on the same vessels as themselves and the company, when receiving it at the port of embarkation, shall hand to each immigrant, or head of the family, a receipt showing the number of pieces belonging to him and such marks as will facilitate their delivery.

These receipts must be checked with the list treated of in article 112 of this decree.

ART. 115. The parentage, age, morality, and profession of the immigrants shall be proved by trustworthy documents bearing the visé of the official appointed for this purpose at the port of embarkation, or, in default of this, the visé of the Brazilian Consul or Consular Agent, any of which officials shall have the right to refuse these and other documents which they may consider to be false or insufficient.

ART. 116. In the agreements made with the shipping companies rules shall be laid down affecting the constitution of families of immigrant farmers who are to be brought in at the expense of the Federal Government, as well as any other conditions which may affect the service.

CHAPTER III.—*Concerning the service of receiving, disembarkation, housing, feeding, and distribution of immigrants.*

ART. 117. The service of receiving, disembarkation, housing, feeding, and distribution of immigrants will be carried out at the expense of the Union at the port of Rio de Janeiro.

ART. 118. In State ports the services, treated of in the preceding article, will be at the expense of the State interested, while the Union may also lend aid, as indicated in this chapter, by mutual arrangement.

ART. 119. The Union will grant aid to the States toward defraying the expense of the service of receiving, disembarkation, housing, and distribution if the immigrants are brought in at the expense of the Federal Governmnt or are spontaneous, according to the conditions of this decree.

ART. 120. In other cases than those provided for in the preceding article the cost of the said services will not be defrayed by the Union, but will be at the expense of the States, companies, associations, or private individuals.

ART. 121. Without previous official authorization the companies, associations, or private individuals may not undertake the disembarkation of immigrants.

ART. 122. Union aid, as referred to in article 119, will consist in payment to the States of an amount previously fixed and calculated on an average per immigrant, taking into consideration the conditions of the port and of disembarkation, the time spent in the hotels, which must not exceed six days, except in the case of the illness of an immigrant or of a member of his family.

So soon as the State government has made an arrangement with the Federal Government as to the amount payable the latter will appoint an official at the respective hotel who shall calculate the amount of the grant to be made and shall take such measures as may be necessary for arranging the destination of the immigrants and furnishing them with such information as they may require.

ART. 123. Transport by rail or boat will be paid for by the Union when the immigrants are spontaneous and when they request same, when they have been brought in at the expense of the Federal Government, companies, associations, or private individuals, and when the means of communication are under the administration of the Federal Government.

ART. 124. Transport by high roads or cart roads from the railway stations or ports where the immigrants disembark to the nucleus colonies or place of destination will be furnished by the Union if the said colony be under their administration, and at the expense of the States, companies, associations, or private individuals when these have founded the nucleus colonies or have brought in the immigrants.

ART. 125. The lodging of newly arrived immigrants at the nucleus colonies or place of destination will be at the expense of the administration of said colonies or of the parties who brought in the immigrants, whether these be the Union, the States, companies, associations, or private individuals.

ART. 126. The services of receiving, disembarkation, housing, feeding, and distribution of immigrants are worthy of the greatest care on the part of the officials, who shall carry out such services with the utmost zeal.

CHAPTER IV.—*Concerning repatriation.*

ART. 127. The Government will repatriate such agricultural immigrants as may desire it who have been brought in at the expense of the Union if they have resided in Brazil for less than two years and under the following conditions:

I. Widows and orphans who absolutely can not support themselves and have no members of their families to fall back upon.

II. Such immigrants as are incapacitated from work on account of incurable disease or from accidents arising from work if they have no other members of their family fit for work.

III. Wives and children (less than 12 years of age) of immigrants in the above-mentioned case if they have no means of support.

IV. Children of less than 12 years of age and members of immigrant families in the above-mentioned circumstances.

ART. 128. For repatriation to be granted to immigrants in cases I, III, and IV of the preceding article, they must have lived continuously under the roof of the head of the family, whose absence and incapacity is the reason for their request.

ART. 129. Repatriation will be granted, if requested, to spontaneous immigrants, or to those recognized as such according to the provisions of this decree, when they are in the condition mentioned in articles 127 and 128.

ART. 130. Such immigrants as are in the position referred to in the three preceding articles and wish to return to their country of origin will be given third-class passages by the Government to the port nearest their destination and aid toward their expenses of 50 to 200 *milreis*, according to the number of persons in the family and the length of the journey.

ART. 131. Lots which are held on definite titles by immigrants having a right to repatriation may be sold by them or transferred for their advantage, without prejudicing the rights of third parties, and on the liquidation of any debts they may have contracted with the Union. If the title is provisional they will be authorized to sell or transfer them for their own benefit according to the rights which they possess.

DIVISION IV.

SOLE CHAPTER.—*General regulations.*

ART. 132. The Federal Government may defray the expenses of a trip home as reward to such immigrants who have resided not under three and not over six years in Brazil and who own definite titles to landed property. Such rewards will be granted only to immigrants who by their good behavior, morals, and zeal in their work shall have deserved them.

ART. 133. The Federal Government shall every year fix the number of the rewards referred to in the preceding article and authorize the choice of the immigrants entitled to them, granting them free return tickets if desired.

ART. 134. The transmission and reception of letters and telegrams between immigrants and their relations or friends residing abroad will be facilitated as much as possible through interpreters or by other means.

ART. 135. Nucleus colonies for the exclusive reception of Brazilian farmers will only be founded by the Union when the public need demands it and the interested State can not undertake the same. The State will, however, contribute a share of the expenses.

ART. 136. The Federal Government will employ all the necessary means for disseminating knowledge by means of an active propaganda of the natural advantages, multifarious resources, and easily gained livelihood which Brazil offers to hardworking people who desire to employ their activity on any part of its territory.

ART. 137. For the full and complete execution of this decree supplementary instructions will be issued.

ART. 138. All provisions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The *Lloyd Brazileiro* has directed a letter to all the governors and presidents of the States and prefects of municipalities in Brazil, asking them to send albums with photographs of the various points of interest in the districts under their jurisdiction, as well as publications referring to climate, production, trade, etc. These will be placed in the libraries on all the vessels of the Lloyd which run between Brazil and other countries.

Delegates from the States of São Paulo, Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro and the Federal District recently met at Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of reorganizing the public school system of Brazil and establishing it on a uniform basis. It is proposed to create a school board at the capital similar to the board of education in the United States.

The University of Paris has sent Mr. PIERRE DÉNIS to Brazil for the purpose of making a study of the conditions of immigration and agriculture in that country. Mr. DÉNIS is at present in the State of Rio de Janeiro and will later visit the States of Minas Geraes, São Paulo, Parana, and Santa Catharina.

The Government of the State of Rio de Janeiro offers an annual subsidy of 30,000 *milreis* for a period of four years to the first fiber and paper factory that shall be established in that State, provided the raw material used is of State production.

The sugar-growing States of Brazil have agreed to postpone the holding of the sugar conference which was to have taken place in August last, until June, 1908.

The Amazon Telegraph Company has decided to lay a double cable between Manaos and Para. A double cable already exists between Manaos and Amatary, and it is expected by the end of November the line will be duplicated as far as Belem.

CHILE.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1906.

The latest issue of "Commercial Statistics of the Chilean Republic" for the year 1906, published in August, 1907, gives the following data in regard the foreign trade of the country during the year:

The total value of exports was 271,448,216 *pesos*, as compared with 265,209,192 *pesos* in the preceding year. The imports in 1906 amounted to 225,265,516 *pesos*, as against 188,596,418 *pesos* imported during 1905.

The values of the principal products exported were as follows:

Bran: 1906, 694,159 *pesos;* 1905, 650,548 *pesos*. Principal countries of destination, Germany, Great Britain, and Belgium.

Oats: 1906, 1,085,729 *pesos;* 1905, 3,339,311 *pesos*. Principal countries of destination, Great Britain, Peru, Bolivia, and Germany.

Wheat flour: 1906, 633,416 *pesos;* 1905, 1,041,439 *pesos*. Principal country of destination, Bolivia.

Compressed fodder: 1906, 169,173 *pesos;* 1905, 194,062 *pesos*. Principal country of destination, Bolivia.

Wheat: 1906, 32,004 *pesos;* 1905, 1,120,952 *pesos*. Principal country of destination, Brazil.

Wines: 1906, 37,400 *pesos;* 1905, 158,439 *pesos*. Principal countries of destination, Argentine Republic and Bolivia.

Borate of lime: 1906, 3,981,026 *pesos;* 1905, 2,611,350 *pesos*. Principal countries of destination, Germany, Great Britain, and France.

Copper: 1906, 22,311,303 *pesos;* 1905, 20,555,280 *pesos*. Principal countries of destination, Great Britain, United States, and France.

Silver: 1906, 36,154 *pesos;* 1905, 192,014 *pesos*.

Iodine: 1906, 4,390,200 *pesos;* 1905, 7,052,875 *pesos*.

Nitrate: 1906, 217,317,015 *pesos;* 1905, 184,421,848 *pesos*.

Wool: 1906, 2,086,419 *pesos;* 1905, 1,660,692 *pesos*. Principal countries of destination, Great Britain, France, and United States.

Wax: 1906, 684,810 *pesos;* 1905, 688,257 *pesos*. Principal countries of destination, Germany, and Great Britain.

Cowhides: 1906, 937,944 *pesos;* 1905, 271,890 *pesos*. Principal country of destination, France.

The principal articles of merchandise imported during the periods under comparison were as follows:

Cattle: 1906, 4,088,515 *pesos;* 1905, 5,409,495 *pesos.* Principal country of origin, Argentine Republic.

Sugar: 1906, 6,057,765 *pesos;* 1905, 3,443,343 *pesos.*

Wheat flour: 1906, 2,264,952 *pesos;* 1905, 113,127 *pesos.*

Wheat: 1906, 5,069,533 *pesos;* 1905, 454,936 *pesos.*

Coal: 1906, 20,308,580 *pesos;* 1905, 23,581,169 *pesos.*

Lumber: 1906, 3,477,014 *pesos;* 1905, 2,151,859 *pesos.*

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW FINANCIAL BILL.

The financial bill recently passed by the Chilean Congress has for its leading features the following provisions:

Customs duties will not be paid in gold as has been the practice hitherto, but in paper money of legal currency. The total amount of paper issued remains definitely fixed at 150,000,000 *pesos*, at a normal value of 18 pence per *peso*. The Government, which now has 100,000,000 *pesos* in gold (about £20,000,000) with which to redeem its notes, is authorized, when the time for conversion arrives, to contract, if necessary, a loan for the redemption of the balance. By agreement with the two chambers, and in accordance with the Government resolution, the amount of issue will never be increased, except through the intermediary of the issue department and against gold deposited by private individuals, to whom gold will be returned on presentation of their notes.

The law also authorizes a loan of £3,000,000, which will be employed in the work of reconstruction at Valparaiso and the construction of railways and ports.

The Government will establish a mortgage bank for the opening up of new nitrate fields. To this end, short-dated debentures will be issued in gold with a strong sinking fund and especially guaranteed by a quota payable for each quintal of nitrate exported, which will be levied by the Government at the same time as the export duty. This new institution will start with a working capital of 5,000,000 *pesos* (£1,000,000).

CHILEAN FINANCES.

Señor ADOLFO ORTUZAR, Consul-General of Chile in New York, has furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics with the following data covering Chilean finances:

I. The sources from which Chile derives her ordinary revenues are: The dues collected by the custom-houses of the Republic on foreign merchandise and export of nitrate and iodine; post and telegraph receipts and products of the State railways; national taxes; taxes and dues collected by the fiscal treasuurers of the country; dues received by the Chilean consulates in foreign countries, etc.

The extraordinary revenues are derived from sales of fiscal properties, bills, and other bonds.

The customs in 1906 collected: On import dues on merchandise, $337,062.22 paper and $40,436,696.21 gold; dues on export of nitrate, $59,722,025.28 gold; export dues on iodine, $442,025.43 gold; postal dues, $44,235.69 paper and $310,730 gold; additional charges on the import of alcohols, $1,057.08 paper and $165,685.27 gold; taxes levied in the passes of the Andes, $1,970.08 paper and $827,150 gold; transportation of merchandise in the custom-houses, $1,212,578.37; from various other dues, $670.30 paper and $26,328.42 gold; total, $1,686,632.68 paper and $101,930,640.61 gold. Posts and telegraphs give a revenue of $1,689,895.53 paper, which, deducting the discount or commission of the sale of stamps, etc., leaves a total of $1,165,-088.18, and for other revenues in the postal department, $89,681.08; total for postal and telegraph revenues, $2,909,835.44 paper.

The treasury collects from the sale of stamped papers, $506,688 paper, and from the sale of stamps, $465,345.32; from dues on agricultural alcohols, $517,020.12 paper; from dues on industrial alcohols, $1,193,093.90; from light-house charges, $2,239.56 paper and $657,-004.90 gold; from consular charges, $101.55 paper and $365,962.94 gold; from taxes paid by insurance companies, $168,404.41; from other dues, $1,089,266.60 paper and $337,477.84 gold; from incomes of various kinds, $1,700,076.85; from different treaties, leases of fiscal properties, payments of mortgages, interest on bonds, insurance companies' licenses, mining licenses, dock service, etc., $5,564,881.09 paper and $4,943.45 gold, which gives a total for these revenues of $11,332,805.66 paper and $1,506,749.12 gold.

The State railways render $23,447,287.54 paper from passengers and freight and $193,217.30 from other sources. The mint yields $225,011.30. The total derived from these items is $23,865,616.23 paper. The grand total of the nation's ordinary revenues in 1906, as resulting from the foregoing amounts, was $39,800,798.01 paper and $103,437,392.11 gold.

The extraordinary revenues of the nation amount to a total of $37,976,310.85 paper. Thus the grand total of disposable revenues of the nation in 1906 was $103,437,392.11 gold and $77,777,100.86 paper.

II. The previous financial year (1905) closed with a surplus of $24,002,829.36 in money deposited in the fiscal coffers. The general expenses of the year 1906 consisted in the inversion of the State budget of that year and the extraordinary expenses authorized by special laws and reached the figure of $169,951,601.034.

After having paid all the expenses of the budget of 1906, as well as the extraordinary expenses caused by the earthquake in August of that year, the financial position on the 1st of January, 1907, was

flourishing, showing a balance in actual money of $37,757,559.45, with $24,055,000.98 to be paid out. Thus the financial year of 1907 opened with a surplus of $13,702,558.47. This was the satisfactory condition on the 1st of January of this year, due to the constant development of business in Chile and especially to the prudence and discretion of the public administration in the investment of fiscal funds.

III. The resources, which, with the State, reckons for the year 1907, are the following:

Surplus from 1906, $13,702,558.47; ordinary revenues calculated for the year 1907, $115,238,182.12.

Extraordinary revenues $23,000,000; funds disposable in cash, products of the railway from Arica to La Paz and the drainage of Santiago, $21,000,000. The foregoing gives as result a sum disposable for the expenses of this year of $212,940,740.59.

The revenues as noted in the beginning are calculated at their minimum, as the custom duties collected for the last nine months of the present year show already a considerable increase over this calculation. On the other hand the expenses of this year (of which we give particulars in the following) are calculated at their maximum.

The budget of this year authorizes the amount of $193,627,313.19 for expenses. Besides this sum the amount of $2,125,000 has been allowed for expenses by special laws and the different departments; for the construction of houses for workingmen, $200,000; for assistance of employees and other people impaired in the earthquake, $3,950,000; for construction of public buildings destroyed in the same earthquake, $2,000,000; maritime works in Antofagasta, $500,000; for the initiation of the railway from Itata to Tome, $1,000,000; for the studies of the railway "longitudinal," $1,000,000; for the support of immigration, $137,500.

Thus the possible inversion, besides the budget, for the present year, may reach the sum of $10,992,000. Consequently the compromises of the State for this year (1907) are the following:

1. Total amount of the budget, upon which considerable economies may be calculated, (not taken into account in this treatise), $193,627,313.19.

2. The amount of extraordinary expenses, $10,992,000, the whole giving a total of $204,619,313.19.

We have not taken into account when calculating the extraordinary revenues for this year the loan of £1,200,000 shortly negotiated (September 18, 1907) with Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of London, destined for fiscal works.

Revenues and expenses for 1907 result in the following: Revenues, $219,940,740.59; expenses, $204,619,313.19; minimum surplus for the present year, $8,321,427.40.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONSULAR INVOICES.

According to the provisions of a recent decree of the Chilean Treasury, invoices of merchandise to be considered authentic and obtain the visé of the Chilean Consul, must contain the following information:

(*a.*) Name of the seller of the merchandise and shipper of the invoice.

(*b.*) Name of the consignee and port of destination of the merchandise.

(*c.*) Name of the steamer, if the invoice is made out in the shipping port of the merchandise.

(*d.*) Marks, numbers, quantity, kind, and contents of the packages.

(*e.*) Gross and net weight of the merchandise.

(*f.*) Price of each of the articles mentioned in the invoice.

If the consuls decide that the prices mentioned in the invoice are not the correct ones, they are requested to indicate the real prices in a note at the bottom of the invoice.

CUSTOMS REVENUES, FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1907.

The custom-houses of the Chilean Republic collected during the first seven months of 1907 the amount of 61,034,911.94 *pesos*, as against 55,057,530.07 *pesos* collected during the same period of 1906, an increase of 5,977,391.87 *pesos*. The sum collected in July, 1907, was 8,533,293.68 *pesos*, as compared with 8,956,767.60 *pesos* in the same month of 1906.

NITRATE PRODUCTION AND EXPORTATION FOR 1907-8.

The total amount of nitrate that may be produced and exported during the nitrate year, beginning on April 1, 1907, and ending on March 31, 1908, fixed upon the basis of 30 per cent of the initial quotas assigned to each nitrate office, is as follows: Production, 54,945,864 Spanish *quintales;* exportation, 56,446,924 Spanish *quintales.*

It may be stated, for the information of the readers of the BULLETIN that the Association for Nitrate Propaganda, in order to prevent fluctuations in the prices of nitrate, fixes, at the beginning of every nitrate year, the quotas that each nitrate office may produce and export during that period. The quota thus prescribed must not be exceeded.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

According to the immigration figures just made public the Chilean Government is meeting with fair success in its effort to secure people for the mines, fields, and workshops. In 1905 there arrived in this country 230 immigrants; in 1906, 1,442; while for the first six months of 1907 there have arrived 3,209, with 530 reported *en route.*

BOUNTY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FISHING.

For the purpose of encouraging fishing in the waters of the Republic, the Chilean Congress has passed a law, promulgated on June 24, 1907, granting vessels flying the national flag and exclusively engaged in fishing an annual bounty of 15 *pesos* per ton of displacement, and of 10 *pesos* per ton of fish and mollusks brought to land for consumption. The total amount of payments to be made for this bounty shall not exceed 200,000 *pesos* per annum; but if the bounties to be paid should exceed said amount, the same shall be distributed in proportion to the total tonnage of vessels and the tonnage of fishing belonging to each vessel.

The bounties prescribed by the law referred to shall be paid in full during the period of ten years; five years thereafter 50 per cent shall be paid, and during the last five years 25 per cent.

Only those vessels having a displacement from 15 to 250 tons shall be entitled to the bounty of 15 *pesos*.

For the exploitation of mollusk hatcheries, the President of the Republic is authorized to grant leases for the period of twenty years or less of shore and water sections not exceeding 4 hectares.

CONCESSION FOR A POWER PLANT NEAR SANTIAGO.

Information has been received through the Department of State, in a communication made by United States Consul ALFRED A. WINSLOW, of Valparaiso, of a concession granted by the Chilean Government to the German Transatlantic Electric Company for the erection of an electric light and power plant on the Maipo River, near Santiago. This plant will cost $4,015,000 gold, of which $1,295,040 will be expended in materials and machinery. A petition has been presented to the Government requesting free entry for machinery and material for the five years to be employed in construction and equipment.

SANTIAGO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT.

In connection with the [illegible] issued by the "*Sociedad* [illegible] *Fabril*," of Santiago, which proposes to [illegible] at the Chilean capital during the month of November, Consul A. A. Winslow writes from Valparaiso:

The exhibits [illegible] forestry, agriculture, horticulture, [illegible] machinery, appliances, methods and products. The Chilean Government has made a liberal appropriation [illegible] Here is an opportunity [illegible] are interested in the [illegible] Chile is making great [illegible] in the development [illegible] as never before. Many of

the people seem interested in improved machinery and up-to-date methods, largely because of the scarcity of labor and the desire to secure a greater production of articles, in order to meet the increasing demand. There is a great chance for improvement, and this is well understood by the Chilean Government, which is giving much attention to these matters.

"To secure space in the exposition, exhibitors should address a brief summary of the articles they intend to display to Don FEDERICO ALBERT, Casilla 44, Santiago, Chile, giving the number of square, horizontal, and vertical meters they will require. Transportation of exhibits will be free to exhibitors, with the exception of lading and landing charges. Steamer freight will be repaid to the exhibitor when the goods are received at the exposition. Cost of installation will be paid by the exhibitor."

The directors are: J. ABELARDO NUÑEZ, president; ANDRES RESPALDIZA, vice-president; FEDERICO ALBERT, commissioner, and MANUEL NUÑEZ, secretary.

COLOMBIA.

EXPORT DUTY ON MALE LIVE STOCK.

For the purpose of encouraging the exportation of live stock in the Republic, President REYES, of Colombia, in a decree dated July 22, 1907, has ordered the reduction of the export duty on male live stock to $1 gold per head.

TOBACCO GROWING IN THE REPUBLIC.

United States Consul I. A. MANNING, of Cartagena, informs the International Bureau of the American Republics that a conservative estimate of the output of tobacco in the Republic of Colombia, principally from the districts of Carmen, Savana, and Sinu, places the 1907 crop at about 120,000 bales of 62½ kilograms each. Owing to the fact that German merchants have advanced very large sums of money to the tobacco growers of these districts, the entire output will probably go to Bremen, Germany.

This tobacco is said to be medium strength, and that of last year was valued as "A 11" in the Bremen market. Consul Manning states that were this tobacco properly treated and sweated it would grade up well with that of Cuba and other West Indian islands; also, that the territory available for its growth in Colombia is almost unlimited.

DUTY ON VEGETABLE IVORY EXPORTS.

The duty of 1.50 and 1.00 *pesos* gold per 50 kilograms fixed by decree 742 of 1907 on exports of vegetable ivory peeled and unpeeled, respectively, from the Colombian ports of Buenaventura and Tumaco became effective on September 1, 1907.

BOUNDARY CONVENTION WITH ECUADOR.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of July 6, 1907, publishes the text of a convention between Colombia and Ecuador, supplementary to the treaty of November 5, 1904, signed at Bogota on June 5, 1907, and approved by the National Assembly of Colombia the 13th of the same month. This convention creates an arbitration tribunal and a technical commission for the purpose of determining and delimiting the boundary line between the two countries. The arbitration tribunal shall be composed of three members on either side, and the technical commission of two engineers on either side also. The tribunal shall convene in the city of Quito, but it may remove to Bogota if it be deemed necessary. The commission may commence its work in the Ecuadorian capital, or in the nearest place to the point it may select for the initiation of the demarcation. The decision of the tribunal shall be final, and the demarcation of the boundary line shall be definitive.

MINING CONDITIONS IN THE REPUBLIC.

A valuable report on mines and mining in Colombia has recently been submitted to the Department of State of the United States by Consul PIERRE PAUL DEMERS, of Barranquilla, from which the following data are reproduced to meet the many demands for information along the lines covered. The object of the report is to present to the American miner and investor certain facts concerning Colombia as a mining field which may serve as a guide to intending prospectors.

At the time of the Spanish domination Colombia occupied first rank as a gold producer among the colonies and was extensively though superficially exploited. The present system of mining involves greater expense for machinery and preliminary installations but at the same time tends to a more thorough exploitation of the mines. Mr. DEMERS states that among the obstacles encountered in mining operations in the Republic are scarcity of labor, unfavorable climatic conditions in some sections, the difficulty of adequate communications, insufficient food supplies, and, until recently, a state of political unrest. The latter condition has, however, been disposed of, and for the others noted, provision can be made through a previous understanding of the case.

GOLD PLACER MINING IN ANTIOQUIA.

The section of Colombia most noted for its gold production is the Department of Antioquia, followed by the Cauca, Bolivar, Tolima, Santander, Magdalena, Boyaca, Cundinamarca in the order named. Antioquia comprises a collection of cordilleras unusually favorable for the formation of gold veins. Labor conditions are excellent, the climate is not only salubrious and temperate, but adapted to agricultural and pastoral enterprises.

The sections to be opened to exploitation are the mountains to the east and southeast of Remedios, the rivers Tamar and Ite, the region called Alicante, the left bank tributaries of the Magdalena, and the northeastern region. On the other hand, the rich groups of Titiribi and Andes to the southwest, Sonson to the southeast, the banks of the Cauca to the north, the banks of the Porce and Zaragoza to the northeast have been opened and are now actively developed. Many native proprietors assure to themselves perpetual ownership of their holdings by the payment of a small tax and await the coming of foreign capital for an adequate development of their properties. In making preliminary examination previous to purchasing it is important that the prospective buyer ascertain exactly the cause of abandonment of the working.

The principal group of mines comprise Remedios, Zaragoza, Nechi, Tigui, and Porce. Many of the villages are built on gold alluvion and surrounded with gold mines which formerly gave brilliant results but which are to-day practically unexploited. The whole of the Porce Valley is essentially auriferous. The bed of the river has been from time to time successfully exploited by divers, but dredging is almost impossible on account of the swift current and the geological character of the banks and bed itself. On the contrary the Nechi River, which empties into the Cauca, presents great advantages for dredging, due to its sandy shore, small gravel, and the flat bottom of the river. American and French companies have recently operated these placers with some success with monitors and steam shovels. In general, however, the Nechi current is insufficient for the successful operation of monitors, and hydraulic methods are only possible at some distance, sometimes many leagues from the bed of the river. The system of pumping the water from the river by means of steam power is expensive and almost inapplicable where the dirt does not pay very well. The average returns from these placers are from 40 to 60 cents per ton.

Starting from the mouth of the Porce, the principal sections are the following: Dos Bocas, where a French company is opening the "La Punta" mine; Pato, held and operated by an American company; Pinea, and Santa Isabel, all above Zaragoza; while below are Santa Margarita, La Llana, Caseri, and Barberi, worked by an American company, and San Pedro. On the right bank of the Nechi are Zaragoza and Remedios, 48 miles from the coast, with which communication is had by telegraph, cart road, and river communication via the Magdalena. The trip to Barranquilla takes five days.

An English company has been working the Remedios mines for thirty years, operating with modern machinery and methods. At San Nicolas and Anfora are a French and American Company, respectively, whose dividends have been paid regularly from the begin-

ning of their operations. Other smaller companies in the locality are doing well.

The Remedios-Zaragoza regions is generally hot, and malarial fever is prevalent. The country is not settled and the transport of beef cattle is made from Margento, some 150 miles distant in the Department of Bolivar. The cost per head on the spot is about $40. Labor conditions are adequate.

The Tigui or Guamoco region possesses still unknown resources and presents a vast field to modern prospectors. It was little worked by the Spaniards, but since 1890 various companies have been formed for its exploitation. The principal placers are "Panama," on the Cañaverales River, "Atara," and "La Colorado." In their vicinity gold quartz has also been discovered. The auriferous mud has a thickness of 3 feet to 10 feet, and its gold is very fine. Isolated pan washers make from $3 to $5 per day. Some spots at the foot of the Henriquex vein have been found which gave from 240 grams to 1 pound of free gold per ton. Others have given on trial 196 grams per ton.

There are now two American companies on the Tigui, and a French company has made successful trials of the placers.

The climatic conditions are favorable, and the lands in the vicinity are adapted for agricultural development.

Ascending the Cauca, above its confluence with the Nechi, are the alluvial mines of Caceres, where many American companies are operating. In that section a good territory is yet to be exploited with hydraulic conditions, abundance of water, proper currents, and dumping facilities. Still further up river are the deserted regions of Sinatabe and Dabeiba on the left bank. This Dabeiba is altogether distinct from the new Dabeiba of the Choco, discovered a few years since at the source of the Andagueda River and exploited by a native company. Further south are the mines of Frontino, Buritica, and Cañasgordas, on the left, and Titiribi and Zancudo on the right. The latter has been worked for the last forty years, yielding gold and silver quartz with handsome profits. Special and complicated systems of amalgamation, concentration, and separating have rendered the workings very expensive.

The Andes group of mines, lying farther south on the left bank of the Cauca, are partially exploited by English companies, and are quite productive.

In the center of Antioquia, southeast of Medellin, is located "Sonson," where alluvions are found, as well as gold and silver quartz, copper, and other metals, all mixed up. It is necessary there to concentrate the mineral and send it to England to be amalgamated. The same is true of certain ores obtained from the Tolima Department.

In the elevated zones of the Cordillera, lying between the Cauca and the upper Magdalena, are many unexploited gold veins, as also allu-

vions at the foot of the hills west of Puriicacion, Natagaima, and Neiba. Certain other mines have been operated for some years by French interests without brilliant results.

MINES OF THE CAUCA REGION.

In the Department of Cauca all rivers emptying into the Pacific Ocean are auriferous, and only a few have been examined. In this section is located the great Choco territory whose hydrographical and orographical characteristics bear many analogies to the western coast of the United States, and would seem to be of the same geological period. It includes the valleys of the Atrato and San Juan rivers, covering an immense region of more than 5,000 square leagues of alluvion, of which a good part is rich and exploitable. As yet but little work has been carried on, though an American company is operating a monitor at Bagado. Another operates a dredge at the mouth of the Andagueda, and other dredges have been worked with doubtful results in the low Atrato and the Auito rivers. A French company has been working between the Bebara and Bebarama rivers, right tributaries of the Atrato, and a Colombian company has opened the quartz mine of "Dabeiba" on the upper Andagueda. These are practically the only exploitations found in this immense territory.

The mining regions of Medio form an immense deposit and millions of dollars have been obtained from the Choco region since the Conquest, from 1 to 2 ounces per cubic yard being reported for many of the gold deposits. In the Cargozan mine, near Barbacoas on the Pacific coast, 10,300 ounces of gold have been taken from 200 cubic yards of auriferous dirt.

The Andagueda, one of the principal tributaries of the upper Atrato, offers admirable conditions for hydraulic enterprises. The region is relatively healthy, and good cultivable lands abound. The same may be said of the Capa River, but the lower Atrato region is unhealthy and swampy. Communication with the coast is by river communication, with the exception of a recently opened bridle road permitting the introduction of cattle, mining material, and provisions for enterprises removed from navigation facilities.

On the divide between the heads of the Atrato and San Juan rivers is the "Tado" group, which produces platinum, recently made a government monopoly.

The Choco presents a favorable outlook for hydraulic enterprises, and though labor is scarce and high Antioquia is not far away and could furnish abundant laborers.

The region of the Gulf of Darien, south of the Isthmus of Panama and west of the Gulf of Uraba, was exploited at the time of the Spaniards, but is to-day almost unknown. Its position is, however, advantageous and has many good mining districts.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The Bolivar and Atlantico Departments contain many important deposits of petroleum principally in the neighborhood of the mouth of the Sinu River and Tubara near the Atlantic Ocean. A Canadian company has recently been organized and concessions have also been granted to a Colombia prospector.

Copper is found in Bolivar, and a Barranquilla company has recently started work on a mine located at Sabaneta, 2 leagues from Simiti. North of the Simiti lagoon is a vast auriferous region in the mountains of San Lucas.

Cudinamarca is rich in coal deposits, which, unfortunately, are too far from transportation for other than local purposes.

The same is true of Boyaca. In this Department are two emerald mines, the "Somonduco" and "Muzo," the property and monopoly of the Government. The former is no longer exploited, but the latter yields a good revenue.

The quartz mines of Santander, extensively worked by the Spaniards, are not productive to-day, though a French Company has been lately organized for exploitation purposes. Petroleum is found to the north of Cucuta.

The Department of Magdalena is practically unexploited, though the presence of gold has been noted in some of its rivers. Coal has also been discovered that might easily be made available by building a short railroad to the port.

It is thus seen that Colombia offers a large field for the mining explorer, the prospector, and the investor. There are immense mines of alluvion, of medium wealth, which may not enrich in a day, but with an average return of 50 cents per ton can still give fair results. As for quartz mines, they are almost virgin, and as the programme of the new Colombian is to construct more railroads, the lack of transportation, which has previously hindered their development, will be overcome.

Mr. DEMERS considers that successful operation of Colombian mines is possible, but he urges an equipment of energy, perseverance, special knowledge, an understanding of the country, and, in addition to health, a suitable amount of money to support preliminary discouragements.

Primitive measures are the rule in mining operations and the native laborers have to be handled with circumspection and cordiality.

Gold is found everywhere, but is spread over a great deal of territory, rarely existing in great quantities in any determined places.

PLATINUM DEPOSITS IN COLOMBIA.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has received so many inquiries in regard to the deposits of platinum in Colombia, and the possibilities of that South American Republic as a future source for the supply of this extremely rare and useful metal, that it has been at especial pains to obtain the fullest, most recent, and accurate information available on the subject. Mr. ISAAC A. MANNING and Mr. P. P. DEMERS, United States Consuls at Cartagena and Barranquilla, respectively, the two principal seaports of Colombia, have courteously forwarded to the Bureau exceedingly valuable data on the platinum resources of the Republic. Their communications, together with facts gathered from the most authentic Spanish, British, and French literature relating to this metal, form the basis of the following information.

The long isolation of Colombia, from which she is now fortunately rapidly emerging under the enlightened administration of President RAFAEL REYES, has hitherto operated to prevent the American public from knowing much about the wonderful mineral wealth of that naturally highly endowed Latin-American country. Mr. JOHN BARRETT, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, submitted a special report to the State Department on the resources of Colombia at the time that he was United States Minister to that Republic, and, alluding to her extraordinary wealth of minerals, declared that "silver is found in Antioquia, Cauca, and Tolima; copper in Boyaca; platinum in Cauca; petroleum in Tolima; while lime, alum, chalk, magnesia, sulphur, marble, asphalt, cinnabar, lead, and quicksilver ore are found in large deposits in many parts of the country."

The mineral resources of Colombia, especially her precious metals, early attracted the attention of the Spanish conquerors, discoverers, and rulers. Indeed, during the Spanish régime of three hundred years, the Colombian gold fields were admittedly the richest in the world, and down to 1848, when those of California were discovered, they furnished fully one-third of the whole supply of American gold, in spite of the extremely primitive methods employed by the Spaniards. It was while engaged, through their thousands of Indian slaves, in extracting gold and silver from the alluvial beds of the streams and rivers of western and southern Colombia that the first traces of platinum were discovered. The new metal came to be so highly prized that, in 1804, Don VENTRA SALZAS MALIBRAN, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Atara, submitted a curious report to the Viceroy Don ANTONIO AMAR, in which the author adduces arguments to prove that platinum is really a kind of white gold. Whether it be true or not that platinum was first discovered as long ago as 1720, it is recorded that 4,202 pounds of it were shipped

to the Spanish King in 1788. According to Dr. Don VICENTE RESTREPO, in his admirable work on the gold and silver mines of Colombia (*Estudio sobre las minas de oro y plata de Colombia, Bogota, 1888*), platinum first began to attract attention in Europe in 1748. It had previously been observed by miners in the Choco and Barbacoas, but it was thrown aside as useless. In 1720, it is said, the method of separating it from gold by means of quicksilver was known in Popoyan, Cauca. The Spanish Government, in 1778, ordered all platinum to be sent to the Royal Treasury, but without offering any remuneration. Ten years later $2 a pound was offered for it in the name of the King, and at the end of 1788 about 3,820 pounds of platinum had been collected in the Choco. The mines then producing most platinum were those of the Opagado, a tributary of the Atrato. The low price paid by the Government led to its being sold to foreigners, who gave as much as $12 per pound for it and made fortunes by reselling it in Europe.

The value of Colombian platinum was recognized, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, by the great German explorer and scientist Baron HUMBOLDT, who wrote:

"Platina in grains is only found in two places in the known world, viz, in the Choco and Barbacoas. It is peculiar to certain sedimentary lands that cover surfaces of 600 square leagues. The price of this metal on the spot is $8, or 40 francs, per pound, while in Paris it generally costs 130 to 150 francs."

The Choco platinum is the purest and best sold in foreign markets, as it contains 80 to 85 per cent of pure metal. Its price had already risen in 1894 to 900 francs, or £17 ($85) per pound. In spite of the high price it commands in the world's markets, the exploitation of the potentially rich platinum deposits of Colombia has been so slight that, as stated by Mr. P. P. DEEMERS, the American consul at Barranquilla, only 661 pounds of it were produced in the Choco in 1905.

The region in which native Colombian platinum is found in greatest abundance is in the western Department of Cauca, more especially in the south central and southern districts of the Choco, Barbacoas, and Supia, between the western foothills of the Cordillera of the Andes and the Pacific. The entire territory of this Cauca Department has been renowned, from the earliest days of the Spanish conquest, as the richest of all the mineral-bearing sections of Colombia. From 1654 up to 1890 the Department yielded $137,000,000 in gold, of which the Choco region alone produced $115,000,000, or 84 per cent.

The most profitable field for the extraction of platinum is on the divide between the heads of the Atrato and San Juan rivers, in the Choco region, around Tado, the San Juan, Condoto, and Iro. This itory is comprised between 1° 30′ and 6° north latitude—that is,

in the southern and equatorial portion of Colombia. The platinum lies hidden in the auriferous sands and alluvial deposits of streams fed by the melting snows of the Andes, and flowing westward into the Pacific. In these districts one finds a zone or layer of gravel, sand, stone, and various clays, parallel with the horizon and lying within very narrow limits. The lowest part of this layer lies at about 80 or 100 yards above sea level and the highest at about 800 or 820 yards, and its thickness is about 720 yards. Higher up or lower down, not one grain of platinum has been found. The farther from the sea the more difficult the extraction. The breadth of the zone is from 10 to 12 leagues. The work of many thousands of negroes since their discovery has not sufficed to exhaust these deposits (superficial). Their wealth is not unvariable; there are rich and poor spots in the zones. From latitude 1° 30′ north of the line the wealth of the deposits gradually falls off; in latitude 1° they are scarcely working, and on the equator there is no trace of them left. On the south side the expressions gold, platinum, veins, mines, etc., are never heard.

The platinum deposits of Colombia are comparatively accessible for international exportation. Most of the platinum extracted is exported from the Pacific port of Buenaventura, on the Bay of Choco, which is conveniently reached, in a few days, by steamers sailing southward from Panama City. To proceed thence inland to the alluvial deposits bearing native platinum is not difficult. An alternate route, recommended by Consul MANNING, is to proceed first to Cartagena, on the Gulf of Darien, Northern Colombia, thence south to the head of that gulf, and up the historic Atrato River 400 miles to its source, where it is separated from the San Juan by such a low and narrow divide that this route has been regarded as an available one for an interoceanic canal for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific. The trip may be made in four or five days from Cartagena, allowing for touching at way stations and other detentions.

It is said that no effort has ever been made to discover platinum in ore bodies or vein deposits, nor, so far as can be learned, has it ever been found in quartz, even in the shape of float.

Concerning the location of the best platinum mines of Colombia, Mr. LUCINDO POSSO, of Cartagena, an exporter of the metal, gave Consul MANNING the following information:

"The richest mines are on the Rio Condoto, an affluent of the San Juan, the Opagado, and the Tamanal, all branches of the San Juan River. In the province of Atrato there is only one small district from which platinum is taken, Negua. Some new mines have lately been discovered in Nobitu which promise to be very rich, and a com-

pany of French capitalists have recently made very large purchases in the platina district. This company is headed by ALBERT L. DE LANTREPPE, of London, England, and they are soon to send competent engineers to make a careful study of the region and especially of the properties which have fallen into their hands. Gen. RAMÓN BUENDIA, a Colombian, has bought a great quantity of mineral lands in Condoto and Nobitu. There is yet a great expanse of country, rich in minerals of all kinds, and where platinum must exist in goodly quantities, yet unprospected and virgin. A great field for the prospector and miner exists there."

Judging by the statements of various exporters in Cartagena, there is reason to believe that a great deal of the platinum and gold of the Cauca is shipped out through Buenaventura and via Panama, and that it is divided between France and the United States. It seems that France and other European countries received the larger portion up to a short time since, but now there seems to be a tendency to forward the bulk of the output to the United States where the demand has increased wonderfully and where the price is satisfactory.

Through the courtesy of Señor Don WASHINGTON MÉNDEZ, of Cartagena, Mr. MANNING has been enabled to make public the following extract from a report made by the former in January last to a firm in Paris, which report is very valuable as giving essential information regarding the character of the country in which the mines are located, its healthfulness (or lack of it), etc.:

"Platinum is found in its greatest abundance in the region of Choco, Barbacoas, and San Juan, and especially in the latter. The district is easily accessible by steamboats to Quibdo by way of Cartagena, in four or five days of travel, including in this time the detentions in the ports. The principal places are Quibdo and San Pablo, specially Quibdo, which is the capital of the Province of this name.

"There are no mines in exploitation. The mineral which they export from here is that encountered in the bottom of the canyons of the rivers in the form of powder (dust), and in the exploitation of the bars which contain it. The work is of a very primitive mode, like that in practice in ancient times. Labor is abundant.

"It is not possible to find anyone willing to contract a certain quantity of platinum, not having, as I have said, made serious explorations, nor there being no acquired rights. In order to understand the situation properly, it would be necessary, at the beginning, to send a mining engineer to study the ground. However, the enormous riches that the region contains are nearly virgin, unexplored, owing in part to the lack of capital and the unhealthfulness of the climate, it raining there ten months in the year and the district being

very swampy. The annual production is principally exported through the port of Buenaventura, and it would be venturous to fix the quantity of the export, because the Government has placed an export duty on metals, and above all, in regions where the action of the Government is weak, it is presumed that 90 per cent of that which goes out will be contraband.

"Propositions have been made to the Government that it should declare the platinum deposits national property, but they are so extensive and variable that the Government has done nothing in this particular. Scientific investigations will be necessary for the discovery of the ledges from which the platinum comes, which is now taken from the beds of the rivers."

Although it is true that the platinum industry in Colombia has been retarded by the unhealthy nature of some of the localities in which the deposits are found, there are excellent platinum-bearing sections, such as Supia, in latitude north 5° 21′, and longitude west from Bogota 1° 40′, at an elevation of 4,144 feet above the sea, which are quite salubrious. It should, moreover, be borne in mind that, with due regard to strict sanitary measures, proper dieting, regulation of the habits of life to meet the requirements of a tropical climate, and the wearing of suitable clothing, the most unsanitary of the mineral regions of Colombia may be robbed of their terrors.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A PACKING HOUSE.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Colombia publishes in its issue for July 30, 1907, the text of a contract entered into between the Government and Señor AQUILEO OSORIO on the 25th of April, 1907, and approved by the Executive on the 29th of the same month, for the establishment in either of the Departments of Bolivar or Magdalena of a packing house. The factory shall be completed and in a condition to produce within two years from the date of the approval of the contract. The Government grants the concessionaire exclusive privilege for the period of ten years, but in the aforementioned Departments only.

NEW BANK AT CARTAGENA.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by United States Consul I. A. MANNING, at Cartagena, that the house of MARTINEZ BOSSIO & Co., in connection with the Banco Central of Bogota, will open a new bank in that city within the next sixty days, to be called Banco de Bolivar, with GERONIMO MARTINEZ manager, with a capitalization of $500,000, and a governmental authorization of an emission of bills to the amount of $1,000,000.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INFORMATION BUREAUS IN EUROPE.

For the purposes of propaganda of the Colombian natural sources of wealth, and for the promotion of foreign trade in general, President REYES, on August 13, 1907, issued a decree establishing in London, Paris, and Barcelona bureaus of information, similar to those already organized in Hamburg and New York. These bureaus, besides their general duties, shall collect and send to Colombia commercial samples of articles having a large consumption in the Republic, for exhibition. In each bureau shall be established a permanent exhibit of Colombian products, mineral and agricultural as well. For this purpose the decree provides for the establishment in Bogota of a bureau whose duty shall be the gathering of samples of mineral and other natural products to be sent to the bureaus of information in New York, Hamburg, London, Paris, and Barcelona.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN SAN JUAN DEL CORDOBA.

The "*Diario Oficial*," of Colombia, of August 22, 1907, publishes the text of a contract entered into between the municipality of the District of San Juan del Cordoba and Señor JUAN AMARIS MAYA, under date of May 14, 1907, for the establishment in the district of a plant for the generation of electric light and power. The duration of the contract shall be fifty years, at the end of which the municipality may purchase and the concessionaire shall sell the plant and its appurtenances. If at the expiration of this period the District should not decide to purchase, the contract shall be extended for twenty-five years longer, at the end of which the District may purchase at one-half of the price which may have been previously agreed upon. Should the municipality decide not to purchase at the end of this second period, a further extension of twenty-four years shall be granted, upon whose expiration the plant and its appurtenances shall become the property of the District without any compensation whatever.

RAILWAY CONCESSION.

The Colombian Government has entered into a new contract with CARLOS TANCO for the construction of railways in the Department of Tolima, granting him a concession for fifty years, with the exclusive privilege of constructing, equipping, operating, and exploiting a new line from Espinal to Ibague, and one from Espinal toward the south to Nevia. Work is not to begin on the latter line until the former is completed. To secure the necessary capital the concessionaire is authorized to organize a company either within or outside of Colombia. The Government guarantees 7 per cent interest, including a 2 per cent sinking fund for the return of the original capital, on a capitalization of $30,000 gold per kilometer for every kilometer opened to public service after the twenty-sixth kilometer.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Colombia, of the 24th of August, 1907, publishes a decree of President REYES, dated August 5, 1907, containing the following tariff modifications:

Printing presses, articles necessary for their operation, and types imported by departmental and municipal governments shall be admitted free of duty.

Printing presses, types, and other articles necessary for the operation thereof, shall be classified under Class II of the tariff.

Carriages and vehicles of all kinds, and automobiles, shall be classified under Class II of the tariff, without the surtax of 70 per cent.

COSTA RICA.

LEGISLATIVE APPROVAL OF IMPORTANT CONTRACTS.

In a decree dated September 11, 1907, and published in "*La Gaceta*" of the 13th of the same month, the Constitutional Congress of Costa Rica approved three contracts entered into on July 15 and 18, 1907, between the Government and the Costa Rica Railroad Company, the United Fruit Company, and the Northern Railway Company, respectively, with the amendments made thereto by said legislative body.

CONTRACT WITH THE COSTA RICA RAILROAD COMPANY.

In the contract of July 15, 1907, with the Costa Rica Railroad Company, several articles of the Astua-Pirie contract of October 18, 1907, are repealed, and article 13 of the same agreement is amended to the effect that the company shall make all the improvements which had not been made of those specified in article 6 of the Pacheco-Pirie contract of February 14, 1900, which are: New supply of rolling stock; completion of the new station at San Jose before December 31, 1908; replacing of rails and ties in the Guapiles branch road, and other works.

CONTRACT WITH THE UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

The second contract approved in the decree referred to was entered into with the United Fruit Company on July 18, 1907, whereby this corporation waives the right to export bananas free of duty, to which right it was entitled by virtue of the contract of July 2, 1900, between the Government and the Tropical Trading and Transport Company, of which the former company is transferee. It is agreed, therefore, that the exportation of bananas be taxed, but under the following conditions: (1) That the tax shall not exceed 1 cent American gold per bunch exported; (2) that the tax shall not be increased either

before October 29, 1910 (date of the expiration of the right waived), or within ten years thereafer; (3) that during the period of the contract the lands cultivated with banana shall not be specially taxed with any impost, except the land tax; (4) that neither before October 29, 1910, nor during ten years thereafter, shall any wharf dues be collected on the exportation of bananas, nor any other impost or tax, whatever the name by which it may be designated. The export tax on bananas is fixed in the maximum agreed to, i. e., 1 cent gold per bunch.

The company shall renew the contracts entered into with private persons for the supply of bananas, if the interested parties so desire, until the 29th of October, 1910, at least, and at the minimum price of 31 cents gold per bunch of first class and of 15½ cents per bunch of second class.

In order that the banana planters may build tramways in their plantations, the Government shall allow the free importation of construction materials and rolling stock for said railways, and the company shall secure from the Northern Railway a reduction of 50 per cent on the freight charges for the transportation of said materials.

The United Fruit Company shall enter into contracts with private persons for the cultivation of bananas in 2,800 hectares of land under the conditions prescribed in the contract.

The company shall establish in Puerto Limon a new wireless telegraph station to communicate with Swan Island and Cuba, or other stations near by, or with a port in the State of Louisiana, via Cuba. The service shall be opened to the public, and the Government shall pay only one-half of the prices which may be prescribed in the tariff. The company is authorized to charge a maximum price of 10 centavos per word.

For the payment of its expenditures the United Fruit Company shall import from the United States not less than $500,000, but the sums imported by the Northern Railway Company shall be included in that amount.

CONTRACT WITH THE NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The third contract is the one made with the Northern Railway Company and the Costa Rica Railroad Company, also on July 18, 1907. In this agreement the Government declares that it was duly notified of the contract signed on June 15, 1905, between the Costa Rica Railroad Company, the Northern Railway Company, and the United Fruit Company, by the terms of which the Northern assumed the management and administration of the Costa Rica Railroad. The contract of 1907 provides that, notwithstanding the agreement of 1905, the Costa Rica Railroad Company shall be responsible to the Government for the fulfillment of the contracts it has entered into

therewith, particularly that of 1894, known as the Soto-Keith contract, and the articles in force of the Astua-Pirie contract, signed the 28th of December, 1904. The accounts, books, inventor es, records, etc., of the aforesaid railroad companies shall be kept separately.

The Northern Railway Company agrees to—

(*a*) Reduce to one-half—that is to say, to 10 cents Costa Rican g ld, the maximum of the freight charges for the transportation of bananas.

(*b*) Reduce the charge for the transportation of coffee to £3 per ton of 1,000 kilograms.

(*c*) Reduce to a 25 per cent the local and export freight of rubber, cacao, fruits, cereals, and vegetables.

(*d*) Reduce the maximum of freight charges on agricultural machinery and implements in the manner prescribed in the contract.

(*e*) Grant a 25 per cent discount on the freight charges on merchandise imported by municipalities, churches, hospitals, and school boards.

(*f*) To grant free first-class transportation to the members of the Cabinet, members of Congress, and justices of the Supreme Court.

Section 2 of the decree in reference provides that the revenues derived from the export duty on bananas shall be applied exclusively to the payment of the external debt. Section 3 prescribes that the exportation of coffee shall be exempt from wharf or any other taxes.

FREE ENTRY FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIED ARTICLES.

A Costa Rican decree of July 10, 1907, covering the free entry into the Republic of grain residues and agricultural machinery and implements, provides as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The duties from which exemption is accorded to bran and other residues of wheat, linseed, maize, and other grains used as cattle foods by the law of August 20, 1903, comprises all fiscal duties, including 'wharfage.'

"ART. 2. The following are also declared free of these duties: Machinery and utensils for the preparation of cheese and butter, machinery for the extraction of fiber from plants and its treatment, hydraulic rams, windmills, plows, rollers, harrows, seed-sowing machines, cultivators, reapers, fertilizer carts, huskers, shovels, axes, machetes, and all kinds of agricultural machinery for the preparation of the ground and for sowing and gathering fruit and crops, such as carts, the tires or wheels of which are 10 centimeters or more in width."

POPULATION, DECEMBER 31, 1906.

On March 15, 1907, the National Department of Statistics of Costa Rica published the census of the Republic on December 31, 1906, according to which the number of inhabitants on that date was 341,590.

EXPORT DUTY ON BANANAS.

According to information received through the Department of State of the United States from United States Minister WILLIAM LAWRENCE MERRY at San José, the Costa Rican Goverment has fixed the duty on banana exports at the rate of 1 cent gold per bunch for a period of ten years after 1910, the application of said rate to begin with the promulgation of the Executive decree.

It is not considered that the imposition of this duty will check local production, whereas it will add approximately $100,000 gold to the annual revenue of the Republic.

Trial shipments of bananas are being made to European ports with encouraging prospects, and it is probable that exports from Puerto Limon will shortly reach 10,000,000 bunches annually.

CUBA.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

On September 13, 1907, the governmental decree was signed granting to the United Fruit Company the right to establish and operate a wireless telegraph station at Cape San Antonio, the western extremity of Cuba.

Primarily the company is authorized to establish connection with other wireless stations making up the system and with those vessels of the company which may be equipped with wireless installations. The company binds itself to receive and transmit at the station, free of charge, messages to and from vessels belonging to the Cuban and United States Governments and the naval and military stations of the United States.

In part recompense for this service the Cuban Government will transmit over its land lines all of the company's messages from Pinar del Rey to the large plantations it owns and operates at Banes and Preston free of charge.

The United Fruit Company has about sixty steamers engaged in the transport of fruit from the West Indies and Central America to the United States, and there are usually forty of their ships in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico at a time.

It is proposed to so enlarge the system that all the ships of the company may be in constant range of some shore station. A wireless station is in process of erection on Swans Island off the Honduran coast and about 260 miles south of Cape San Antonio, which will give complete connections for their various stations on the mainland.

The United States, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Panama have all granted the necessary licenses for the complete installation of stations.

ADHERENCE TO THE HAGUE CONVENTION OF 1899.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of August 26, 1907, publishes the proclamation of Provisional Governor MAGOON of the adherence of Cuba to the Hague Convention of July 29, 1899, for the peaceful arrangement of international controversies, usually called the Arbitration Convention.

This convention was approved and ratified on behalf of Cuba by Governor MAGOON on April 16, 1907, and the protocol of adherence thereto was signed on June 16, 1907, by the Cuban delegates to the Second International Peace Conference at the Hague.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1907.

Figures compiled in the office of the general receiver of Dominican customs, Mr. W. E. PULLIAM, and furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics through the Department of Insular Affairs of the War Department of the United States, show that the foreign trade of the Dominican Republic increased during the first six months of 1907 in the amount of $983,750 over the corresponding period of 1906.

Total imports are reported at $2,376,652, against $2,064,068 in 1906, and exports figure for $4,678,324 compared with $4,007,158 in the first half of the preceding year.

The participating countries and the share furnished and taken by each were as follows:

Aggregate foreign trade.

Countries.	First six months—		Increase for 1907.	Decrease for 1907.
	1906.	1907.		
United States	$4,000,478	$4,029,548	$29,070	.....
United Kingdom	282,692	704,453	421,761	.....
Germany	1,285,328	1,379,348	94,020	.....
France	332,063	716,965	384,902	.....
Spain	48,283	52,481	4,198	.....
Italy	32,750	65,742	32,992	.....
Belgium	2,231	2,117	.....	$114
Cuba	29,709	27,203	.....	2,506
Porto Rico	8,713	24,450	15,737	.....
Other countries	48,979	52,669	3,690	.....
Total	6,071,226	7,054,976	986,370	2,620

Recapitulation of imports.

Countries.	First six months 1906.		First six months 1907.	
	Value.	Percentage of the whole.	Value.	Percentage of the whole.
United States	$1,160,953	56.3	$1,326,666	55.8
United Kingdom	250,626	12.2	387,950	16.3
Germany	436,105	21.1	386,022	16.2
France	101,630	4.9	128,303	5.4
Spain	48,283	2.3	49,032	2.1
Italy	32,750	1.6	58,226	2.5
Belgium	2,231	.1	2,117	.1
Cuba	6,197	.3	11,019	.5
Porto Rico	8,713	.4	10,556	.4
Other countries	16,580	.8	16,761	.7
Total	2,064,068	100.0	2,376,652	100.0

NOTE.—The total value of imports from the United States includes gold and silver currency amounting to $176,800 for the first six months of 1906 and $113,160 for the corresponding period of 1907.

Recapitulation of exports.

Countries.	First six months 1906.		First six months 1907.	
	Value.	Percentage of the whole.	Value.	Percentage of the whole.
United States	$2,839,525	70.9	$2,702,882	57.8
United Kingdom	32,066	.8	316,503	6.7
Germany	849,223	21.2	993,326	21.2
France	230,433	5.7	588,662	12.6
Spain			3,449	.1
Italy			7,516	.2
Cuba	23,512	.6	16,184	.3
Porto Rico			13,894	.3
Other countries	32,399	.8	35,908	.8
Total	4,007,158	100.0	4,678,324	100.0

NOTE.—The total value of exports to the United States includes gold and silver currency amounting to $2,241.98 for the first six months of 1906 and $2,110 for the corresponding period of 1907.

The gain in trade was shared by nearly all countries having commercial relations with the Republic, only Belgium and Cuba showing a slight decline in their respective aggregate trade.

The United States continues to lead in both imports to and exports from the country, having secured 55.8 per cent of the former and 57.8 per cent of the latter, valued, respectively, at $1,326,666 and $2,702,882. The next countries in order of importance with regard to imports were Great Britain and Germany, and between the two the commercial contest was an even one, the former sending 16.3 per cent and the latter 16.2 per cent of the total imports, valued, respectively, at $387,950 and $386,022. With reference to the value of exports received, the relative position of the two countries named was reversed, and the difference between them quite marked. While Great Britain bought but $316,503, or 6.7 per cent, Germany purchased $993,326, or 21.2 per cent. France comes fourth on the list, and has to her credit $128,303, or 5.4 per cent of imports, and $588,662,

or 12.6 per cent of exports. Both Spain and Italy supplied over 2 per cent of the imports, and no other country received as much as 1 per cent of the exports from the Dominican Republic.

Exports, as noted in previous reports, continued to exceed in value the imports, for, while during the first six months of 1907 the Republic bought merchandise from other countries at an invoiced value of $2,263,492, there was sold to these same countries merchandise valued at $4,676,214 (these figures do not include imports and exports of gold, silver, and paper currency), which fact, viewed as a transaction involving an exchange of commodities, leaves a balance of trade of $2,412,722 to the credit of the Republic. This means an increase for the Dominican people of almost $5,000,000 per annum, and should remove the fear entertained in some quarters that the depositing of $100,000 per month for payment on the indebtedness of the Dominican Government will drain the country of money and leave no circulating medium.

For the six months ending June 30, 1907, there was set aside and deposited in the National City Bank of New York $743,653.44 from the revenue received, to apply on the public debt, but this was accomplished in the form of exchange, and no currency was exported on this account.

Importations of gold and currency in the money of the United States to the amount of $113,160 were received, and the small quantity of $2,110 exported.

IMPORTS.

The principal classes of commodities imported, in order of their relative importance, were cotton goods, iron and steel manufactures, breadstuffs, rice, meat, and dairy products, oils, manufactures of vegetable fibers, wood manufactures, preserved fish, leather and its manufactures, hats and caps, beer, chemicals, etc., and sugar and confectionery. The foregoing represents about 84 per cent of the total importations, and with one exception, that of rice, there was a general increase in all of the above classes; but in the case of cotton goods, manufactures of vegetable fibers, hats and caps, and iron and steel manufactures, the increase was marked, both in quantities and values, over the corresponding six months of 1906. The balance of the imports was composed of products of a miscellaneous character.

During the six months of 1907, as compared with that period of 1906, the importations of rice decreased in quantity received to the extent of 1,961,885 pounds, and in value $21,563, Germany continuing to furnish the greater part of this food. The loss in this trade with the United States is represented by $10,596, while the decrease for Germany was $4,855. The only other country supplying rice to any considerable extent during the first six months of 1907 was Great Britain, which furnished, practically, rice of an equal value for the

two half years under comparison—for 1906, $10,956 and 1907, $10,322. This is considered a good omen for the future welfare of the country where rice is a staple article of food. Rice can be and has been grown to splendid advantage in certain parts of the Republic, and to buy the article abroad means a drain of the resources of the country for a necessity that easily can be produced at home. Rice importations are principally from Germany, which is, however, only a country of transshipment; the countries of origin being India and French China. In addition to the original cost price, the Dominican consumer must pay the freight and incidental charges for transporting this commodity a distance of more than one-half around the world, necessitating two transshipments.

Of the few other imports, in which there appear a decrease, the most apparent are glass and its manufactures, and agricultural implements, which fell off 123 per cent and 48 per cent, respectively.

Of the increased trade in cotton manufactures the United States and Great Britain each received about $80,000, while Germany lost ground in its sales of these articles to the Republic. Such goods were invoiced during the first six months of 1906 from the two first-mentioned countries at a value of $195,275 and $173,503, respectively, while during the same period of the present year the values were $277,856 and $254,008, respectively. From Germany there was received during the comparative period of 1906 values to the amount of $66,150, and in 1907, $36,793; France, Spain, and Italy together furnished $57,641 in 1906, and $64,448 in 1907.

As was true of cotton goods, so it was of iron and steel manufactures, the United States and Great Britain receiving the greatest proportion of the increased trade with the Republic; the latter country increasing her sales in those lines by $23,000, or over 100 per cent, while the gain of the former country was $36,000, or almost 38 per cent more than its previous trade for the comparative half year. The iron and steel importations from Germany showed a decline of $22,000, or about 250 per cent.

Practically all of the wheat flour and other breadstuffs consumed in the Republic were furnished by the United States, as in the past. Out of a total of 29,805 barrels of wheat flour, invoiced at a value of $132,462, that country supplied 29,710 barrels, and of other breadstuffs invoiced at $12,546 it contributed in value $11,087.

Increase in the value of meat and dairy products imported is represented by larger receipts from the United States and Porto Rico. The first-named country supplied these articles valued at $53,044 for the first half of 1906 and $73,754 during the same period of 1907. Germany supplied $44,716 in value in the former period and $48,007 during the latter. The trade in these commodities with Porto Rico amounted to $1,789 in 1906 compared with $4,214 in 1907.

Of the total amount of oils imported, at an invoiced value of $128,695, the United States furnished $116,698, or 90 per cent, comprising cotton-seed, illuminating, and lubricating oils; the remaining 10 per cent of the total importations consisted of olive and other oils from European countries.

Invoiced values of manufactures of vegetable fibers were greatly increased over those for the first half of the year 1906. Great Britain and Germany received as their shares of the increase $22,035 and $7,485, respectively, while the gain of the United States under this head was $2,622. Empty sacks for containers of cacao, sugar, etc., constituted the principal proportion of this class of importations. The average invoiced value per 100 sacks for 1906 was $12.41, compared with $17.42 for the six months ending June 30, 1907.

Of the increased importations of wood and manufactures thereof, amounting to $30,355, the United States realized a net gain of $28,136, the invoiced value of articles of this class from that country during the first six months of 1906 being $50,981, compared with $79,117 for the same period of 1907. Germany increased her trade in this line to the extent of $1,123. The amount received from other countries was small.

About 97 per cent of the preserved fish importations was supplied by the United States, there having been invoiced from that country $75,523, compared with $64,533 for the same period of 1906.

There was an increase in the importations of leather and its manufactures to the extent of $8,411. The exact values in figures for the comparative periods were $52,133 in 1906 and $60,544 in 1907. Of the increase the United States and Great Britain received the greater proportion. The trade in these articles with Germany showed a slight decrease.

Italy furnished over 81 per cent of the total value of hats and caps imported, there having been received from that country goods of this class invoiced at $33,645, while the total amount received from all sources was $41,509.

Germany, as usual, continued to supply the greater part of the beer consumed in the Republic, 20,428 dozen bottles, at an invoiced value of $31,652, having been imported from that country during the first six months of 1907. From the United States there were received during the same period 3,780 dozen bottles, invoiced at $4,938. The total amount of malted beverages from all countries was 25,835 dozen bottles, invoiced at $38,930.

Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, invoiced at $35,292, represented the total importations under this class. Such articles from the United States were valued at $24,775; from France, $6,837; and from Germany, $1,896. The amounts received from other countries were too small to require special mention.

Sugar and confectionery were received in the amount of $30,786, of which over 83 per cent came from the United States, while the remainder was furnished by European countries.

Agricultural implements valued at $18,965 were imported, a decrease from the corresponding period preceding, when $28,124 represented the volume of the trade. The loss was sustained entirely by Germany, as the annexed table under the above particular group head will show.

Germany, the United Kingdom, and America principally supplied paints, pigments, and colors to the extent of $10,093.

Paper and manufactures of were imported valued at $20,941, an increase of $4,266 over the first six months of 1906, when $16,675 worth of this article was received.

EXPORTS.

In the order of their importance, indicated by values, the principal articles of export were sugar, cacao, bananas, tobacco, and coffee, these five products representing over 98 per cent of the total exportations of the Republic during the first six months of 1907. There was a general increase along all lines in prices received as compared with the corresponding period of 1906, but in the case of cacao a startling increase of approximately 100 per cent was realized, for during the first six months of 1906 the average invoiced price was $6.60 per 100 pounds of cacao, as against $12.62 obtained for a similar quantity during the present year.

Although the United States continued to be the largest buyer of Dominican sugar, there having been invoiced to that country, during the first half of the year 1907, 86,454,126 pounds at a value of $1,686,161, the exportations of this staple to Great Britain and Germany show a marked increase over the corresponding period of 1906. There were consigned to Great Britain and Germany during the first six months of 1906 sugar to the value of $24,408 and $643, respectively, while for the same period of the current year the values were $314,728 and $5,832, respectively.

Of cacao shipments there was quite a decrease in quantity, but on account of the phenomenal increase in the prices received the exporters realized $640,000 more for their product than during the same season ending June 30, 1906. The United States and Germany received proportionately the same amount as last year, 4,955,950 pounds and 5,634,856 pounds, respectively. France increased her purchases of the product from 2,475,983 pounds in the first six months of 1906 to 4,106,361 pounds for the same period of 1907. The countries above named practically purchased the entire production of Dominican cacao.

Banana exportations, which go exclusively to the United States, increased from 434,600 bunches in the comparative period of 1906 to

479,000 bunches in 1907. The former invoiced price of 50 cents per bunch still prevailed.

Tobacco exports rose from 1,752,728 to 2,859,768 pounds, and the average price per 100 pounds increased from $3.43 to $5.51. Germany extended her purchases nearly 300 per cent, and to Porto Rico, which bought no tobacco in the Republic during the first six months of 1906, there was invoiced 179,681 pounds. Of the remaining exportations of this product the United States and France received, respectively, 145,089 and 17,496 pounds, compared with 659,374 and 349,174 pounds during the first half of 1906.

A slight decrease is shown in the total amount of coffee invoiced for shipment abroad, but the average price per 100 pounds advanced from $7 to $7.20. Of the quantity sent to Germany a decrease from 1,203,444 pounds at $76,945 to 470,046 pounds valued at $27,603 is noted. Coffee shipments to France increased from 316,527 pounds, valued at $18,344, to 763,387 pounds, valued at $53,251. The only other buyer of note was the United States, to which country were sent 392,070 pounds during the first six months of 1906, compared with 499,167 pounds for the present corresponding half year.

TONNAGE.

The aggregate foreign tonnage of the several ports of the Republic for the half year was 787,831 tons, an increase over the same period of the previous year of 61,320 tons. While the entrances and clearances of vessels showed a decrease in number of 43, this fact indicates that ships of greater tonnage and larger carrying capacity were attracted to the Republic by reason of its awakened commercial activity.

The coastwise tonnage likewise showed a gratifying gain in volume. Local traffic was carried in Dominican vessels of aggregate tonnage 73,191, against 60,133, an increase of 13,058 tons for 1907. The above transactions represented entrances and clearances of 3,345 vessels for the six months of 1906, and 3,775 for 1907.

Of the grand total of imports, values to the extent of $1,279,720, or 54 per cent, were brought in American vessels; $753,119, or 32 per cent, in German vessels; $197,029, or 8 per cent, in French vessels, $76,854 in British vessels, $35,092 in Norwegian vessels, and the remainder in vessels of various nationalities.

Vessels of American registry transporting Dominican exports carried in value $1,569,826, or 33 per cent; German vessels, $1,254,917, or 27 per cent; Norwegian, $803,291, or 18 per cent; British, $544,181, or 12 per cent, and French, $445,745, or 9½ per cent. The remainder of the export trade was handled by vessels of other nationalities, the exact particulars of which may be ascertained readily by reference to the accompanying table.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The new Constitution of the Dominican Republic, approved on June 14, 1907, was promulgated by President CACERES on September 9, 1907, and published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of the 11th of the same month.

The National Congress, in a decree dated September 20, 1907, has declared the necessity of amending said Constitution from article 6 to 104, inclusive, and from article 107 to the last. Therefore, it has issued another decree under the same date calling for an extraordinary session of the constituent assembly to make the amendments indicated. Both decrees were published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of the 21st of the same month.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION IN SANTO DOMINGO.

In a communication addressed to the Department of State of the United States, Mr. FENTON MCCREERY reports from Santo Domingo of the opening on August 16, 1907, of the Dominican Industrial Exposition.

Every Province of the Republic was represented and great interest and enthusiasm were displayed in preparing and installing the exhibits. The exposition was held solely for the display of native products and manufactures and is an earnest of the possibilities for development in the country where nature has been so lavish with her gifts.

BOND ISSUE TO COVER LOAN.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of September 18, 1907, published the act of Congress approved by President CACERES on September 16, authorizing the Minister of Finance to issue and sell bonds for $20,000,000, as required under the terms of the new treaty between the United States and Santo Domingo, which was ratified by the Dominican Congress May 3 of this year.

The loan is for the purpose of taking up the outstanding obligations of the Dominican Republic. The money, it is understood, is to be advanced by a New York banking house.

ECUADOR.

BANK RATES AND INTERESTS IN THE REPUBLIC.

The United States Consul-General at Guayaquil, Mr. HERMAN H. DIETRICH, reports, in response to inquiries addressed to him in regard to banking conditions in the Republic of Ecuador, that Guayaquil offers many inducements that ought to be looked upon as encouraging for the establishment of an American bank in Guayaquil. He

considers that the establishment of such an institution would meet with the approval of a great many of the citizens and that a considerable amount of the capital could be raised here.

The banks buy drafts from the exporters, with bill of lading attached, drawn on London, Paris, or Hamburg at ninety days' sight, and on New York at sixty days' sight, paying 2½ per cent less than their selling prices. Out of the 2½ per cent the banks have to pay their discount on the ninety or sixty days and the banking commission abroad for accepting and paying their own drafts. When exporters offer sight or three days' sight drafts, the banks buy them at 1½ per cent less. Drafts, as a rule, are drawn against produce shipped, principally cocoa, hides, rubber, coffee, ivory nuts, and straw hats (Panama hats), on banks, banking houses, or A 1 commercial houses. Banks draw at three days' sight only.

INTEREST AND DISCOUNTS.

The rate of discount is at present 8 per cent per annum. Only A 1 commercial paper is handled, which must not have more than six months to run. These documents (*pagarés*) are generally signed by merchants to merchants for goods actually purchased. No accommodation notes are accepted for discount at the banks, nor do the banks give any blank credits. Banks only operate with those who keep an account current with them. No interest is paid on sight deposits or in accounts current. On time deposits the following interest is paid by the banks: Deposit on fifteen days, 3 per cent per annum; on three months, 4 per cent; on six months, 5 per cent; on twelve months, 5 per cent.

COMMISSIONS.

For collecting and remitting foreign drafts 1 per cent is charged by the banks.

BANKS.

There are four banks in Guayaquil, viz: *Banco Comercial y Agrícola*, capital 5,000,000 *sucres; Banco del Ecuador*, capital 3,000,000 *sucres; Banco de Crédito Hipotecario*, capital 1,000,000 *sucres; Banco Territorial*, capital 400,000 *sucres*. There are also two small savings banks with a capital of 100,000 *sucres* and 50,000 *sucres*.

The *Banco Hipotecario* and the *Banco Territorial* are only mortgage banks; the *Comercial y Agrícola*, besides doing a general banking business, also operates in mortgages. All four are what might be called national banks, being established under the banking laws of this Republic. They have the advantage of being allowed to issue notes. Private banks and banking houses can do all the banking

business they wish to, but can not issue any paper notes. National banks are taxed with 2 per cent on their yearly profits. Private banks, banking houses, or merchants have to pay yearly 3 per mil (thousand) on the capital they are working with.

Mortgage banks issue for every operation they make warrants called "cédulas," which the bank may keep or sell to the public. The cédula bears 9 per cent interest, which is paid semiannually by the bank to the holder of the same, for which purpose the cédulas are provided with coupons. The cédula being issued by the bank, is guaranteed by the bank's capital and the mortgage on the property, and is considered here the safest paper. The party who gives a mortgage to the bank generally does it for twenty-five years, paying the interest semiannually, including amortization and profits, or 11.80 per cent per annum in all, out of which the bank pays the 9 per cent per annum to the holder of the cédula. One per cent is for the sinking fund or amortization, and the balance of 1.80 per cent is the profit of the bank. The bank only gives 50 per cent of the real value of the mortgaged property, and holds the insurance policy on the same (when city property) for an equal amount. The banks also give money on shorter periods, such as ten, fifteen, or twenty years, but as a rule the twenty-five-year table is taken. Every six months the banks, by drawing lots, call in and pay an equal amount of cédulas as paid to them in cash by the parties who have given the mortgages. The cédulas called in by the banks are paid at par. A mortgage, although made for a fixed time, may be canceled at any time, and the bank must, in that case, call in and pay those cédulas at once.

Guayaquil's present officially estimated population is 70,000, and it is safe to assume that when the Panama Canal is completed it will become one of the most important ports on the west coast of South America.

BANKING LAW.

The Congress of the Republic of Ecuador decreed the following banking law in September, 1899:

"ARTICLE 1. The banks of issue, circulation, and discount shall be established in the Republic with a subscribed capital of at least 400,000 sucres.

"Only such banks as may have been established or shall legally be established shall be entitled to issue bank notes.

"Notes or documents payable to the bearer, with the exception of checks—that is to say, drafts—drawn on a legally established bank, are hereby prohibited.

"ART. 2. The Executive power, with the consent of the council of state, shall approve the by-laws of such banks as may be established, provided they do not conflict with the laws already in force.

"ART. 3. No bank whatever shall be entitled to commence its

operations before having cash on hand to the amount of 50 per cent of its capital stock in gold coins of legal circulation, and 10 per cent in national silver money. This requisite shall also be complied with when the capital stock of the bank is increased.

"ART. 4. After complying with the provisions contained in the foregoing articles, any bank may commence operations, provided it complies with the provisions of the present law.

"ART. 5. The issue of bank notes shall not exceed double the capital subscribed, nor shall the circulation be greater than double the amount of cash the bank has on hand as a reserve fund. Should the circulation be excessive, the Comptroller of the Currency shall direct, at the request of the Assistant Attorney, that it be withdrawn and he shall impose on the bank a fine equal to one-tenth of the excess, without prejudice to such civil or criminal responsibility as the president of the bank may have incurred.

"ART. 6. No bank notes shall be issued the value of which is less than 1 *sucre*.

"ART. 7. After presenting a bank note to the bank that issued it, to be exchanged for specie, the bank shall do so, without any excuse or reservation whatever, under the penalty of the fine referred to in article 25. No bearer of bank notes shall be compelled to receive in silver or nickel coin an amount greater than that fixed by law concerning coins, whatever may be the amount he is willing to exchange for specie. The branch offices shall be compelled to exchange for specie, to the amount of their capital, such bank notes as the main bank may have issued.

"ART. 8. For the operation of exchanging bank notes for specie, each bank shall, with the approval of the governor, fix at least four hours daily, and it shall post a permanent notice on its doors for the information of the public.

"ART. 9. Each stockholder is responsible to the extent of the value of his share or shares for the operations of the bank.

"ART. 10. The shares of the bank are indivisible, and consequently no share shall have more than one holder.

"ART. 11. The shares shall not be used as a guaranty or bond of any contract entered into with the same bank.

"ART. 12. Shares can not be attached except in conformity with the Commercial Code.

"ART. 13. Any stockholder delinquent in the payment of the quota corresponding to him shall pay as a fine 3 per cent monthly of the sum to which said quota amounts, provided the delay does not exceed three months. After the expiration of this term the bank shall proceed to sell at public auction, before the Comptroller of the Currency, the share of the delinquent debtor, without any further proceeding than the previous notification to said debtor.

"ART. 14. The banks of issue shall be limited to the following operations:

"1. The purchase or sale of silver or gold, coined or in bars.

"2. The drawing of bills of exchange.

"3. The discounting of bills of exchange or other certificates of credit.

"4. Deposits.

"5. Loans.

"6. Advances on goods or merchandise in bonded warehouses or on insured cargoes.

"ART. 15. Banks are specially prohibited:

"1. To take part directly or indirectly in industrial enterprises, and even in such mercantile enterprises as are not comprised in those specified in the foregoing article.

"2. To keep, without the consent of the Congress, such real estate as they may have acquired and which is not considered strictly necessary for the foundation or service of the bank. Without the aforesaid consent they shall be compelled to sell said real estate within the following four years to that in which the title of property thereto was recorded.

"3. To include in the assets credits against persons whose insolvency is notorious.

"ART. 16. Should any bank fail to comply with the provision referred to in section 2 of the foregoing article, said bank shall pay a fine equal to one-tenth of the value of such real estate the ownership of which is unduly held; and the Assistant Attorney shall prosecute the president of the bank before the Comptroller of the Currency, in order that the aforesaid real estate may be immediately sold at public auction.

"ART. 17. The presidents and other officers of banks shall not directly or subsidiarily contract debts therewith, nor shall they carry out any negotiations with the same.

"ART. 18. Every bank shall have a reserve fund to which shall be applied a portion of the profits, which shall not be less than 30 per cent of the net annual profits, after deducting a dividend of 12 per cent on its paid up capital. This fund shall be applied:

"1. To replace the losses of the capital stock.

"2. To complete, whenever the president shall deem it advisable, the 12 per cent annual dividend on the amounts delivered by the stockholder.

"ART. 19. The president or presidents are the legal representatives of the banks.

"ART. 20. The president shall be elected by the general board in accordance with the by-laws, and in order to prove that he is such it shall be sufficient for him to produce the certificate which, signed by

the president and secretary of the general board, makes known to him his election. Whenever the president should execute public deeds or other authenticated documents, it will be sufficient to copy verbatim the contents of the aforesaid certificate.

"ART. 21. Banks shall be under the inspection and direction of their presidents appointed in conformity with the provisions of the by-laws.

"ART. 22. The presidents of banks shall take care that neither this law nor the by-laws of the bank are violated.

"ART. 23. The presidents of banks are responsible for fraud, incompetency, or misdemeanor in the performance of the duties of their office, as well as for such operations as they may carry out contrary to this law or to the by-laws of the bank, and consequently they shall pay such damages as they may cause to the bank and meet such obligations as may have been contracted with the public by reason of such acts.

"ART. 24. The president of each bank shall send to the Government, within the first fifteen days of each month, the statement of the bank corresponding to the foregoing month, in order that the same may be published in the official newspaper; and within the first thirty days of each year they shall send a summary of the operations and of the distribution of the dividends for the year ended. For each day of delay in the performance of the duty referred to in the foregoing section, the president or presidents shall pay a fine of 25 *sucres*. If the aforesaid documents are not produced, or should they contain any misrepresentation, the bank shall immediately be declared in liquidation, without prejudice to the payment of a fine of from 100 to 1,000 *sucres*, for each violation.

"ART. 25. The Executive power, through his agents or through a special commissioner, shall inspect the operations of the banks and, particularly, the issue and exchange of bank notes. Should it be found that this law or the by-laws have been violated, he shall order that the Assistant Attorney prosecute the violator before the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall have right to impose on the president or presidents a fine of from 80 to 400 *sucres*. Should said attorney conclude that a criminal offense has been committed, he shall prosecute the perpetrator thereof before the proper judge.

"ART. 26. Any amendment of the by-laws shall be made known to the Executive power, who may approve of it, with the consent of the council of state, in case it does not conflict with the law.

"ART. 27. Such banks as are already established, or which may hereafter be established, may open their branch offices and agencies in such places as they may deem most convenient, under the inspection and responsibility of the main offices.

"ART. 28. Banks shall pay the general tax on the total amount of their issues.

"ART. 29. All the fines referred to in this law shall be imposed by the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall immediately notify the Treasurer of the Republic for the collection thereof.

"ART. 30. All suits against the bank, or of the latter against its debtors, on account of banking operations, shall be settled before the Comptroller of the Currency, in accordance with the Commercial Code.

"ART. 31. The provisions of the Commercial Code shall be applied in toto, except as otherwise specially provided in the present law.

"ART. 32. The fines referred to in articles 24 and 25 shall be turned over to the public Treasury.

"ART. 33. Such banks as at present exist are subject to all the provisions of this law, with the exception of the provisions of article 2.

"ART. 34. All laws relating to banks of issue are hereby repealed, even though they do not conflict with the present law."

LOADING AND UNLOADING OF MERCHANDISE IN GUAYAQUIL.

President ALFARO, of Ecuador, in an Executive decree dated August 30, 1907, has ordered that the loading and unloading of merchandise in the port of Guayaquil be done by the Government, either by itself or by contract with a private individual or company. This decree may be made applicable to the other ports of the Republic whenever the President may deem such a course necessary.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH VALPARAISO.

United States Consul-General DIETRICH reports from Guayaquil that a syndicate is being formed by well-known business men of that city for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers to ply between Guayaquil and Valparaiso. The vessels are to be of a storage capacity of 500 tons or more, with refrigeration for the preservation of fruit, and also with separate apartments for fuel, sufficient for five or six days, which is to be either coal or petroleum. The speed to be from 12 to 15 knots per hour.

These vessels are to engage chiefly in the traffic of fruit and other products that abound in Ecuador—such as bananas, oranges, lemons, pineapples, cocoanuts, mangoes, aguacates, papayas, etc.—which are to be distributed in all the ports south. It is also proposed to export a large quantity of bamboo poles (split), for which there is a good demand in some of the ports of Peru and Chile, especially in Callao, Antofagasta, and Iquique, where they are principally used for building warehouses for storing saltpeter and for building the inside walls of houses. Iquique and Antofagasta afford the best market for the poles. On returning from Valparaiso, general cargo will be accepted by these vessels for northern ports.

In addition to the establishing of the line to Valparaiso, it is also proposed to put into service one or more vessels which are to be employed in a general trade between Guayaquil and Panama and intermediate ports, making also frequent trips to the Galapagos Islands, where many herds of cattle, hogs, and sheep are found, which up to the present time have virtually had no market. The sugar industry is also developed to some extent on these islands, the product of which heretofore has been brought to Guayaquil in sailing vessels.

To encourage the establishment of the service of these new steamers, the Ecuadorian Congress on October 7, 1905, passed an act providing for a subsidy of $750 to be paid monthly for each such vessel put into service, which is an important item.

GUATEMALA.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1906.

In a report prepared for his home Government, the British Minister in Guatemala states that the invoiced value of merchandise imported into the Republic during 1906 was $5,745,321, but with the addition of 25 per cent, covering the cost of packing, freight, insurance, and commissions, official returns fix the amount at $7,220,759. Export valuations are given as $7,136,271 gold.

Of the imports, about 50 per cent are of United States origin, 25 per cent from the United Kingdom, and the remainder from Germany, in the greater part.

Exports of coffee are first on the list, the greater portion going to Germany. Rubber, timber, hides, and bananas are also shipped, mainly from ports on the Caribbean Sea.

Mr. CARDEN further reports that the trade route hitherto in use for the transport of merchandise from Europe or the eastern part of the United States to the city of Guatemala has been by way of Colon and the Isthmus of Panama for the better class of goods and by the long sea route through the Straits of Magellan for cheaper articles. The bulk of the carrying trade on the Pacific is performed by the steamers of the Pacific Mail Company, the principal ports being San Jose and Champerico. On the Atlantic side are two excellent and well-sheltered harbors, Puerto Barrios and Livingston, which are, however, as yet cut off from adequate communication with the interior.

In comparison with the preceding year there was a marked decline in the imports of breadstuffs. In 1905 total imports of maize were valued at nearly $400,000 while in 1906 they figured for but little more than $10,000. This was due to increased acreage under cultivation of this commodity.

Very nearly $500,000 worth of railway material was imported from the United States during 1906 for the use of American companies in the Republic, and flour receipts from the same source were valued at $400,000. Other items on the import list from the United States were: Tallow, $65,000; coal, $65,000; lard, $57,000; leather, $45,000; timber, $40,000; preserves, $53,000; iron tubes, $22,000; iron buildings, $17,000; petroleum, $28,000; potatoes, $16,000; and sewing machines, $15,000.

Customs receipts for 1906 are quoted at $1,900,000, as compared with $1,970,000 in the preceding year.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF NATIVE FISHERIES.

In order to promote the production of fish in the Republic, President ESTRADA CABRERA, of Guatemala, issued on August 23, 1907, a decree providing for the establishment of a piscicultural station in the southeastern section of Lake Amatitlan. The passing of the fishes from one section to the other shall be prevented by means of wire gauze placed at the outlet flowing from the southeastern to the northwestern section. Fishing in that section of the lake is absolutely prohibited from the date of the decree and for an indefinite period.

CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES FOR THE RECIPROCAL PROTECTION OF PATENTS.

A convention between the Republic of Guatemala and the United States of America for the reciprocal protection of patents having been duly ratified by the contracting parties and the exchange of ratifications made in the city of Guatemala on June 13, 1907, the said convention was proclaimed by the President of the United States on July 9, 1907.

Article I provides that citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall, in the territory of the other, enjoy the same rights as are enjoyed by native citizens in all matters pertaining to the protection of inventions by letters patent.

Article II requires that for the protection of their inventions the citizens of each country shall fulfill the formalities required by the laws of the country in which the protection is solicited.

The duration of the convention is covered by Article III, it being stipulated that it shall become effective immediately upon its proclamation by both countries and remain in force until the expiration of one year after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same.

REUNION OF THE PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS, 1908.

Official notification has been received by the International Bureau of the American Republics of the Fifth Reunion of the Pan-American Congress to be held in the city of Guatemala from August 6 to 9, inclusive, 1908, in accordance with the decision taken at the last Congress which assembled in Panama, January, 1905.

Following is the text of the notice issued by the committee in charge:

[Committee on organization of the Fifth Medical Pan-American Congress, Republic of Guatemala, Central America—Committee on organization: Chairman, Dr. Juan J. Ortega; members, Dr. Manuel Aparicio, Dr. Nicolas Zuñiga; secretary, Dr. José Azurdia.]

SIR: The Fourth Medical Pan-American Congress, held at Panama in January, 1905, resolved that the capital of the Republic of Guatemala should be the place where the subsequent Congress should be held.

The Government and people of the Republic, as well as the official committee created to organize the Fifth Medical Pan-American Congress, earnestly desire that said assembly carry out its important purposes in a sure and efficient manner.

To that end the committee on organization has the honor to invite you personally and to the medical association or associations over which you so worthily preside, in order that by their presence and with their works they may give to the Congress the actual prestige which science is entitled to demand of its representatives.

The committee hopes that, in accordance with the inclosed special rules and regulations, you and the fellow professors of that institution will be present at the sessions which will be held at Guatemala on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of August, 1908, and therefore the committee sincerely requests of all that they from this moment may consider themselves not only to have established fraternal relations with this committee, but to announce in advance whether they intend to be personally present at the Congress, together with such works as they may have prepared.

The committee hopes to receive a prompt reply to this invitation, which, in addition, implies an appeal for the unification of professional interests; for promoting the advance of medical science, and to earnestly contribute to the preservation of health and the lengthening of the life of the peoples of America.

The committee avails itself of this most pleasant opportunity to offer itself as,

Your obedient servant, JUAN J. ORTEGA, *President.*
JOSÉ AZURDIA, *Secretary.*

NOTE.—Inclosed please find a number of invitations for the members of that scientific body, in order that said invitations may be distributed in due time; and kindly let us know at your earliest con-

venience how many more invitations you desire to have, in order that the invitation may also be extended to the professional members of that same body.

DELEGATES TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed through the Legation of Guatemala in Washington of the appointment of Drs. SALVADOR ORTEGA and JOSÉ AZURDIA as delegates from that country to participate in the deliberations of the Third International Sanitary Conference, to be held in the city of Mexico in December, 1907.

HAITI.

MANGANESE DEPOSITS.

United States Vice-Consul ALEXANDER BATTISTE, of Port au Prince, reports that a concession was obtained from the Haitian Government by a business man in his district to exploit a mine of manganese discovered about three years ago in Coteaux, Province of Cayes. The vice-consul adds:

"A merchant interested in the enterprise, who recently returned from a visit to the mining district, states that he found the ore more or less in some places in a pure state and in others mixed with manganese rock. The deposits of manganese ore are very rich and can be found in sufficient quantities to make the working of the mines profitable. An important fact which gives value to the concession is that the central point of deposit lies within 700 meters (meter = 39.37 inches) from the coast, and the workable surface dominates in a straight line the seacoast, thereby making it easy to transport the ore to the coast at a small cost by means of a suspended railway.

HONDURAS.

LIVE STOCK IN THE REPUBLIC.

From an article written in French by M. DÉSIRÉ PECTOR, on the economic conditions of the Republic of Honduras, a Spanish translation of which was published by "*La Bandera Nacional*," of Tegucigalpa, the following data regarding the live stock of the country was taken.

Cattle raising is one of the principal sources of wealth in the Republic. More than 600,000 head, the average value of each being 12 *pesos*,

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE EXHIBIT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, SHOWING RAISED MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA IN CENTER OF ROOM.

make up the general total. The annual exports of cattle amount to 30,000 head—shipped to Cuba, British Honduras, Central America, Mexico, and the United States. This exportation increases every year. The export value of cattle varies from 30 to 50 *pesos*.

There are about 45,000 horses, and their average price is 20 *pesos*. The exportation of horses is insignificant. Of mules there are about 15,000 head, the minimum value being 50 *pesos*.

The raising of swine is widely exploited throughout the Republic, and there are about 120,000 hogs, the major part of which is located in Choculteca. The minimum price per head is 4 *pesos*. Three thousand hogs are slaughtered every month. The number of sheep amounts to 15,000, and the average price per head is 2 *pesos*.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN JUNE, 1907, AND THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-7.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for June, 1907, and for the fiscal year 1906–7 was represented by the following valuations:

The total foreign trade of the Republic is valued at $481,381,398.85, silver, for 1906–7, as against $491,143,564.32 in the previous year. This net decrease of $9,762,165.47 is explained in the fact that exports of gold bars decreased $8,815,664.16 and of silver bars $2,851,851.63; these metals being required for the home currency under the new monetary system.

The total value of importations during the year under review was $233,363,388.85 in Mexican currency, an increase of $13.358,633.85, as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the year were valued at $248,018,010, silver, showing a decrease of $23,120,799.32 as compared with 1905–6.

In the matter of imports, it is found that the United States remains in the lead and supplies the Mexican market with more goods than all the countries of Europe taken together. Total receipts from the United States figure for $146,376,585, silver, as compared with $145,541,633 in the preceding fiscal year, while Europe totaled for all countries but $83,298,697, distributed as follows:

	Silver.		Silver.
Germany	$24,429,252	Belgium	$3,123,190
Great Britain	23,592,923	Italy	1,964,772
France	17,633,785	Austria-Hungary	1,338,387
Spain	7,972,976	Switzerland	1,074,208

It is seen from the above statement that Germany leads in the European import list, a position formerly occupied by Great Britain.

The United States continues to be the leading purchaser of Mexican products, taking $175,809,123 worth in 1906–7, the next ranking country being Great Britain, with $31,874,023, followed by Germany, $20,109,664; France, $8,054,972; Belgium, $5,308,503; and Spain, $2,988,411. France and Spain increased their purchases by $44,693 and $787,116, respectively, while the United States receipts of Mexican goods declined by $10,200,928; those of Great Britain declined by $9,798,849; Germany, by $413,492; and Belgium, by $1,958,318.

Out of the total shipments to Latin America, valued at $3,267,906, Cuba took $2,372,180. Imports from Latin America figure for but $645,607, including the West Indies.

Imports and exports and their valuation were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Mexican currency.]

Articles.	June—		Fiscal year—	
	1907.	1906.	1906–7.	1905–6.
Animal substances	$1,549,413.26	$1,470,252.83	$19,234,180.85	$16,319,191.42
Vegetable substances	3,436,126.29	3,021,646.77	31,730,755.30	32,574,264.22
Mineral substances	7,490,448.12	10,533,762.74	82,871,771.52	90,743,251.67
Dry goods	2,319,928.30	1,992,588.80	26,498,694.37	22,654,312.72
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances	1,013,975.47	728,835.49	9,506,953.39	7,726,364.85
Beverages	741,276.66	617,415.63	7,296,233.52	7,264,826.86
Paper and its applications	566,632.39	530,105.59	6,027,056.36	5,437,920.47
Machinery and apparatus	2,819,635.28	1,964,900.81	27,735,743.65	20,410,722.73
Vehicles	773,916.45	499,260.03	9,000,308.49	4,595,157.58
Arms and explosives	342,017.59	566,304.66	3,907,928.42	4,122,865.80
Miscellaneous	995,419.04	809,866.10	9,553,762.98	8,155,876.68
Total	22,048,788.85	22,724,939.45	233,363,388.85	220,004,755.00

EXPORTS.

Precious metals	$9,193,339.76	$12,902,456.28	$123,735,504.00	$157,095,861.15
Other articles	10,752,897.00	10,166,611.94	124,282,506.00	114,042,948.17
Total	19,946,236.76	23,069,068.22	248,018,010.00	271,138,809.32

The details of the export trade show the following classification of figures:

	June—		Fiscal year—	
	1907.	1906.	1906–7.	1905–6.
Mineral products:				
Mexican gold coin			$29,990.00	$240.00
Foreign gold coin			10,070.00	4,835.98
Gold in bars	$1,657,471.87	$2,021,157.93	18,905,646.10	27,721,318.26
Gold in other forms	320,483.19	602,540.71	4,928,007.84	3,969,391.14
Total gold	1,977,955.06	2,623,698.64	23,873,713.94	31,695,777.38
Mexican silver coin	182,607.00	4,858,816.00	24,521,921.00	49,671,025.00
Foreign silver coin	7,840.00	1,760.00	161,829.00	123,453.89
Silver in bars	6,036,723.43	4,683,381.96	63,191,248.18	66,043,089.51
Silver in other forms	988,214.27	734,799.68	11,986,791.88	9,562,895.48
Total silver	7,215,384.70	10,278,757.64	99,861,790.06	125,400,063.77
Total gold and silver	9,193,339.76	12,902,456.28	123,735,504.00	157,095,861.15

	June—		Fiscal year—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Mineral products—Continued.				
Antimony	$130,784.00	$106,991.00	$1,427,421.00	$1,039,080.96
Copper	1,961,053.00	1,373,528.45	28,018,693.00	28,655,897.35
Marble	4,350.00	300.00	81,724.00	77,923.00
Plumbago	18,800.00	16,500.00	134,365.00	145,621.51
Lead	390,955.00	216,756.79	3,644,738.56	4,967,806.23
Zinc	228,453.00	87,071.00	2,010,408.12	336,234.99
Other metals	47,433.00	1,929.00	1,193,150.42	390,760.80
Total	11,975,167.76	14,705,532.52	160,246,004.10	192,709,185.99
Vegetable products:				
Coffee	598,443.00	677,915.02	7,237,529.34	9,288,623.32
Cascalote and tanning barks			8,269.00	21,012.00
Rubber	860,873.00	444,684.00	6,678,926.00	2,390,425.29
Chicle	59,351.00	164,071.90	2,144,724.00	1,696,523.33
Beans	59,236.00	25,243.00	862,695.00	716,133.72
Fruits	21,683.00	14,968.40	329,990.43	295,334.20
Chick-peas	799,607.00	825,286.00	4,084,521.00	2,960,822.25
Guayule		9,033.00	61,225.00	117,026.00
Horse beans		2,147.00	2,550.00	114,257.00
Heniquen	2,012,745.00	3,406,782.50	31,440,245.77	29,437,318.50
Ixtle	296,096.00	320,595.00	3,813,176.00	3,667,844.88
Woods	186,002.00	152,283.49	2,169,778.50	1,881,961.68
Maize	2,751.00	2,995.00	8,870.80	67,705.15
Mahogany	15,402.00	16,993.00	94,725.00	93,528.87
Dyewoods	135,238.00	67,529.00	739,810.12	535,688.39
Xacaton	185,654.00	195,216.00	1,831,217.00	1,872,757.00
Leaf tobacco	227,566.00	240,984.00	1,894,830.35	2,216,282.06
Vanilla	755,041.00	607,144.00	2,662,266.00	4,157,394.99
Other vegetables	730,441.00	71,374.50	5,745,025.20	1,397,496.88
Total	6,946,129.00	7,245,244.81	71,810,374.51	62,928,135.51
Animal products:				
Cattle	125,567.00	222,077.00	1,560,362.00	3,271,837.50
Skins and hides	568,465.00	586,262.70	8,875,091.03	7,882,867.25
Other animal products	80,158.00	39,939.65	716,474.99	568,720.48
Total	794,190.00	848,279.35	11,151,928.02	11,723,425.23
Manufactured articles:				
Sugar	8,425.00	428.00	1,164,339.00	674,235.00
Rope	28,191.00	15.00	1,122.00	15.00
Flour and pastes		66,118.00	846,280.00	565,700.00
Dressed skins	892.00	11,094.00	34,883.00	215,839.00
Straw hats	28,289.00	56,409.00	631,218.80	556,748.29
Manufactured tobacco	31,510.00	44,361.00	493,228.60	373,330.59
Other manufactures	33,358.00	43,888.54	595,422.32	592,573.14
Total	130,665.00	222,313.54	3,766,493.72	2,978,441.02
Miscellaneous articles	100,085.00	47,698.00	1,043,209.65	799,621.57

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of origin:

	June—		Fiscal year—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europe	$7,407,406.07	$6,429,870.59	$83,298,697.15	$71,836,309.95
Asia	197,653.36	163,219.37	2,253,871.46	1,671,868.63
Africa	18,876.00	2,438.00	236,197.90	46,281.21
North America	14,271,341.02	16,084,131.70	146,825,066.34	145,820,032.91
Central America	3,921.60	1,738.70	72,965.59	44,093.16
South America	120,555.55	19,185.65	585,457.50	249,526.82
West Indies	15,446.25	19,968.44	187,185.55	258,077.70
Oceania	13,589.00	4,387.00	103,947.36	78,564.62
Total	22,048,788.85	22,724,939.45	233,363,388.85	220,004,755.00

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of destination:

	June—		Fiscal year—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europe	$4,667,437.42	$5,580,556.81	$68,482,705.06	$79,804,232.98
Asia			796.00	
North America	14,966,458.34	17,098,055.41	176,265,802.63	186,218,387.43
Central America	38,834.00	57,330.00	790,332.31	1,021,619.59
South America	5,036.00	5,178.00	103,394.00	65,573.32
West Indies	268,471.00	327,948.00	2,374,180.00	4,028,996.00
Oceania			800.00	
Total	19,946,236.76	23,069,068.22	248,018,010.00	271,138,809.32

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ, SEPTEMBER 16, 1907.

On the occasion of the opening of the third session of the Twenty-third Mexican Congress on September 16, President DIAZ delivered his usual semiannual message, in which was epitomized the financial, political, and economic conditions prevalent throughout the Republic.

After alluding to the spirit of concord and good will existing between Mexico and the various nations of America, President DIAZ stated that there had been submitted to the Senate during the last period of its sessions a convention signed at the Third International Conference of American States at Rio de Janeiro providing for the creation of an international commission of jurists, composed of one representative for each of the signatory States, to draft proposals for codes of private and public international law to regulate the relations of American nations with one another. The convention, after being approved by the Senate, was ratified by the Executive and promulgated officially with a view to its observance. Two other conventions to be submitted to the present Congress originating in the Rio Conference provide as follows: One for the renewal for five years of the treaty in regard to pecuniary claims and damages signed at the Second International Conference of American States held in Mexico, and the other fixing the status of persons who, having become naturalized in another country, return to the land of their birth to reside. The object of both conventions is to prevent occasions of friction between the signatory powers.

The labor troubles, while not entirely at an end, are said to be in a fair way to settlement, and the public health of the country is satisfactory. In the national capital sanitation and paving works are proceeding, 7,500 meters of sewers and 8,000 meters of drains having been constructed, while more than 18,000 square meters of asphalt paving, 7,000 square meters of stone paving, and 3,000 square meters of cement and 1,000 square meters of stone sidewalks have been laid.

Real estate transactions registered in the registrar's office of the capital during the first half of the present calendar year (January–June)

show a total valuation of $242,239,275, silver, an increase of $17,500,000 being noted over the corresponding period of 1906.

Educational matters have progressed steadily and the Republic at present maintains 568 primary schools, of which 398 are situated in the Federal District and 170 in the Territories. Attendance aggregates 62,686, or 3,330 more pupils than were recorded for last year. At the International Congress of Dermatologists held in New York during September, 1907, and the National Association of American Schoolmasters in Los Angeles in August, Mexican delegates were present, in the last-named instance public recognition and appreciation of their attendance being unanimously voted.

From January to June, 1907, title deeds to the number of 1,134, covering an area of 381,479 hectares, were issued. During the same period the Geological Survey Commission determined astronomically the situation of 39 important points for the map of the Republic; ascertained the altitude above sea level of 296 towns; traced the course of roads and rivers for a distance of 8,378 kilometers; concluded the field work for the State of Puebla; printed and published four installments of the general map of the Republic, as well as a wall map of Nuevo Leon, and drew up and delivered in duplicate 18 charts showing the boundary line agreed upon between the States of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, the length of which is 897 kilometers.

The Geodetic Survey has completed the scientific work in the south necessary for measuring the ninety-eighth meridian west of Greenwich, running along the coast of Oaxaca, and has now carried its operations to the north of the Republic, selecting vertices on the plains of Tamaulipas right up to the boundary line with the United States, where work will be carried on in conjunction with that country, in accordance with an international agreement.

Various measures have been taken for keeping the Republic in touch with other parts of the world through participation in agricultural and scientific expositions, and on July 1, 1907, a new agricultural bureau was established as part of the National Government, for the purpose of studying questions connected with pastoral and agricultural pursuits and of disseminating the results of such investigations for the benefit of native husbandmen. Foreign companies have been organized for the exploitation of the guayule and other shrubs having a commercial value, while concessions have been granted for the development of marine industries and the utilization of waterways.

From January to June, 1907, contracts for waterways were entered into on the part of the National Government aggregating a volume of 589,300 liters per second, covered by 20 contracts, while 36 title deeds were issued, either confirming old water rights or in connection with new concessions.

The ever increasing development of mining in the period under review is worthy of note, 2,600 new title deeds, covering 40,698 pertenencias having been issued in the half year, which, added to the first half of the fiscal year 1906–7, makes a total for the twelve months of 4,600 deeds to mines and 71,347 pertenencias or claims.

Patents of invention numbering 583 were issued from January 1 to June 30, 1907, while 393 trade-marks, 12 proprietary advertisements, and 35 commercial names were registered.

Harbor works at Salina Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, and Manzanillo have made satisfactory progress since the last Presidential message.

In regard to railways, it is stated that the total length of the system is 22,392 kilometers, the construction on lines subject to Federal jurisdiction having been 277 kilometers in the first six months of 1907, and on private lines and State roads 207 kilometers. The earnings of the Tehuantepec Railway show an increase of 265 per cent over those recorded for the corresponding half year of 1906. The freight demands on the line have necessitated the acquisition of 300 new cars, which, with those built and repaired in the shops, give a total of 1,062 freight cars. The monthly average of goods transferred over the route is estimated at 24,600 tons.

Postal conventions with the Dominion of Canada, Italy, and the Republic of Salvador have been entered into for the exchange of money orders and parcels post-packages. The general earnings of the post-office department for the half year, January to June, 1907, aggregated $2,063,000, which, added to the amount recorded for the previous six months, gives a total of $4,018,000 for the fiscal year 1906–7. International money orders were exchanged in the six months under review to the value of $2,434,157 and interior postal money orders were issued to the value of $24,100,000 for the half year and $46,480,000 for the whole year.

The telegraph system of the Republic has been increased by 1,242 kilometers of line, and 6 new offices and 1 telephone exchange were opened to the public. Messages sent show an increase of 8 per cent and earnings of 11 per cent over the records for the previous half year.

The fiscal revenues for the year 1906–7 are estimated to have been $20,000,000 in excess of expenditures provided for in the budget. Collections from normal budget sources and profits obtained from the Exchange and Currency Commission reached the sum of $113,000,000. Import duties furnished $6,000,000 and stamp taxes $1,500,000 of the increase over the preceding year. The $52,000,000 yielded by import duties is just double the amount collected from the same source in 1901–2.

In spite of a world-wide financial stringency and the necessity laid upon Mexican monetary interests to exercise the greatest caution, the situation throughout the Republic has been one of uninterrupted

improvement. The coinage of the new currency, which, up to April 1, 1907, had amounted to $60,000,000 gold, increased by September to $68,000,000, and the output of silver subsidiary coins increased from 22,000,000 *pesos* to 30,000,000 *pesos*.

Owing to the unpropitious condition of foreign markets, the arrangements for the merger of the National Railroad of Mexico with the Mexican Central have not as yet been consummated, though the necessary authorization thereof was granted by the governmental action of July 6, 1907.

On August 21, 1907, the final action in regard to adherence to the Geneva Convention was taken on the part of Mexico.

ARGENTINE WHEAT IN THE REPUBLIC.

An experimental shipment of wheat from the Argentine Republic to Mexico, consisting of 5,000 tons, has been reported. Received at the port of Tampico, its final destination is Monterey, and should it prove satisfactory it is purposed to establish direct importation service between the River Plate and Monterey.

RAILWAYS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

By the terms of the railway consolidation recently effected in the Mexican Republic, in accordance with the law of Congress of December 26, 1906, and the decree of President DIAZ dated July 6, 1907, the texts of which were published in the BULLETIN for August, 1907, the Government exercises absolute control over the following lines:

	Kilometers.
Mexican Central, including the Coahuila and Pacific leased line	6,004
National Railroad of Mexico	3,100
Mexican International	1,683
Interoceanic	1,184
Hidalgo and Northeastern	244
Total	12,215

The International and the Interoceanic are controlled by the National, and the Hidalgo was purchased and is owned by the National.

In addition to these roads the Government controls the Tehuantepec National line, connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific, and whose extension is 304 kilometers; and the Veracruz and Pacific, from Santa Lucrecia, on the Tehuantepec road, to Cordoba, 327 kilometers; and from Tierra Blanca, on this line, to Veracruz, 100 kilometers, making together 731 kilometers, which, added to the new merger system, give the Mexican Government absolute control of 12,946 kilometers of the railways in the Republic.

DEVELOPMENT OF COAL AND PETROLEUM DEPOSITS.

The development of coal mines and boring for petroleum have entered a practical commercial field in the Republic of Mexico. The known carboniferous areas are located in the States of Puebla, Oaxaca, and Coahuila. Coal has also been found in sections of Sonora but not under conditions to permit commercial development. The principal fields now being exploited are in the vicinity of Sabinas in the State of Coahuila, the product being extensively used in the smelters of Monterey, Saltillo, and Torreon as well as for mining and industrial purposes in Durango, Jimulco, Gomez, Palacio, Mapimi, and Parral, while the Mexican National and the International railways also make extensive use of this native coal. These coal fields are similar to those of Texas.

Petroleum deposits have been known to exist for some years in the Republic. Petroliferous regions extend from the hacienda of San José de las Ruinas in Central Tamaulipas to the district of Vailes in San Luis Potosi (where the Ebano oil deposits are being worked) through the counties of Uzuluama, Tuxpam, and Papantla in Veracruz. Further to the south, another region is found which embraces the Veracruz counties of Acayucan and Minatitlan, and extends southward through the States of Tabasco, Campeche, and Chiapas. Petroleum has also been found in small quantities in the Federal District, Jalisco, and Oaxaca.

The Ebano oil is being used as fuel for locomotives on the Mexican Central Railway. Active development is in progress of the northern Veracruz oil fields while that from the deposits of southern Veracruz is being stored preparatory to the completion of large refining works.

Bituminous asphalt occurs in parts of the States of Veracruz and San Luis Potosi.

SILVER BASIS OF THE STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES, OCTOBER, 1907.

The usual monthly circular, issued by the Department of Finance of the Mexican Republic, announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of October, 1907, is $44.41, according to calculations provided for in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

REDUCTION OF MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

According to the terms of a governmental decree which, although of recent issue, is retroactive in character, and effective from July 1, 1907, properties belonging to the municipalities of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Atzcapotzalco, and Tacuba in the Federal District have had the rate of taxation reduced.

This measure is in pursuance of the policy of the Mexican Government to reduce taxation as much as is compatible with a proper attention to public service. A commission has been at work during the past four years verifying the limits and extent of all real estate properties with a view to carrying out the provisions of the law in reference.

MEXICAN EXPOSITION IN LONDON.

The "Mexican Herald" of September 11, 1907, reports the intention of the directors of the Crystal Palace in London to authorize and encourage an exhibit of Mexican resources, to be held in that city from May to October, 1908.

The invitation to President DIAZ to lend his aid and government participation has already been extended. It will afford the opportunity of presenting to the attention of Great Britain and Europe the recent marked development in the railroad, industrial, mining, and other activities of the Mexican Republic.

EXPLOITATION OF GUANO ON ISLANDS OF THE GULF.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Mexico publishes in its number for September 21, 1907, the text of a contract entered into on the 13th of the same month between the Government and Señor AURELIO CADENA Y MARÍN for the exploitation, during the period of ten years, of guano in the islands of Aguada or Puerto Real, Cayo Chalem, Sabancuy, Holbox, Sisal, Xamachtun, Tecchal, Temalcab, Triangulos, and Blanca, in the Gulf of Mexico. The concessionaire shall pay the Government 75 cents per ton of guano extracted, besides the export duties on whatever amount of guano he may ship abroad. The work of exploration must begin within six months from the date of the promulgation of the contract, and that of exploitation within one year.

To guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the contract, the concessionaire has made a deposit of 3,000 *pesos* in bonds of the national consolidated debt.

PANAMA.

TRADE CONDITIONS AT BOCAS DEL TORO.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, according to information furnished the Department of State of the United States by Consul JAMES C. KELLOGG at Colon, the value of imports at Bocas del Toro was $968,409, an increase of $197,535 over the preceding year, while exports were valued at $839,037, a decrease of $590,850, in the later period.

Bananas formed the bulk of the exports, 3,212,504 bunches, valued at $803,126, being the leading item, followed by tortoise shell, $13,460;

sarsparilla, $11,891; rubber, $6,908, and cocoa, $1,666 in the order named. The bananas were shipped to New Orleans, while other commodities went mainly to Europe. It is purposed to extend the banana trade to European markets.

General merchandise imported came in great part from the United States, many of the items reported covering railroad material.

Consul KELLOGG comments on the fact that while all the export business of the port was practically with the United States, shipment was made entirely in British or Norwegian bottoms. To meet the European trade in the coming year, the Hamburg-American Line is building steamers to be equipped with refrigerating apparatus for the preservation of banana cargoes.

The banana industry, which occupies the inhabitants of this district, has in operation 175 miles of railroad for the transportation of its product and 75 miles in process of construction. Ordinary flat cars and light locomotives are employed and the greater part of the rolling stock and equipment is of United States origin.

THE PORT OF COLON IN 1906.

United States Consul JAMES C. KELLOGG, of Colon, forwards the following report covering the trade of that Atlantic port of Panama for the calendar year 1906:

"The value of imports into Colon during 1906 amounted to $2,774,435, an increase of $777,123 over the previous year, the United States showing the largest gain. Of the total imports the principal amounts, by countries, were as follows:

Countries.	Value.	Increase.	Countries.	Value.	Increase.
United States	$1,937,383	$561,309	Italy	$23,292	$11,805
Great Britain	382,379	153,272	Other countries	60,844	a 940
Germany	224,647	28,563			
France	107,432	18,184	Total	2,774,435	777,123
Spain	38,458	4,930			

a Decrease.

"The imports, by articles, from the four leading countries were:

Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.	Germany.	France.
Dry goods, including boots and shoes, etc	$674,172	$208,860	$89,800	$41,906
Hardware	68,873	18,409	18,342	.....
Drugs	29,630	6,730	5,107	2,872
Provisions	847,895	54,960	58,815	16,982
Lumber	41,870	.....	.....	.....
Liquors	186,120	23,420	23,742	29,848
Other articles	88,833	70,000	28,841	15,824

"The imports from Germany and France include articles from Austria and Switzerland in transit through the former countries. During 1906, several vessels bound for the Isthmian Canal Zone have *entered at Colon* and cleared for the neighboring port of Cristobal

with their original cargoes from the United States, consisting of about 60,000 tons of coal valued at $154,000, and lumber and ties worth about $105,000.

"The export value of articles of produce to the United States was $156,654, an increase of $15,170 over 1905. The principal articles were: Bananas, worth $30,965; cocoanuts, $66,067; hides, $7,812; ivory nuts, $25,394; rubber, $8,685, and tortoise shell, $13,210. This does not include the large quantities of cocoanuts and ivory nuts shipped from the San Blas coast on small coasting vessels and not invoiced at this consulate. Returned American goods amounted to $45,922, which included 3,200 tons of scrap iron, valued at $27,361; 1,000 bars of pig lead, worth $3,000, and drugs valued at $5,480. The estimated value of exports to Great Britain was $215,380, and to Germany $108,540. These exports consisted chiefly of tortoise shell, hides, and cocoa.

"ISTHMIAN TRANSIT TRADE SHIPPING.

"Freight traffic from the United States to the South Pacific ports via Panama for the fiscal year amounted to $1,718,389, an increase of $228,228 over 1905. The total earnings of the Panama railroad and steamship line for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, amounted to $3,917,840, which, compared to the preceding year, shows an increase of $840,229. The traffic from Europe to Central America and Mexico, via the Isthmus, shows an increase of 2,621 tons, and to the South Pacific ports 4,110 tons. The traffic from Central America and Mexico to Europe shows a decrease of 7,826 tons, and from the South Pacific ports to Europe a decrease of 6,897 tons. The total through traffic from both directions showed an increase of 13 per cent. The total tonnage carried from Colon to Pacific ports amounted to 409,890, as against 301,171 during the previous year, an increase of 36 per cent. The tonnage from Pacific ports to Colon amounted to 255,821, as against 181,091 during the previous year, an increase of 41 per cent. The decrease in percentage of earnings as compared with increased volume of tonnage handled is due to reductions in traffic rates.

"The freight traffic from New York and New Orleans to South Pacific ports increased to 2,797 tons; to Panama the increase was 3,719 tons, and to Mexico and Central America there was a decrease of 954 tons. Tonnage from Central America and Mexico to Europe decreased 7,825 tons, and from South Pacific ports to Europe decreased 5,897 tons. The through traffic amounted to 50.83 per cent of the total tonnage handled by the Panama railroad. The number of through passengers amounted to 448,230, an increase of 230,300 over the preceding year, or about 105 per cent. The total earnings of the Panama Railroad Company's steamships was $1,347,012, an increase of $31,178, or about 2½ per cent.

"During the year 1906, the following number of steamers and sailing vessels entered this port, viz, 72 American, with a tonnage of 200,858; 145 British, with a tonnage of 443,445; 66 German, of 175,448 tons; 73 Norwegian, of 139,257 tons; 24 French, of 87,424 tons; 12 Spanish, of 50,509 tons; 12 Italian, of 38,660 tons; 5 Austrian, of 11,417 tons, and 2 Danish, of 3,152 tons. Of sailing vessels 18 American, of 9,664 tons, entered, and 14 British, of 4,081 tons."

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BREWERY IN PANAMA CITY.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of Panama, of August 9, 1907, publishes the text of a contract entered into between the Government and the "Panama Brewing Company," on the 8th of the same month, for the establishment in the city of Panama of a large brewing plant on the same lines as those existing in the United States. The concessionaire is authorized to import free of duty, from the United States and for the period of twenty-five years, all machinery, construction materials, etc., for use in the plant, and shall pay the Government, in consideration for the privileges granted in the contract, the sum of 75 cents of *balboa* per keg of beer manufactured. The work of construction shall begin within one year after the signing of the contract, and must be completed within four years from the commencement thereof.

PARAGUAY.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH THE PARAGUAY CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

On July 20, 1907, the Paraguayan Government caused to be promulgated as a law of the Republic the *ad referendum* agreement signed on September 1, 1906, between the Executive power and the Paraguay Central Railway Company (Limited).

The company is authorized to extend its lines to any part of the Republic, but is obligated to construct and complete a new line from the present terminus at Pirapo for a distance of 120 kilometers to Villa Encarnación. This extension will run through a comparatively well-populated district, rich in vegetation and embracing the best alfalfa and tobacco lands in the Republic, with an abundance of timber on both sides of the proposed line. Five years is stipulated as the period for its compulsory completion, but it is the purpose of the company to push the construction works as much as possible.

To facilitate the building of this extension, the Government binds itself to cede to the company all fiscal lands necessary of a specified area on both sides of the track. For twenty-five years the company is to be exempt from all national or municipal taxes, during which

time Government mail is to be transported gratis, while half rates are to be charged for the communication of official telegrams, the conveyance of public servants on Government duty, troops, ammunition, arms, horses, provisions, and clothing for the forces in the national service, in addition to free transport of emigrants and their belongings sent forward by the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

The authorized capital of the undertaking is £1,500,000, in five per cent depentures, of which £1,014,000 have already been issued; and £272,000 in ordinary shares, all issued.

STAMP TAX ON INSURANCE POLICIES.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Paraguay, in its issue for June 20, 1907, publishes a law of Congress, approved on June 11, 1907, modifying the act of November 24, 1906, in the part relating to the taxes on insurance policies in general. By virtue of this amendment, insurance policies of all kinds shall pay a stamp tax on the amount insured as follows: Policies from 100 to 1,000 *pesos*, 25 cents; from 1,001 to 2,000 *pesos*, 50 cents; from 2,001 to 3,000 *pesos*, 75 cents; from 3,001 to 4,000 *pesos*, 1 *peso;* and so on in the same proportion, at the rate of 25 cents per 1,000 *pesos* or fraction thereof. They shall pay, besides, a stamp tax of 1 per cent of the amount of the premium, fractions of 5 *pesos* to be accounted as integers.

Fire insurance policies for a period of more than one year shall pay double the amount of the taxes prescribed. Maritime insurance policies wherein no amount is specified shall pay a stamp tax of 10 *pesos* per copy.

Life and accident insurance policies shall pay one-half of the taxes established by this law. Insurance against agricultural risks shall be exempt from the payment of taxes.

Policies issued abroad must pay double the amount of the taxes prescribed, in order that they may be legally valid in the Republic. Renewals of policies of all kinds shall pay only one-half of the taxes referred to.

COLONIZATION IN VILLA DEL ROSARIO.

The Congress of the Republic of Paraguay approved on May 27, 1907, a decree, published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of June 1, 1907, authorizing the Executive to grant to the South American Lumber Company 22,500 hectares of public land in the Trinacria colony, Villa del Rosario, for colonization purposes and under the conditions prescribed in the decree.

The Executive shall transfer to the company 1,875 hectares for each group of 25 families which it may establish therein, but it shall, in turn, grant each family a parcel of not less than 25 hectares. The

concessionaire shall establish, within the first two years of the concession, a steam sawmill, workshops, and a plant for the manufacture of furniture and vehicles. Within the first three years of the concession it shall build a steam or electric railroad from the colony to the port of Villa Rosario, or other convenient point on the Paraguay River. During the first four years the company shall clear 1,875 hectares of land, for agricultural purposes exclusively; the fields shall be prepared for the raising of live stock. After the first 1,875 hectares shall have been cleared, the Government shall make the final transfer thereof. Within eight years, 1,875 hectares more shall be cleared and fitted for agriculture. When the company shall have established in the colony 200 families, the definitive transfer of the remaining 20,625 hectares shall be made in its behalf. The company shall prepare the plans of a city, and it shall construct the necessary buildings for schools, churches, post-offices, etc., within the period of eight years.

All families must belong to the European white race. To guarantee the fulfillment of the conditions of the concession, the company has made a deposit of $5,000 gold.

ADHERENCE TO THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS.

The Congress of Paraguay, on June 22, 1907, passed a law authorizing adherence to the second and third conventions signed at The Hague, in regard to the laws and customs of war on land, and for the application to maritime war of the Geneva Convention of 1864.

AUTOMOBILES AND CARRIAGES ON FREE LIST.

On June 18, 1907, the Paraguayan Congress passed a law providing that automobiles and carriages shall be admitted free of duty for the period of two years from the date of its promulgation, June 20, 1907.

PERU.

FOREIGN TRADE, FIRST HALF OF 1906.

The "*Boletín de Estadística Comercial*," published by the Superintendent-General of Customs of the Republic of Peru, in its issue for the month of April, 1907, contains the figures relating to the foreign commerce of the country during the first six months of 1906, as compared with those of the same period of 1905.

The total imports during the first half of 1906 amounted to £2,492,710 2s. 72c., as against £2,032,026 0s. 66c. in the same half of 1905, an increase of £26,394 0s. 66c. The exports made a total of £2,800,017 8s. 72c, as compared with £2,522,024 2s. 14c. in 1905, an increase of £94,303 6s. 14c.

The origin of imports was as follows:

	First half of—					
	1906.			1905.		
	£	s.	c.	£	s.	c.
America	748,832	6	37	525,402	0	32
Europe	1,509,394	1	69	1,375,651	4	98
Asia	88,821	5	76	57,137	3	64
Australia	145,661	8	90	73,835	1	72
Total	2,492,710	2	72	2,032,026	0	66

The principal articles imported during the first six months of 1906 were the following: Minerals, metals, and their alloys, £480,716 2s. 15c.; cotton textiles, £317,369 0s. 33c.; woolen textiles, £132,449 1s. 61c.; machinery, £115,876 1s. 19c.; coal, £106,472 3s. 96c.; wheat, £129,623 3s. 62c.

Following was the destination of the exports:

	First half of—					
	1906.			1905.		
	£	s.	c.	£	s.	c.
America	1,215,276	1	69	766,033	0	27
Europe	1,572,358	2	03	1,755,688	8	84
Asia	12,383	3	00	302	3	03
Total	2,800,017	8	72	2,522,024	2	14

The principal products exported during the first half of 1906 were: Minerals, £513,228 2s. 82c.; rubber and rosin, £252,201 4s. 22c.; cotton, £168,402 7s. 29c.; and guano, £88,004.

SALVADOR.

SURTAX ON RAW MATERIALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SOAP, CANDLES, AND MATCHES.

On August 16, 1907, the Government of the Republic of Salvador issued a resolution providing that a surtax of 2 cents per kilogram, gross weight, shall be collected on raw materials for the manufacture of candles; and another surtax of 1 cent per kilogram, gross weight, on raw materials for matches. Soap manufactories of the first class shall pay an additional tax of 100 *pesos* per month, and those of the second class, 50 *pesos* per month.

NEGOTIATION OF A LOAN IN EUROPE.

By virtue of the authorization granted by the legislative decree of May 2, 1907, President FIGUEROA, of Salvador, has ordered the Consul-General of the Republic in Great Britain, under date of August 24, 1907, to negotiate in London, or any other European city, a loan amounting to $5,000,000 gold.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of August, 1907, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eight months ending August, 1907, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for August, for example, are not published until some time in October.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Cocoa (*Cacao; coco ou cacao; cacao*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	827	1,430	14,603	38,787
Brazil	73,365	376,199	852,972	1,639,171
Other South America	169,716	208,584	1,574,924	1,988,312
Coffee (*Café; café; café*):				
Central America	150,306	206,560	5,704,182	1,408,755
Mexico	94,555	70,210	1,971,975	1,514,893
Brazil	1,972,310	3,767,348	22,687,713	33,111,904
Other South America	948,932	675,256	6,704,435	6,372,655
Copper (*Cobre; cobre; cobre*):				
Mexico	1,402,481	1,855,194	12,272,897	13,689,041
Cuba	5,667	7,279	38,507	106,066
South America	104,681	70,752	582,956	925,286
Fibers:				
Cotton unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; algodão em rama; coton non manufacture*):				
South America	6,799	28,789	43,248	81,907
Ixtle or Tampico fiber (*Ixtle; Ixtle; Ixtle*):				
Mexico	112,083	108,333	761,691	824,508
Sisal grass (*Henequen; henequen; henequen*):				
Mexico	1,033,785	1,059,079	8,693,394	9,557,070
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; bananas; bananes*):				
Central America	581,009	532,972	3,882,458	3,842,556
Cuba	100,084	111,933	1,108,081	1,052,309
South America	.....	36,721	309,404	220,300
Oranges (*Naranjas; laranjas; oranges*):				
Mexico	172	141	5,092	13,564
Cuba	204	6	5,880	3,806
Furs and fur skins (*Pieles finas; pelles finas; peaux*):				
South America	56,661	20,030	125,844	112,815
Hides and skins (*Cueros y pieles; couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux*):				
Mexico	217,946	145,883	1,882,007	1,912,312
Brazil	131,568	55,277	1,219,249	1,155,781
Other South America	228,165	61,444	1,701,408	1,188,308

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Hides of cattle (*Cueros vacunos; couros de gado; cuirs de bétail*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Mexico	134,869	74,928	1,016,926	1,133,596
Cuba	35,117	20,398	62,385	217,186
Brazil	16,542	34,148	140,674	224,355
Other South America	674,884	793,668	6,442,787	6,779,128
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; borracha crua; caoutchouc*):				
Central America	54,975	61,399	542,374	579,962
Mexico	114,690	326,662	924,078	2,734,562
Brazil	1,284,846	878,891	17,648,453	21,147,664
Other South America	127,277	98,803	777,125	753,829
Iron ore (*Mineral de hierro; mineral de ferro; mineral de fer*):				
Cuba	167,352	279,323	1,462,418	1,631,350
Lead ore (*Plomo; chumbo; plomb*):				
Mexico	148,378	328,345	2,025,319	1,876,964
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandés; assucar não superior ao No. 16 de padrao hollandez; sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Mexico	790	833	77,496	1,019,438
Cuba	5,130,164	5,015,076	51,715,308	63,555,522
Brazil	.....	.....	328,646	278,491
Other South America	61,636	149,799	787,534	609,511
Tobacco and manufactures (*Tabaco y sus manufacturas; tabaco e sus manufacturas; tabac et ses manufactures*):				
Cuba	1,520,660	1,555,278	12,186,082	9,819,336
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; mogno; acajou*):				
Central America	38,063	43,020	301,497	324,170
Mexico	70,076	41,956	333,099	484,368
Cuba	12,952	31,326	125,222	118,796
Wool (*Lana; la; laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	9,131	79,496	6,527,083	4,928,336
Class 2 (combing)	16,586	.....	245,417	365,979
Class 3 (carpot)	97,743	10,608	672,539	407,577

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos agrícolas; instrumentos de agricultura; machines agricoles*):				
Mexico	$40,321	$14,399	$371,050	$339,568
Cuba	8,554	11,417	97,082	90,268
Argentine Republic	565,041	687,638	3,126,437	2,315,364
Brazil	5,730	16,780	64,474	100,633
Chile	93,087	82,154	314,724	337,409
Other South America	38,033	33,344	206,105	129,656
Animals:				
Cattle (*Ganado vacuno; gado; bétail*):				
Mexico	81,629	60,754	520,691	450,400
Cuba	66,273	19,867	962,497	201,775
South America	5,967	.....	56,377	33,524
Hogs (*Cerdos; porcos; porcs*):				
Mexico	15,204	12,059	127,037	108,428
South America	219	69	2,374	7,914
Horses (*Caballos; cavallos; chevaux*):				
Mexico	18,400	5,770	187,291	238,662
Sheep (*Orejas; ovelhas; brebis*):				
Mexico	201	7,942	73,493	51,097
Books, maps, etc. (*Libros, mapas, etc.; livros, mappas, etc.; livres, mappes, etc.*):				
Central America	5,010	13,637	42,131	45,712
Mexico	16,429	15,244	162,534	213,010
Cuba	41,935	34,634	210,156	210,981
Argentine Republic	11,457	5,088	72,468	59,686
Brazil	10,061	2,909	72,486	55,063
Chile	33,754	5,328	112,288	92,351
Other South America	2,897	5,466	52,916	104,598

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maíz; milho; maïs*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	3,710	16,737	47,671	56,591
Mexico	149,143	80,829	788,824	812,034
Cuba	107,392	113,591	878,754	1,233,335
South America	577	787	10,262	8,073
Oats (*Avena; aveia; avoine*):				
Central America	3,237	4,949	20,750	30,076
Mexico	2,390	2,842	36,411	43,637
Cuba	25,857	22,409	169,009	184,997
South America	1,612	713	15,633	5,384
Wheat (*Trigo; trigo; blé*):				
Central America	.....	.....	18,768	17,777
Mexico	401	719	1,366,273	1,436,400
South America	1,616	4,055	165,129	104,194
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; farinha de trigo; farina de blé*):				
Central America	137,227	146,398	1,080,097	1,280,536
Mexico	6,412	8,559	69,790	94,584
Cuba	228,311	286,558	2,004,075	2,305,992
Brazil	110,885	149,495	809,991	993,719
Colombia	12,604	16,248	73,536	119,335
Other South America	173,314	138,857	1,733,746	1,006,516
Carriages, etc:				
Automobiles (*Automobiles; automoviles; automobiles*):				
Mexico	103,498	34,488	484,865	487,099
South America	12,093	25,050	84,409	153,540
Cars, passenger and freight (*Trenes para pasaje y carga; carros de passageiros e carga; wagons de voyageurs et de marchandises*):				
Central America	84,624	12,889	1,799,876	1,350,606
Mexico	105,329	131,639	772,492	1,306,929
Cuba	63,215	20,680	794,613	413,767
Argentine Republic	75,215	44,078	637,005	1,042,874
Chile	7,138	17,735	106,694	97,182
Other South America	18,630	153,123	303,058	658,975
Cycles and parts of (*Bicicletas y sus accesorios; bicyclos e partes; bicyclettes et leurs parties*):				
Mexico	11,764	8,390	79,853	61,735
Cuba	3,556	4,853	23,087	33,564
Argentine Republic	5,115	88	15,033	11,946
Brazil	631	403	6,776	9,174
Other South America	1,016	1,892	12,308	9,622
Clocks and watches (*Relojes de pared y bolsillo; relogios de bolso y parede; horloges et montres*):				
Central America	1,976	3,306	11,890	14,345
Mexico	4,244	6,944	55,805	46,236
Argentine Republic	3,068	3,773	44,441	48,071
Brazil	7,470	10,009	42,688	64,977
Chile	3,156	9,219	33,115	41,158
Other South America	4,716	1,882	25,640	26,177
Coal (*Carbón; carvão; charbon*):				
Mexico	320,023	316,135	2,234,399	2,278,878
Cuba	113,753	145,562	1,265,336	1,490,141
Copper (*Cobre; cobre; cuivre*):				
Mexico	205,109	184,332	807,657	1,177,905
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; algodão en rama; coton non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	6,160	.....	497,589	9,270
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; fazendas de algodão; coton manufacturé*):				
Central America	128,776	116,221	1,081,506	1,212,847
Mexico	24,128	21,633	155,010	182,370
Cuba	161,537	114,521	613,211	623,972
Argentine Republic	22,215	4,331	130,312	83,728
Brazil	39,925	44,049	321,447	339,234
Chile	24,124	36,701	493 519	444,494
Colombia	65,556	29,464	529,756	491,464
Venezuela	55,065	32,870	306,325	205,935
Other South America	33,531	43,138	269,074	231,091
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodón; roupa de algodão; vêtements en coton*):				
Central America	30,158	40,263	193,870	378,542
Mexico	22,381	56,450	165,282	289,089
Cuba	31,773	38,357	194,929	261,767
Other South America	8,771	11,692	70,368	70,913

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Twine:				
Twine (*Bramante; barbante; ficelle*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Argentine Republic	278,625	424,079	437,445	547,081
Other South America	33,152	25,466	112,594	111,574
Fish:				
Salmon (*Salmón; salmão; saumon*):				
Colombia	232	253	2,386	3,214
Other South America	8,082	8,361	94,972	270,191
Fruits and nuts (*Frutas y nueces; fruitas e noses; fruits et noix*):				
Central America	6,641	16,696	61,914	97,627
Mexico	20,333	15,904	133,421	141,549
Cuba	8,169	13,028	81,492	125,514
South America	8,339	7,087	74,935	94,642
Glucose and grape sugar (*Glucosas; glucosas; glucoses*):				
Argentine Republic	17,428	2,430	58,190	30,855
Other South America	1,035	1,993	3,471	6,908
Instruments:				
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; apparatos electricos e scientificos; appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	15,191	21,713	110,307	164,613
Mexico	88,486	37,133	661,421	518,164
Cuba	40,469	36,483	339,564	218,614
Argentine Republic	53,645	23,462	245,142	114,165
Brazil	41,528	167,869	534,958	855,778
Other South America	46,457	79,259	273,627	520,420
Scientific apparatus (*Aparato scientificos; apparatos scientificos; appareils scientifiques*):				
Central America	7,322	11,452	54,378	54,904
Mexico	29,184	34,178	236,090	304,473
Cuba	14,181	17,161	109,032	120,548
Argentine Republic	17,257	17,368	83,026	110,704
Brazil	15,878	11,412	42,047	67,432
Other South America	11,144	18,613	96,894	138,713
Electrical machinery (*Maquinaria eléctrica; machinas electricas; machines électriques*):				
Central America	4,598	6,320	22,730	68,351
Mexico	88,593	162,196	729,200	1,044,779
Cuba	3,659	8,056	407,203	39,223
Argentine Republic	21,380	29,878	114,170	94,173
Brazil	16,367	210,670	360,130	759,472
Other South America	5,938	3,835	84,021	98,304
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; trilhos de aço; rails d'acier*):				
Central America	12,120	131,535	487,877	577,629
Mexico	109,180	47,784	536,069	775,872
South America	96,995	305,349	1,987,355	1,945,582
Structural iron and steel (*Hierro y acero para construcción; ferro para construcção; fer et acier pour la construction*):				
Mexico	56,279	114,623	372,296	643,177
Cuba	45,266	69,195	281,905	208,603
South America	33,227	165,913	253,614	538,698
Wire (*Alambre; arame; fil de fer*):				
Central America	12,310	20,185	158,160	140,461
Mexico	42,293	92,093	420,475	644,001
Cuba	51,830	41,364	347,139	340,956
Argentine Republic	193,832	174,667	1,076,098	955,695
Brazil	19,188	42,547	137,824	216,646
Other South America	41,816	72,103	275,755	406,896
Builders' hardware, etc. (*Materiales de metal para construcción; ferragems; matèriaux de construction en fer et acier*):				
Central America	33,651	33,430	213,542	243,958
Mexico	81,346	96,382	725,131	851,223
Cuba	50,666	64,663	401,931	420,224
Argentine Republic	75,256	64,045	529,091	470,286
Brazil	44,129	56,371	302,044	375,672
Chile	7,879	35,760	172,169	251,404
Colombia	7,212	8,878	51,933	61,222
Venezuela	3,331	4,112	40,694	30,907
Other South America	20,909	27,369	197,833	251,412
Metal-working machinery (*Maquinaria para trabajar metales; machinismos para trabalhar em metal; machines pour travailler les métaux*):				
Mexico	5,914	6,476	35,585	49,729
South America	2,295	9,708	37,846	133,899

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Sewing machines and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y sus accesorios; machinas de coser e accesorios; machines à coudre et leurs parties*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	8,586	15,770	94,717	94,379
Mexico	97,490	52,195	542,391	503,876
Cuba	45,829	24,429	257,084	234,286
Argentine Republic	46,454	32,321	387,832	274,558
Brazil	32,062	52,104	154,727	303,968
Colombia	7,897	7,988	51,060	56,893
Other South America	42,910	59,230	305,504	276,775
Steam engines and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; locomotivas e accesorios; locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America	45,228	5,500	985,010	759,082
Mexico	52,580	.....	391,160	314,005
Cuba	33,039	33,567	187,100	284,362
Argentine Republic	23,580	105,725	195,745	206,491
Brazil	20,590	19,500	551,370	548,906
Other South America	.....	5,962	482,856	522,292
Typewriting machines and parts of (*Mecanógrafos y accesorios; machinas de escribir e accesorios; machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	5,421	4,179	32,093	34,033
Mexico	37,268	38,405	241,946	251,474
Cuba	10,977	6,195	55,194	58,894
Argentine Republic	6,108	14,472	69,788	64,679
Brazil	6,328	11,118	43,541	61,413
Colombia	736	3,184	6,039	18,096
Other South America	15,808	21,530	101,869	143,883
Pipes and fittings (*Cañeria; tubos; tuyaux*):				
Central America	50,772	53,583	464,071	432,901
Mexico	107,963	160,202	1,141,721	888,217
Cuba	90,078	118,931	297,555	643,195
Argentine Republic	2,307	1,617	96,592	84,957
Other South America	8,017	42,112	124,829	182,842
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero, distinto del de suelas; couro, não para solas; cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):				
Central America	6,155	18,797	130,483	169,038
Cuba	11,565	12,853	119,282	89,463
Argentine Republic	45,983	14,733	215,798	127,125
Brazil	11,154	18,371	102,527	98,465
Other South America	42,073	31,598	198,250	125,851
Boots and shoes (*Calzados; calçados; chaussures*):				
Central America	48,169	52,996	307,136	466,306
Mexico	105,913	149,239	946,695	1,129,581
Colombia	4,158	538	41,058	17,273
Other South America	24,584	38,083	200,065	273,809
Meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; carne de vacca em latas; bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	7,611	6,764	43,446	51,601
Mexico	1,526	2,348	16,319	15,370
Cuba	2,075	1,226	13,061	11,071
Other South America	4,457	3,119	32,013	21,635
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca, salada ó adobada; carne de vacca, salgada; bœuf salé*):				
Central America	9,691	14,286	81,681	134,834
South America	27,703	10,852	166,654	99,828
Tallow (*Sebo; sebo; suif*):				
Central America	10,863	4,012	88,674	85,419
Mexico	1,133	1,769	14,450	17,368
Cuba	871	13,039	9,802	63,340
Chile	16,310	5,145	78,168	53,784
Other South America	3,622	8,357	33,680	35,352
Bacon (*Tocino; toucinho; lard fumé*):				
Central America	1,413	2,311	17,812	30,874
Mexico	4,800	5,328	32,511	48,539
Cuba	69,257	50,417	352,747	423,847
Brazil	17,437	13,894	110,398	132,462
Other South America	577	615	8,732	15,085
Hams (*Jamones; presuntos; jambons*):				
Central America	11,874	16,965	72,671	119,144
Mexico	7,304	11,599	67,107	87,005
Cuba	53,432	55,723	372,504	423,257
Venezuela	3,535	3,391	27,549	25,432
Other South America	4,280	3,616	48,348	37,710
Pork (*Carne de puerco; carne de porco; porc*):				
Cuba	68,242	76,943	474,649	568,767
South America	27,164	14,035	179,590	108,433

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Meat and dairy products—Continued.				
Lard (*Manteca; banha; saindoux*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	77,690	37,751	291,112	445,421
Mexico	31,795	42,076	307,556	437,470
Cuba	260,773	318,341	2,009,653	2,274,877
Brazil	98,200	58,340	368,109	887,348
Chile	9,981	25,501	110,606	110,531
Colombia	6,530	8,975	55,300	49,682
Venezuela	28,085	13,993	217,814	95,437
Other South America	53,683	66,651	396,663	433,407
Butter (*Mantequilla; manteiga; beurre*):				
Central America	18,910	20,890	95,792	120,266
Mexico	8,398	13,894	91,569	109,080
Cuba	4,817	7,314	39,418	52,616
Brazil	13,004	2,412	84,810	28,369
Venezuela	7,954	6,487	72,780	26,472
Other South America	2,676	1,726	30,442	25,644
Cheese (*Queso; queijo; fromage*):				
Central America	8,143	6,179	50,167	67,731
Mexico	2,029	5,416	28,127	32,893
Cuba	688	1,572	9,686	21,145
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina, alquitrán, etc.; resina e alcatrão; résine et goudron*):				
Cuba	9,856	8,303	46,930	61,672
Argentine Republic	104,770	52,185	324,229	147,035
Brazil	74,438	12,747	497,669	434,031
Other South America	17,491	21,416	181,857	130,085
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; aguaraz; térébenthine*):				
Central America	1,429	3,344	33,999	33,750
Cuba	8,963	3,755	52,782	54,316
Argentine Republic	32,009	41,533	230,198	230,205
Brazil	16,795	20,878	101,842	117,119
Chile	4,775	21,761	58,268	95,166
Other South America	5,990	16,296	56,797	62,033
Oils:				
Mineral, crude (*Aceites minérales, crudos; oleos minerae, crús; huiles minerales, brutes*):				
Mexico	223,921	124,897	765,867	719,742
Cuba	98,133	46,034	440,866	244,082
Illuminating (*Aceites para alumbrado; oleos para illuminacao; huiles d'éclairage*):				
Central America	12,588	22,410	179,518	195,211
Cuba	4,320	31,951	55,046	144,399
Argentine Republic	246,460	141,862	1,267,370	1,345,311
Brazil	317,204	251,681	1,745,027	1,743,975
Chile	6,469	127,459	519,585	607,167
Other South America	94,968	102,309	651,270	837,357
Lubricating (*Aceites para la lubricación; oleos para lubrificaçao; huiles à graisser*):				
Mexico	29,562	14,040	176,900	119,007
Cuba	33,337	7,010	149,191	244,788
Argentine Republic	36,739	69,156	253,291	311,202
Brazil	35,591	46,329	176,397	242,188
Chile	10,024	21,645	149,816	148,713
Vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; oleos vegetaes; huiles végétales*):				
Central America	3,687	2,141	23,294	50,898
Mexico	116,850	24,064	507,944	621,773
Cuba	17,847	11,339	174,966	199,084
Argentine Republic	17,641	12,558	64,588	69,226
Brazil	42,788	38,423	196,045	546,968
Chile	1,741	29,230	20,548	153,169
Other South America	12,420	23,103	124,951	206,942
Paper (*Papel; papel; papier*):				
Mexico	2,205	4,087	22,276	48,507
Cuba	13,546	15,389	106,391	149,226
Argentine Republic	19,954	13,828	157,662	114,579
Brazil	2,291	1,488	26,912	6,745
Chile	5,693	26,560	99,651	117,079
Other South America	8,815	13,882	53,289	70,003
Paraffin (*Parafina; paraffina; paraffine*):				
Central America	4,037	9,131	41,461	54,561
Mexico	54,980	38,256	364,671	433,592
South America	1,454	3,515	18,731	38,512

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco en rama; tabacco nao manufacturado; tabac non manufacturé*):	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Central America	4,777	8,020	46,810	37,653
Mexico	9,814	9,929	64,155	91,482
Argentine Republic	10,525	7,700	19,508	116,772
Colombia	2,070	1,280	9,002	10,212
Other South America	8,391	5,757	45,792	56,922
Manufactured (*Tabaco elaborado; tabacco manufacturado; tabac manufacturé*):				
Central America	9,509	9,615	43,503	60,537
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera sin labrada; madeira nao manufacturado; bois brut*):				
Central America	48,169	13,146	406,053	354,959
Mexico	132,487	187,452	873,312	1,084,643
Cuba	111	6,537	130,782	59,382
Argentine Republic	18,076	2,643	94,293	49,053
Other South America	3,873	.....	80,947	107,387
Lumber (*Maderas; madeiras; bois de construction*):				
Central America	115,242	169,242	697,268	906,065
Mexico	187,186	312,715	1,558,263	1,834,002
Cuba	186,200	166,020	1,726,576	1,779,187
Argentine Republic	594,615	246,814	2,894,478	3,052,608
Brazil	80,997	64,053	516,990	748,938
Chile	132,436	182,644	490,144	1,101,327
Other South America	122,830	70,960	731,362	1,115,285
Furniture (*Muebles; mobilia; meubles*):				
Central America	31,601	35,495	202,646	229,799
Mexico	62,620	69,148	603,050	697,147
Cuba	40,178	62,261	426,077	485,582
Argentine Republic	40,680	56,457	218,157	334,619
Brazil	4,553	4,529	39,513	66,092
Chile	2,395	22,652	51,567	78,051
Colombia	1,885	2,026	12,652	10,735
Venezuela	786	634	13,658	14,282
Other South America	6,486	14,926	63,556	92,586

FOREIGN COMMERCE, AUGUST, 1907.

Statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States for the eight months ending August, 1907, show a gain in the value of exports of $94,333,400, and in imports of $256,168,398, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. Two-thirds of the gain in exports is accounted for by the increase in our sales of raw cotton abroad. The increase in imports is equally distributed under the various heads to which foreign purchases are assigned, but is greatest in value under the head of "Crude materials for use in manufacturing," which also accounts for 33.58 per cent of the total imports.

In the distribution of export trade among the countries of the world there has been little proportionate change. Sales to Canada, which increased $18,000,000 during the first eight months of 1906 over the corresponding period of 1905, show a like increase during the first eight months of the present year. The export trade with Mexico and Cuba maintains its annual average of increase, as does that with the various countries of South America.

Figures in detail are as follows:

	Eight months ending August—	
	1906.	1907.
IMPORTS.		
Free and dutiable:		
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	$80,304,711	$99,867,396
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	92,629,099	112,417,983
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	294,617,460	336,331,723
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	159,404,274	192,058,476
Manufactures ready for consumption	212,794,787	253,890,329
Miscellaneous	5,898,463	7,251,285
Total imports of merchandise	845,648,794	1,001,817,192
Duties collected from customs	205,057,485	226,976,322
EXPORTS.		
Domestic:		
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	114,184,807	107,399,500
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	227,501,301	232,713,180
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	255,131,775	315,666,888
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	162,722,161	177,703,059
Manufactures ready for consumption	317,252,297	337,907,693
Miscellaneous	5,156,747	4,892,168
Total domestic	1,081,949,088	1,176,282,488
Foreign:		
Free of duty	8,977,377	10,544,764
Dutiable	8,411,005	9,443,102
Total foreign	17,388,382	19,987,866
Total exports	1,099,337,470	1,196,270,354

By countries, the trade was distributed as follows:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Europe	$439,377,780	$509,499,355	$737,243,447	$787,751,499
North America	174,893,921	201,696,552	216,342,445	247,668,393
South America	87,198,863	105,675,783	49,708,806	56,278,402
Asia	118,096,933	142,312,257	58,292,010	65,065,500
Oceania	17,393,291	24,075,441	25,322,365	28,781,532
Africa	8,688,006	18,557,804	12,428,397	10,725,022

COTTON CROP OF 1906-7.

The cotton crop of the United States for the season of 1906–7, according to the annual report of the Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, aggregated 13,510,982 bales, an increase of 2,164,994 bales over the preceding year and a decrease of 54,903 from the production of 1904–5 being thus shown. The value of the crop is given as $716,352,265, as compared with $641,720,435 in 1905–6.

The importation of foreign cotton during the year amounted to 110,076,982 pounds, of which 16,547,379 pounds were reexported, leaving the net amount retained in the country 93,529,603 pounds, equivalent to 181,604 bales.

IMPORTS FROM MEXICO.

The report states that a most interesting feature of the year's trade was the increased cotton production of Mexico, whereby not only was a sufficiency provided for home mills but a surplus was available for export.

During the year United States shipments to Mexico decreased to 843 bales, against 24,620 in 1906 and 68,487 in the previous year.

On the other hand, Galveston received from Mexico 26,791 bales and New Orleans 151, making a total of 26,942 bales.

DISINFECTION OF IMPORTED HIDES.

In accordance with Treasury circular of the United States Government issued on July 18, 1907, it is ordered that—

"After August 1, 1907,* no hides of horses or cattle exported from the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and South America, except dry hides that have been arsenic cured, shall be admitted to entry at any port of the United States unless a certificate, signed by the American Consul at the place from which exported, be produced on entry, showing that such hides were disinfected prior to shipment by immersion in a 1 to 1,000 solution of bichloride of mercury until thoroughly wet with such solution and kept immersed for not less than thirty minutes.

"Dry hides which have been arsenic cured will be accepted as having been disinfected by the process of curing, and when shown by the invoice or consular certificate to have been arsenic cured such hides will be admitted without requiring the production of certificates therefor.

"As herein used the term horses shall be held to include horses, asses, and mules, and the term cattle shall be held to include all domestic animals of the bovine species, and in addition thereto bisons and various kinds of buffaloes."

URUGUAY.

STATISTICS OF FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

In its issuance of volume 1 of the "*Anuario Estadístico del Uruguay*" the Statistical Office of the Republic has supplied data of great value to all persons interested in the commercial and economic development of the country.

Full trade statistics are given only to the close of 1905, for which year total imports figured for $30,778,000 and exports $30,865,000.

* Postponed until February 1, 1908.

The percentage of trade credited to the leading participating countries in the years 1903–1905 is as follows:

Country.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
United Kingdom	16.42	15.91	15.83
Germany	13.29	12.99	12.06
Argentine Republic	15.19	16.54	16.92
Belgium	13.03	13.09	12.26
Brazil	10.78	10.84	7.78
Spain	3.15	3.22	3.36
United States	6.18	6.89	8.18
France	13.93	14.40	14.59
Italy	5.38	4.82	5.73

Great Britain, France, Germany, and Belgium are thus shown to divide the bulk of the foreign trade of the country, Brazil, the United States, and Italy occupying a secondary position.

The percentage of imports and exports taken and received by the countries during the last two years covered by the statistics is shown to have been as follows:

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
United Kingdom	25.21	25.79	6.41	5.89
Germany	12.28	13.53	13.37	10.57
Argentine Republic	15.98	14.92	16.86	18.90
Belgium	4.17	4.43	18.03	20.07
Brazil	7.23	5.12	10.84	10.44
Cuba			3.29	2.08
Spain	5.54	4.89		
United States	9.67	9.66	5.38	6.57
France	9.64	11.28	17.03	17.90
Italy	8.47	8.48	2.79	3.00

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR JULY, 1907.

Customs receipts reported for the Republic of Uruguay during the month of July, 1907, show a total of $1,140,144.50, an increase of $200,167 over the corresponding month of the preceding year.

Throughout the seven months of the current fiscal year, the monthly receipts from customs have exceeded $1,000,000 for each month except June, the total for the period being reported as $7,927,541, as against $7,611,660 in the same period of the year 1905–6, the net increase being $315,881.

Present estimates for the whole year fix government receipts from this source at $12,500,000.

OUTPUT OF THE CUÑAPIRU MINE.

According to official data, the output of the Cuñapiru mine for the first six months of 1907 was 7,694 kilograms of ore, from which the gold obtained aggregated 47 kilograms 612 grams, valued at $20,949.

POPULATION STATISTICS.

On the 31st of December, 1906, the population of the Republic of Uruguay was 1,103,040, of which 308,434 were resident in the city of Montevideo.

VENEZUELA.

CUSTOMS REVENUES, CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

According to the report for the year 1906 presented on the 23d of May to the Congress of Venezuela by the Minister of Finance, the maritime custom-houses of the Republic collected during the period in reference the amount of 20,370,988.11 *bolivares* for customs duties, and that of 5,791,894.64 *bolivares* for transit taxes, or a total of 26,162,882.75 *bolivares*.

FISCAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES DURING 1906.

The revenues and expenditures of the Venezuelan Government during the calendar year 1906, as compared with 1905, were as follows, according to the report of the Minister of Finance and Public Credit: Revenues, 53,225,630.63 *bolivares*, as against 56,343,380.94 *bolivares* in 1905; expenditures, 51,874,694.98 *bolivares*, as compared with 54,718,163.24 *bolivares* in the preceding year.

EXPLOITATION OF NATIONAL FORESTS ON THE ORINOCO DELTA.

A decree of the National Congress of Venezuela, dated July 26, 1907, and published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of August 22, 1907, approves the contract entered into on January 2, 1907, between the Government and Señor Don VICENTE BETANCOURT ARAMBURU for the exploitation and exportation of timber in the national forests on the Orinoco Delta. The concessionaire shall pay the Government a tax, which shall be the only one, of 1.50 *bolivares* per cubic meter of timber exported, and shall put the contract into execution within eight months after the publication thereof in the "*Gaceta Oficial.*" The duration of the contract shall be ten years from the expiration of said term of eight months.

NATIVE CEMENT CONCESSION.

A concession granted on September 6, 1907, by the Venezuelan Government to a native of the Republic for the establishment of plants for the manufacture of roman cement has been reported to the Department of State of the United States by Minister WILLIAM W. RUSSELL at Caracas. According to the terms, the concessionaire binds himself to furnish the Government with cement at the rate of *16 bolivares* ($3.20) per barrel of 180 kilograms, this price being 6

bolivares less than the current rate; while to private individuals the price is fixed at 20 *bolivares* per barrel. At present the retail price of the cement per barrel to private individuals is about $4.60.

CONCESSION FOR A COLD-STORAGE PLANT.

The establishment of cold-storage plants for the preservation of meat for exportation has been provided for by a recent concession granted by the Venezuelan Government to ESTEBAN HERRERA SUCRE. The first plant is to be established in Puerto Cabello. The concession also carries with it the right to extend operation in other sections of the Republic if rendered necessary by increased exportation for the Panama Canal and the development of other centers of consumption.

RATIFICATION OF THE POSTAL CONVENTION OF ROME.

The Universal Postal Convention signed in Rome on the 30th of June, 1906, was ratified by the Venezuelan Congress on July 12, 1907, and promulgated by President CASTRO on the 6th of August, 1907. The text of the convention was published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of September 7, 1907.

COCOANUTS AND THE COPRA OF COMMERCE.

The cocoanut is marketed chiefly in the form of copra, a name applied to the dried meat of the nut, used in the production of oil, which is in turn employed in the manufacture of soap, candles, and a so-called butter.

The fibers are used in the manufacture of mattings, some of which are reimported into the countries whence the fibers were obtained, and they are also used in the manufacture of brushes, brooms, rope, and twines of several kinds.

The lands in the neighborhood of Cartagena, in the Republic of Colombia, are admirably suited for the cultivation of cocoanut trees. These trees grow and prosper well, and their fruits are delicious and very rich in oil. This fact has not been overlooked and there have been planted from 50,000 to 80,000 trees, and 4,000,000 cocoanuts are exported annually and sold at prices varying from $12 to $20 per thousand.

The following table shows the quantity and value, by countries, of the imports of cocoanuts received at the port of Hamburg in 1905:

From—	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilos.	*Marks.*
Dominican Republic	178,200	28,200
Trinidad	38,900	6,950
Colombia	243,800	48,310
Dutch West Indies	89,500	154,540

Formerly copra was obtained from the cocoanut by crude and primitive methods; but at present there are plants established for the manufacturing of copra, oil, and cocoanut fibers with greater rapidity, less expense, and greater perfection. Machinery is used to break the cocoanuts and to facilitate the preparation of cocoa, and may be operated by hand, employing only two men therefor. These two men can cut or break 6,000 cocoanuts daily. This machine can be bought for 300 *marks* free on board at Hamburg. A complete plant for the manufacture of cocoanut oil, with a capacity of 1,000 kilograms of dry pulp or copra, can be bought for about 24,000 *marks*, exclusive of the packing thereof. Supposing the copra to yield 60 per cent of oil in 300 working days of the year, the plant would have an output of 180,000 kilograms, which, at the price of 66 marks per 100 kilograms, would bring 118,800 *marks* at Hamburg. In order to produce that quantity of oil in one year it would be necessary to use 1,200,000 nuts of medium size, which, if exported and sold at an average price of $16 a thousand, would yield $19,200, or 76,800 *marks*, thus leaving a balance of about 42,000 marks in favor of the industry. The expense of the wages paid to laborers, as well as other expenses, should be taken into consideration in connection with this industry, and it should also be borne in mind that for what might be called the natural exploitation of cocoanuts only the large and select fruits are available, while for the purposes of extracting the copra from said fruit all the cocoanuts are available, and, finally, it should be borne in mind that the yield of oil is greater when the most improved and modern machinery is employed for extracting the pulp from the cocoanut, whereby an output of 66 per cent, instead of 60 per cent, is secured.

In the cultivation of cocoanut trees it should be borne in mind that the trees require sufficient space so that their leaves may swing freely and receive the rays of the sun and have proper ventilation. These three conditions are essential in order that the trees may bear fruit in abundance. It is likewise essential that the soil be fertilized when the trees are planted and that this fertilizing should be repeated frequently when the trees commence to bear fruit. The excrement of cattle and horses is a good fertilizer. A hole 60 centimeters deep by 60 wide should be dug at the place where each tree is to be planted, and the hole should be filled with straw and dry leaves, which should afterwards be burned in order to protect the trees from all kinds of insects; then the holes are filled with rich earth, mixed with the fertilizer and seaweed, all of which should be in a state of putrefaction. A little sea salt should be added. In Ceylon, where great attention is paid to the cultivation of these trees, they are planted 10 meters apart. If the trees are properly taken care of each one produces *from 60 to* 100 cocoanuts from the eighth until the eightieth year of

its life. The wood of the cocoanut tree is sold at good prices in England for cabinet works.

Inasmuch as the trees are planted at a considerable distance apart, many other products may be raised in the intervening spaces during the first four or five years of the life of the trees, such as corn, cotton, and hemp, but there should always be left a space of about two meters around each tree which should be weeded and kept entirely clean. Later on, the leaves of the trees furnish a good shade for cattle and other animals which may be raised in the groves of cocoanut trees. With the proceeds of the corn, cotton, and hemp (and it should be added that yucca, yams, sweet potatoes, beans, etc., may also be raised) the expenses of planting the cocoanut trees may be covered and still leave a balance as net profit.

Cocoanut trees grow well at a distance of 150 kilometers from the sea and especially on the banks of large rivers.

Of the three important products obtained from cocoanuts, namely, cocoanut oil, flour, and lard, the first product is manufactured at the places where the cocoanuts are cultivated, by extracting the white pulp of the nut and depositing the same in pieces in a wooden trough, from which the oil drips and flows by itself when exposed to the sun. As the liquid thus obtained abounds in impurities and is liable to decomposition, the copra or pulp is at present treated by means of improved processes in the factories established at Marseille, which are the most important in Europe, yielding as much as 60 per cent of refined cocoanut oil. From this refinement of the cocoanut has naturally resulted the cocoanut lard industry, which has become so general abroad under the names of vegetaline, vegetable lard, taline, and cocoaline. These lards are rich in nutritious substances, and neither in flavor nor appearance remind the consumer of their origin. Its patrons have gone so far as to affirm that this vegetable lard is more nutritious than animal lard, inasmuch as it contains 90 per cent of grease, while the beef lard, for instance, contains only 80 per cent.

Cocoanut oil is mainly used in the manufacture of soap, three-fourths of the soap stock in the great manufactories of perfumery consisting of cocoanut oil, which communicates to the paste formed an extraordinary fineness, rendering it also exceedingly foamy.

The flour which is made of cocoanut, and which is a product derived from the dry pulp after being ground or scraped, is exclusively used in confectionery stores.

The cocoanut tree yields many other valuable products. For instance, the outer cover of the fruit is used in the manufacture of rope for ships, tow for calking, and for many other purposes. The inner cover, which is hard and smooth, is used as vessels, spoons,

coffee cups, and also for veneering furniture, while the outer part of the trunk is considered very valuable, and is used for English cabinet works under the name of "porcupine wood," and in addition, the trunk itself is utilized in the construction of houses, bridges, etc. Finally, the leaves of the tree are used by Indians for making baskets and mattresses, and with the residuous fibers they manufacture excellent brooms. Manufactories established mainly in England and the United States, also use to great advantage the leaves of the cocoanut tree, from which they manufacture brushes, mattresses, etc. It should also be stated that the inventor, Dawe, has constructed his armor-plating of the woody fibres of the cocoanut tree, pressing and folding them one upon the other.

DR. LUIS M. DRAGO, JEFE DE LA DELEGACIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA EN LA CONFERENCIA DE LA HAYA.

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

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Es de desear que todas las personas que se interesan en la Oficina Internacional y en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL tengan tiempo para echar una ojeada á las primeras páginas de las notas editoriales. De esta manera lograrán alcanzar una idea de los rasgos principales que caracterizan la índole del BOLETÍN, llegando á adquirir lo que pudiéramos llamar conocimiento á vuelo de pájaro de las informaciones más recientes de las Repúblicas Latino-americanas. El Director desea llamar la atención, sin que en ello haya entusiasmo infundado, á las pruebas que diariamente recibe la Oficina Internacional de la era brillante de progreso industrial y docente en que han entrado las Repúblicas de la América Latina. De la misma manera es notable el número de preguntas que de todos los Estados Unidos, Europa, y la América del Sur se hacen á la Oficina acerca de las ocasiones que se presentan para desarrollar el comercio, invertir capitales, viajar, estudiar, fomentar la minería, hacer trabajos científicos, y también por conocer otras oportunidades industriales en general. Hay tanta materia de interés en los periódicos y revistas de la América Latina y en los informes que de los ministros y cónsules americanos acreditados allí, recibe el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, que sólo se puede publicar en el BOLETÍN una pequeña parte de esta información. En estas circunstancias, se tiene cuidado especial en hacer un sumario de lo más importante que suceda ya sea en las regiones gubernamentales, como en el progreso material de esos países.

ECOS DE LA VISITA DEL SECRETARIO ROOT Á MÉXICO.

Aún cuando las correspondencias de México que trae la prensa han dado, en cierto modo, una idea de lo brillante del recibimiento que el Gobierno y el pueblo mexicanos han hecho al Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, para saber apreciar el verdadero

entusiasmo, la cordialidid y la esplendidez de la recepción, es necesario leer la prensa de México. Todo ha sido hecho con la mayor munificencia, como si los funcionarios y el pueblo mexicanos hubiesen puesto en ello todo su corazón. En la capital de México todos, desde el Presidente Díaz hasta el último de los hombres del pueblo, parecen haber tenido orgullo particular en dar la bienvenida á su país y á su capital al Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos. Donde quiera que fué, en la ciudad ó en el campo, ya viajase en tren de ferrocarril ó en carruaje, fueron tan grandes las demostraciones de admiración é interés, que no se puede dudar de la cordialidad del agasajo. Para los que conocen á Mexico, el recibimiento acordado al Secretario de Estado americano nada tiene de sorprendente. Cuando se reunió allí la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana en 1901-2 no se omitió por parte del Gobierno y del pueblo nada para que los delegados de los países latino-americanos se sintieren verdaderamente como estuviesen en su propia casa. México, que hoy ocupa lugar distinguido entre las primeras potencias del mundo, no pierde oportunidad, como lo ha probado con motivo de la visita del Secretario de Estado, para demostrar que puede recibir extranjeros distinguidos con tanto brillo, pompa y cordialidad como cualquiera de las grandes capitales de Europa ó de la América del Sud. El Secretario de Estado no olvidará nunca la esplendidez del recibimiento de que fué objeto en el Brasil, Uruguay, la Argentina, Chile, Perú, Panamá y Colombia, y hoy, como digno complemento de su experiencia en el hemisferio sur, ha hecho una visita memorable al más notable de los países del norte de la América Latina. Esta experiencia le familizará con las condiciones y los asuntos de nuestras Repúblicas hermanas de la América, más de lo que jamás pudiera estarlo otro Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, y servirá para robustecer la política de mútuo interés y confianza que él ha sabido iniciar con tanto acierto.

LA PRÓXIMA CONFERENCIA DE LAS REPÚBLICAS CENTRO-AMERICANAS.

Los Ministros de las Repúblicas Centro-Americanas en Wáshington, Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, de Costa Rica, el Dr. LUIS F. COREA, de Nicaragua, el Dr. LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, de Guatemala, Don FEDERICO MEJÍA, de El Salvador, y el Dr. ANGEL UGARTE, de Honduras, y los representantes de México y de los Estados Unidos, respectivamente, Don JOSÉ F. GODOY, Ministro, Encargado de Negocios de México, Mr. ROBERT BACON, Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, y Mr. ALVEY A. ADEE, Segundo Sub-Secretario de Estado, que prestaron su cooperación en las deliberaciones preliminares, merecen las felicitaciones de todos por el Protocolo firmado el 16 de septiembre de 1907 por los Representantes Diplo*máticos de Centro* América, estipulando que en el mes de noviembre

de este año se reuna una Conferencia Internacional Centro-Americana con el objeto de arreglar las cuestiones que se han suscitado. Las discusiones que precedieron á la firma el Protocolo referido fueron inspiradas todas en un espíritu de noble interés común y consideración diplomática que no puede menos que augurar la terminación más feliz á los trabajos de la próxima Conferencia. Las reuniones se verificarán quizás en los salones de la Oficina Internacional, que ésta destina y prepara para tan fausto acontecimiento. Nada podía ser más á propósito, puesto que esta Oficina es tanto dependencia de la América Central y de México, como de los Estados Unidos.

ESTUDIO DE LA AMÉRICA LATINA EN LAS UNIVERSIDADES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El Director de la Oficina Internacional ha hecho referencia más de una vez al interés creciente que las universidades y colegios de los Estados Unidos han comenzado á demostrar en el estudio de la América Latina. El Profesor EDMOND S. MEANY, de la Universidad de Wáshington, situada en Seattle, una de las ciudades principales de ese gran Estado del noroeste, informa que se prepara á dar una serie de seis conferencias sobre España en América en la referida universidad, ante una numerosa clase de estudiantes de ambos sexos. Las materias de que tratan dichas conferencias son: (1) Establecimiento de la autoridad española en América; (2) Progreso hacia la civilización; (3) Lucha de las colonias por su libertad; (4) Las Repúblicas hispano-americanas; (5) España en los Estados Unidos; (6) Conclusión, que abraza los siguientes puntos: (*a*) Progreso intelectual; (*b*) Desarrollo económico; (*c*) Desarrollo político; (*d*) Congresos Pan-Americanos. El Profesor MEANY merece las más calurosas felicitaciones por haber iniciado este curso, que indudablemente habrá de ser muy concurrido. Á este respecto no está de más hacer notar que el Profesor RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, de la Universidad de Yale, dice que la sección de español de la Universidad va en aumento rápido, y que está preparando un curso muy interesante para este invierno. El Profesor L. S. ROWE, de la Universidad de Pensilvania, que acaba de volver de un largo viaje por toda la América del Sur, va á emprender, ante una clase numerosísima, el estudio de los países donde ha viajado. Quizás no haya hoy en los Estados Unidos persona más competente que el Profesor ROWE para tratar de las condiciones actuales de la América Latina; por la experiencia aquirida después de año y medio de viajes, durante el cual visitó las principales capitales de Sud América. Dentro de poco el Profesor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, de la Universidad de Columbia, estará de regreso de su viaje á la América del Sur, y dará principio á una serie de conferencias ante los estudiantes de dicha institución.

INTERÉS POR EL NUEVO EDIFICIO DE LA OFICINA.

La Oficina Internacional agradece sinceramente la galantería que ha tenido un buen número de periódicos y revistas, al publicar los grabados del nuevo edificio proyectado. Esta publicidad familiarizará á los pueblos de los Estados Unidos y de la América Latina con el carácter, la esfera de acción y los fines de la Oficina, demostrando que es de valor práctico para el fomento del comercio y del conocimiento de todas las Repúblicas Americanas. Á menudo la impresión que se recibe al ver un grabado despierta en la generalidad mayor interés que una larga descripción impresa. La lista de los diarios que han reproducido las fotografías y los planos de los arquitectos ocuparía demasiado espacio. La Oficina, sin embargo, tiene particular complacencia en mencionar las descripciones acompañadas de grabados que han publicado los siguientes periódicos: "*Harper's Weekly*," "*National Magazine*," "*The Scientific American*," "*Bankers' Magazine*," "*Literary Digest*," "*American Exporter*," "*Dun's Review*," "El Comercio," "*Cassier's Magazine*," "*Illustrated Sunday Magazine*," "El Tiempo Ilustrado," de México, "El Anunciador Peruano," de Lima, "Correspondencia del Pacífico," de San Francisco, y "*Modern Mexico*," de New York y México.

DISERTACIONES PÚBLICAS SOBRE LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

Es bien interesante el notar que muchas de las grandes asociaciones nacionales, que se dedican al estudio de las cuestiones industriales, agrícolas y económicas que afectan el bienestar de los Estados Unidos, desean tener mayor conocimiento sobre las relaciones comerciales de la Gran Unión con sus hermanas las Repúblicas Latinas, con cuyo fin han incluído en sus programas algunas disertaciones sobre este punto, en una ú otra forma. La Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes de Algodón, que se reunió en Wáshington durante la primera semana de octubre, invitó al Director de la Oficina para que pronunciara un discurso sobre "El mercado para productos de algodón americano, y el desarrollo de la industria algodonera en las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas." El Presidente de esta sociedad es Mr. WILLIAM D. HARTSHORNE, de Lawrence, Estado de Massachusetts, y el secretario es Mr. C. J. H. WOODBURY, quienes han contribuído eficazmente en la formación de la misma, y los cuales reconocen la utilidad del ensanche de los mercados extranjeros para fabricaciones de algodón. El Director fué también invitado para que dirigiera la palabra ante la Convención sobre Canales Profundos, celebrada en Memphis, Estado de Tennessee, el 5 de octubre, y ante la cual habló el Presidente ROOSEVELT, siendo el tema de la diser-

tación de Mr. BARRETT, "La relación del Canal de Panamá con los trabajos de canalización y el desarrollo del tráfico del oeste central con la América del Sur." Mr. HARRY B. HAWES, uno de los principales abogados de San Luis, Missouri, y Presidente de la Comisión de Programas de la Convención de Memphis, se halla muy interesado en el fomento de las relaciones comerciales y de amistad con las Repúblicas Americanas. Mr. JOHN M. STAHL, Presidente del Congreso Nacional de Agricultores, que se reunió en la ciudad de Oklahoma el 22 de octubre, invitó al jefe de la Oficina para pronunciar un discurso ante la convención (en la cual estuvieron presentes más de 2,000 agricultores prominentes de los Estados Unidos), sobre "La oportunidad de abrir un mercado para los agricultores americanos en la América Latina, y la influencia en ésta de mejoradas vías fluviales interiores." El Señor STAHL, en sus trabajos en pro de los agricultores de los Estados Unidos, reconoce el hecho de que sus intereses dependen del establecimiento de relaciones comerciales más íntimas con la América Latina. Aceptando invitaciones urgentes para que disertara sobre Sud América, el Director hizo uso de la palabra en el día 9 de octubre ante la Junta de Comercio de Newark, Estado de New Jersey; el 15 de octubre ante el Quill Club de Nueva York, y el 17 del mismo mes ante la Cámara de Comercio de Trenton, New Jersey.

VISITA DE BRASILEÑOS DISTINGUIDOS Á LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Motivo de complacencia especial para el Director de la Oficina fué el dar la bienvenida á Washington á un número de brasileños que visitaron los Estados Unidos durante los últimos días de septiembre y la primera semana de octubre. Formaban parte de la excursión unos treinta caballeros y señoras; parece ser que quedaron muy satisfechos del viaje. Representaban la mejor clase social de su país, é hicieron muy buena impresión en dondequiera que fueron. Vinieron á Nueva York y volvieron al Brasil en el *Acre*, uno de los nuevos vapores de la línea *Lloyd Brasileiro*, á cuya empresa se deben los arreglos hechos para esta excursión. Es de esperar que vengan á los Estados Unidos más excursionistas brasileños, pudiéndoseles asegurar una cordial bienvenida.

Durante su estancia en la capital fueron presentados al Honorable OSCAR S. STRAUSS, Secretario de Comercio y Trabajo, quien les dirigió la palabra con un breve y oportuno discurso de bienvenida. Después fueron presentados al Honorable ROBERT BACON, Secretario interino de Estado, el cual recibió en el despacho particular del Honorable ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado, que estaba á la sazón en viaje para México. El Señor BACON les manifestó que sentía que el Secretario no estuviera presente para recibirles, é hizo referencia á la mag-

nifica recepción que el pueblo brasileño dió á Señor ROOT en su viaje por la América del Sur. En nombre del Departamento de Estado, expresó la satisfacción que sentía al ver que brasileños tan distinguidos hayan hecho este viaje para tener mejor conocimiento de los Estados Unidos. Los Señores PAES LEME y GONÇALVES pronunciaron las contestaciones de lugar en estas presentaciones. Después de visitar la Oficina, los brasileños fueron conducidos á la Casa Blanca, en donde fueron recibidos más temprano que de costumbre, gracias á arreglos especiales que se hicieron de antemano. También visitaron los principales puntos de interés en Wáshington. La excursión estuvo á cargo de Señor W. A. REID, attaché que fué de la Legación Boliviana en Wáshington, y la formaban las siguientes personas: E. Guichara, Gabriel Botelho Sobrinho, Raymundo Bezerra, Domingos Gonçalves y señora, Fortunato Meneres, Dr. Arthur Barbosa, José Ignacio de Sousa, José Porcopio de Araujo, Domingos Soriano da Costa, Guilhermo Busch y señora, João Texeira da Frota, Dr. Josias de Andrade, Antonio Sousa Silveira y señora, Otto Schelvemback, Coronel José Piedade y señora, Luis de Almeida, Julio Matheus dos Santos, Crispim Cellorio, señora y sobrina, Alfredo Ruis, Francisco Gomes Nogueiro, señora é hija, y Felisberto C. Paes Leme, representante del *Lloyd Brazileiro*.

En relación con la visita arriba descrita, se publica la siguiente carta, en la que se expresa la apreciación de los brasileños por las atenciones de que fueron objeto en Wáshington:

"NUEVA YORK, *4 de octubre de 1907*.

"Honorable JOHN BARRETT.

"ESTIMADO SEÑOR: Antes de retornar al Brasil, deseo hacerle presente, en nombre del *Lloyd Brazileiro* y en el mío propio, nuestro agradecimiento por las altas atenciones que tuvo Vd. la galantería de dispensar á los excursionistas brasileños en la visita que hicieron á la ciudad de Wáshington, tales como la de ir á recibirlos, la de acompañarlos, y la de presentarlos á los Secretarios STRAUSS y BACON.

"Ruégole que se sirva dar las gracias al Señor Presidente de la República y al Señor Secretario ROOT por las atenciones que gracias á su cortesía nos fueron concedidas.

"Llevaré conmigo los más gratos recuerdos de la cuna del gran Wáshington, y espero que las palabras pronunciadas por el Señor STRAUSS puedan ser realizadas y que cuando se escriba la historia de los que han fundado la amistad y prosperidad del Brasil unido á los Estados Unidos, el nombre del *Lloyd Brazileiro*, M. Buarque y Compañía, aparezca juntamento con los de los que han contribuído á esta grande obra de las naciones americanas.

"Solamente Vd., cuya conducta ha sido tan caballerosa para con nosotros, podrá interpretar nuestros sentimientos de gratitud y *aprecio á la Señora* DE YÁNES, esposa del Señor Secretario de

la Oficina, por los breves pero agradabilísimos momentos que las señoras de la excursión pasaron con ella.

"Suplico á Vd., que tan dignamente dirige la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se sirva contar entre sus amigos y admiradores al *Lloyd Brazileiro*, M. Buarque y Compañía, en la cual espero tener el honor de recibir sus órdenes.

"Soy su atento y seguro servidor,

"FELISBERTO C. PAES LEME."

INTERESES COMERCIALES GERMANO-ARGENTINOS.

La organización reciente de una compañía alemano-argentina es prueba evidente de que los capitalistas alemanes se aprovechan de todas las oportunidades que ofrece la América Latina. El principal objeto de esta sociedad es el fomento del desarrollo de relaciones comerciales más íntimas entre Alemania y la Argentina. Sus oficinas centrales estarán situadas en Berlín y en Buenos Aires. Es evidente que el Gobierno Argentino favorece este movimiento, puesto que presta su cooperación y apoyo á la mencionada empresa. En cambio, se ha acordado el establecimiento en Alemania de una exposición de productos argentinos.

EL NUEVO TRATADO ARGENTINO-ITALIANO.

Excelente ejemplo ha sido el dado por la República Argentina á las demás naciones del mundo al firmar un tratado de arbitraje general con Italia. Un convenio como éste, tan altamente noble, no podía ser más adecuado entre países que, como la Argentina é Italia, tienen intereses tan íntimamente ligados. Una gran parte de la población argentina está formada por italianos, y si la inmigración procedente de Italia continúa siendo como hasta ahora, será solamente cuestión de tiempo que el número de italianos exceda al de habitantes de origen español. Tal es la atracción de las oportunidades que la República Argentina ofrece á la inmigración, que ella es, después de los Estados Unidos, el país más preferido por los italianos para establecer en él su nuevo hogar.

LA PROSPERIDAD DE BOLIVIA.

El mensaje que el Presidente MONTES presentó al Congreso Boliviano en la apertura de las sesiones ordinarias de 1907 contiene un interesante repaso de la marcha de los asuntos generales de la República en 1906. Da una buena idea del progreso de Bolivia en sus

relaciones comerciales é internacionales. No solamente en el país, sino también en el extranjero se empieza á apreciar las grandes riquezas que encierra la nación. Pocas son las Repúblicas de la América Latina que demuestran tanta actividad en el desarrollo de sus ferrocarriles, minas y recursos en general. Su tráfico exterior aumenta rápidamente. El de 1906 alcanzó la cifra de $45,347,420, en tanto que el de 1905 fué solamente de $35,000,000. El principal artículo de exportación es el estaño, y síguenle, por el orden que se mencionan, los siguientes: Goma, cobre, plata en pasta y bismuto. A juzgar por los indicios actuales, Bolivia llegará á ser permanentemente el principal productor de estaño entre los países del mundo.

KILOMETRAJE DE LOS FERROCARRILES BRASILEÑOS.

El progreso ferroviario del Brasil es uno de los rasgos más notables de las condiciones actuales de la América Latina. En diciembre de 1906 había, más ó menos, 17,242 kilómetros en uso, y 3,041 en construcción, en tanto que se han aprobado los planos para el tendido de 6,683 más. En la distribución de las líneas se vé que el Estado de São Paulo está á la cabeza con 3,980 kilómetros, ocupando el segundo lugar Minas Geraes con 3,957. Síguenles Bahía, Pernambuco, Paraná y Ceara por el orden en que se mencionan.

EL PLATINO EN COLOMBIA.

La escacez del platino y su inapreciable valor han despertado interés particular en Colombia por la explotación de los depósitos que de este metal contiene su suelo. En este número se publican informaciones detalladas sobre la materia, la mayor parte de las cuales han sido tomadas de informes presentados por el Cónsul MANNING, de Cartagena, y por el Cónsul DEMERS, de Barranquilla, Colombia. Es tal la demanda de platino y su producción tan pequeña, que se espera que las minas de Colombia lo suministrarán de buena calidad y en grandes cantidades. Si estos depósitos dan resultados satisfactorios, quedará desvanecido el temor, que abrigan los hombres de ciencia y los fabricantes, de que se agote la existencia de tan preciado metal. Es evidente que el mismo Gobierno Colombiano se hace cargo de la importancia de la explotación de los depósitos de platino, y ha dispuesto que se exploren las regiones del país en donde se encuentre ese metal, y que se otorguen privilegios que sean lucrativos tanto para el Gobierno como para los concesionarios. Pocos son los países del mundo que cuentan con tantas riquezas minerales como Colombia, y los indicios predicen que dentro de breves años se invertirá en el país capital extranjero en grandes cantidades. Es

de tan fácil acceso para Europa y los Estados Unidos que no debiera parecer como una tierra lejana. Si bien no cuenta con muy buenas vías de comunicación interior, con sus ríos navegables y el ensanche de las líneas ferrocarrileras ofrece un vasto campo de explotación.

EL GOBIERNO COSTARRICENSE Y LAS COMPAÑÍAS COMERCIALES.

El Gobierno de la República de Costa Rica no desperdicia oportunidad alguna para fomentar el comercio de la nación. Uno de los pasos más importantes que ha dado recientemente ha sido la aprobación de tres contratos celebrados en julio de 1907 con la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Costa Rica, la *United Fruit Company* y la *Northern Railway Company*. Es indudable que estos contratos redundarán en beneficio del Gobierno y de las compañías interesadas. Con fecha 10 de julio, el Poder Legislativo expidió un decreto que admite la introducción libre de derechos de varias clases de maquinaria ó instrumentos agrícolas. Esta medida dará seguramente un gran impulso al desarrollo de los intereses á que se refiere, y está en armonía con el programa del Gobierno para el fomento de la agricultura en la República. El último boletín publicado por el Departamento Nacional de Estadística demuestra que la población del país en 31 de diciembre de 1906, ascendía á 341,590 habitantes. Estas cifras no parecerán muy importantes, pero son indicio de que en el futuro aumentará la población considerablemente, pues Costa Rica cuenta con recursos amplios para poder mantener facilmente á 3,000,000 de habitantes.

NOTABLE INCREMENTO DEL TRÁFICO BANANERO.

Uno de los rasgos más interesantes del desarrollo de las relaciones comerciales entre los Estados Unidos, Europa y los países contiguos al Mar Caribe, es el incremento que ha tomado la industria bananera. Ha aumentado en tales proporciones que ha sobrepasado las predic ciones mas optimistas de diez años há. Si este incremento continúa en lo futuro al mismo paso que ha ido en los últimos años, será lógico deducir que dentro de poco tiempo el banano constituirá uno de los productos alimenticios más comunes entre las masas populares de los Estados Unidos y Europa. No hace mucho tiempo era considerado como una fruta de lujo; ahora es casi más barato que la manzana en las regiones de los Estados Unidos en donde se produce esta última fruta. El grande beneficio que los países del Mar Caribe han experimentado con este incremento, ha sido la trasformación de considerables extensiones de terreno inútil en plantaciones valiosísimas. Miles de

millas cuadradas que cinco años atrás eran consideradas como improductivas y adecuadas unicamente para la propagación de mosquitos, son ahora fértil suelo para la producción del banano; se están erigiendo pueblos á lo largo de la costa del Caribe, en donde antes no había vida ni actividad.

EL COMERCIO Y LA HACIENDA EN CHILE.

En este número se publica una interesante análisis de las condiciones comerciales y económicas de Chile, preparada por el Señor Don ADOLFO ORTÚZAR, Cónsul General de la República en Nueva York. Deben leerla todos los que se interesan por el progreso de aquella emprendedora nación. Trata minuciosamente de las diversas fuentes de ingreso con que cuenta el Gobierno, y demuestra patentemente la prosperidad de que goza el país en la actualidad.

EL NUEVO MINISTRO DE CHILE EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Hacia la fecha en que este número vea la luz, llegará á Wáshington el nuevo Ministro de Chile, Señor Don ANÍBAL CRUZ DÍAZ. La Oficina le dá la bienvenida por su ingreso en el seno del Consejo Directivo, y no duda que se interesará en los esfuerzos que ella está realizando para ensanchar el comercio y amistad pan-americanos. Es tan bien conocida su reputación como hombre de estado y diplomático, que no será un extraño para los residentes de esta capital. Al dar cuenta de esta noticia, la Oficina se complace en ensalzar la excelente gestión llevada á cabo en este país por el actual Encargado de Negocios, Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM. Se ha esforzado con eficacia en hacer que fabricantes y capitalistas americanos se interesen en empresas chilenas, al par que ha desempeñado con celo los deberes que su Gobierno le encomendara.

INFORME DEL RECEPTOR GENERAL PULLIAM SOBRE EL COMERCIO DOMINICANO.

La memoria del Receptor General de Aduanas de la República Dominicana, correspondiente á los primeros seis meses de 1907, es muy interesante, y en este número se reproduce gran parte de su texto. Las cifras demuestran un aumento sobre el mismo período de 1906 de unos $300,000 en las exportaciones y de $670,000 en las importaciones. Si se toma en cuenta que la población de la República se calcula en poco menos de 500,000 almas, se verá que estas cifras equivalen á un aumento de $4 por cada habitante durante todo el año de 1907. Éste es un indicio satisfactorio de la prosperidad de que

goza el país. Según un despacho recibido del Ministro McCREERY de los Estados Unidos, en agosto último se inauguró en Santo Domingo una exposición nacional industrial que fué una demostración excelente de productos y fabricaciones del país, y en la cual se hicieron patentes las posibilidades de desarrollo que hay en la República. El Gobierno y el pueblo demostraron grande interés por ella, y es de lamentarse que no hayan podido concurrir más extranjeros.

OPORTUNIDAD PARA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UN BANCO AMERICANO EN GUAYAQUIL.

Mr. HERMAN R. DIETRICH, Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en Guayaquil, Ecuador, hace presente la urgencia del establecimiento de un banco americano en Guayaquil, y en un informe apunta los rasgos más salientes de las condiciones bancarias. De manera enfática expresa la opinión de que cuando esté abierto al tráfico el Canal de Panamá, Guayaquil será uno de los puertos más importantes de la costa occidental de Sud América. Un banco en una ciudad de 70,000 almas debiera tener éxito. En este número se publica la ley bancaria del Ecuador.

EL CONGRESO MÉDICO PAN-AMERICANO DE GUATEMALA.

Se llama la atención de los médicos de las Repúblicas Americanas al Quinto Congreso Médico Pan-americano que se celebrará en la ciudad de Guatemala á mediados de agosto de 1908. La última reunión tuvo lugar en la ciudad de Panamá en enero de 1905. La comisión del Gobierno Guatemalteco, cuyo Presidente es el Señor Don JUAN J. ORTEGA, y Secretario el Señor Don JOSÉ AZURDIA, ha enviado una circular, el texto de la cual se publica en este número, á los médicos de las Repúblicas Americanas, invitándoles á participar en el Congreso. Como son muchas las cuestiones importantes que se tratarán en esa reunión, las cuales afectan á los intereses médicos de todos los países, se espera que su concurrencia será grande. Se sabe que el Gobierno de Guatemala está haciendo preparativos especiales para hospedar de una manera digna á los delegados.

EL MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE DÍAZ.

El mensaje que el Presidente DÍAZ sometió al Congreso Mexicano el 16 de septiembre último, es uno de los documentos más interesantes é instructivos que ha expedido este competente ejecutivo. Publícase en este número del BOLETIN un extracto de este mensaje, que deben leer cuidadosamente los que estudian las condiciones gubernamen-

tales, económicas y financieras de aquella República. Un rasgo notable del mensaje es la constancia que se hace en él de que las rentas fiscales de 1906 excedieron en 20,000,000 de pesos á los gastos prescritos en el presupuesto, y de que, á pesar de la escacez de dinero que se siente en el mundo, los intereses financieros de la República han tenido un incremento constante. Otro rasgo de interés es el establecimiento de una oficina de agricultura que tiene por objeto el estudio de las cuestiones relacionadas con la ganadería y la agricultura, y la publicación de los resultados de las investigaciones para el conocimiento de los agricultores del país. Es indudable que esta sabia medida será muy beneficiosa para la agricultura de México.

EXHIBICIÓN DE PRODUCTOS MEXICANOS EN LONDRES.

Las riquezas del suelo mexicano serán dadas á conocer en Londres mediante una exhibición ferroviaria, industrial y minera que se celebrará en el Palacio de Cristal en los meses de mayo á octubre de 1908. Si bien los arreglos para esta exhibición son llevados á cabo por los directores de esa institución, y no se hace á iniciativa del Gobierno Mexicano, se ha enviado una invitación al Presidente DÍAZ para que preste su apoyo, y se dice que el Gobierno ha manifestado su deseo de cooperar en el éxito de la exhibición.

LA REDUCCIÓN DE LAS CONTRIBUCIONES EN MÉXICO.

En lo tocante á los asuntos municipales de México, se manifiesta mucho interés por el decreto del Gobierno que dispone la reducción de contribuciones municipales en varias de las principales ciudades de la República. Durante el pasado, las altas contribuciones fueron origen de muchas quejas, y ahora el Gobierno está haciendo una minuciosa tasación de los bienes raíces, con el fin de asegurarse que no se grava al pueblo con más impuestos que los estrictamente necesarios para el bien del servicio público. Una comisión oficial ha estado trabajando hace varios años en la consecución de este fin.

LA PROSPERIDAD DE PANAMÁ.

Noticias recibidas de Panamá indican que la República ha entrado en un período de prosperidad y desarrollo que hasta ahora no ha sido apreciado. Se empieza á descubrir que Panamá, á pesar de su pequeño territorio, tiene una notable variedad de riquezas minerales, forestales y agrícolas. Tan pronto como se establezcan facilidades de comunicación por el interior, mediante ferrocarriles y buenos

caminos, no habrá obstáculo alguno para el aumento de la población y la explotación de tierras y regiones casi vírgenes en la actualidad. Muchos de los que ahora van al Istmo para emplearse con la Comisión del Canal, dimiten para establecerse por su cuenta en algún negocio ó empresa agrícola, en diferentes puntos de la República. Que el desarrollo de la industria bananera es beneficioso para Panamá, lo demuestra un informe del Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Colón, Mr. Kellogg. Como ejemplo apunta el hecho de que en Bocas del Toro se exportaron durante el año pasado 3,212,504 racimos de banano, y que el distrito que rodea esta ciudad tiene en operación 175 millas de ferrocarril para el transporte de la fruta, y 75 millas en construcción.

LA POBLACIÓN Y EL COMERCIO DEL URUGUAY.

Montevideo, la capital del Uruguay, pronto ocupará un puesto entre las ciudades más populosas del mundo. Tiene aproximadamente el mismo número de habitantes que Wáshington, la capital de los Estados Unidos de América. Según el censo del 31 de diciembre de 1906, la población de la capital uruguaya ascendía á 308,435 habitantes. Parece que Montevideo se lleva la mayor parte del crecimiento de la población del país, puesto que tiene aproximadamente una cuarta parte del total de 1,103,004. Tomando en consideración el área, las riquezas y el clima del Uruguay, se puede predecir que algún día tendrá una población diez veces mayor. Las estadísticas comerciales más recientes demuestran que el comercio exterior de 1905 fué de unos $61,000,000, cantidad que se divide casi igualmente entre las exportaciones y la importaciones, y que da un promedio de $60 por cada habitante, que coloca al Uruguay en un puesto alto en la lista del comercio exterior *per capita* de las naciones. Gran Bretaña, Francia, Alemania, y Bélgica toman la mayor parte del comercio uruguayo, en tanto que los Estados Unidos é Italia ocupan un puesto secundario.

LA RIQUEZA FORESTAL DEL ORINOCO.

Los despachos recientemente recibidos de Venezuela patentizan que se está efectuando la realización de las inmensas posibilidades en la explotación de los bosques nacionales de la Delta del Orinoco. Contadas son las partes del mundo accesibles al comercio y á los grandes mares que contengan mayor riqueza forestal que el Valle del Orinoco. Gracias á la relativa proximidad entre Venezuela y los Estados Unidos y Europa, y al hecho de que vapores de gran calado pueden anclar cerca de los sitios en que podrían construírse aserraderas de madera, en fecha no lejana se establecera un gran tráfico de maderas preciosas con la América del Norte y los países del Viejo Con-

tinente. Sería un buen paso para la conservación y protección de los bosques de los Estados Unidos el que se abastecieran los pedidos de madera hasta una cantidad determinada con la que se importe de los países latino-americanos. Grande es la rapidez con que se están destruyendo los bosques de los Estados Unidos, en tanto que los de la América Latina serían beneficiados, en vez de perjudicados, si fueran desmontados en parte. Por más que Venezuela es bien conocida en el mundo político y diplomático, sus riquezas son poco apreciadas ó conocidas. Es, en realidad, un país que cuenta con naturales y maravillosas posibilidades.

ARTÍCULOS SOBRE LA AMÉRICA LATINA PUBLICADOS EN REVISTAS AMERICANAS.

Entre las Revistas que ha recibido la Biblioteca de Colón y que contienen artículos de interés para la América Latina, deben mencionarse las siguientes: "The Outlook," correspondiente al mes de septiembre que publica un trabajo intitulado "Tres Eminencias Sudamericanas y sus Doctrinas," el cual describe de una manera gráfica los rasgos característicos más salientes de los Señores PÉREZ TRIANA de Colombia, BARBOSA del Brasil, y el Doctor DRAGO de la República Argentina, quienes representaron á sus respectivos países en la Conferencia de La Paz que se ha celebrado en La Haya; "The Engineering Magazine," en la cual el Señor LEWIS R. FREEMAN diserta tanto acreca de las oportunidades como de los inconvenientes que se le presentan al comercio americano en la América del Sur; "The Independent," que contiene un artículo escrito por el Profesor L. S. ROWE, acerca de la era de buena voluntad y cordiales relaciones en la América del Sur; "The American Review of Reviews," en la cual el Señor LEWIS R. FREEMAN trata de la actual situación de Cuba, Haití y la la República Dominicana en relación con el desarrollo del comercio de las Antillas.

Las siguientes revistas correspondientes al mes de octubre también contienen trabajos de interés para la America Latina: "The World To-Day," en la cual el Señor LEWIS R. FREEMAN describe la influencia que ejerce la inmigración sudamericana en el comercio norteamericano; "The Independent," en el cual el Profesor L. S. ROWE hace una descripción gráfica de lo que él denomina el despertar de Bolivia, al paso que el Doctor FRANCES E. CLARK dice que la precitada República es la Suiza de América; "The Engineering Magazine," en cual el Señor JAMES DOUGLAS explica la influencia que la producción de cobre sudamericano ejerce en las industrias del mundo, y la "Cassier's Magazine," que contiene un bosquejo de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas y que, además, hace una relación detallada del trabajo que ésta ha hecho, así como del que se está haciendo bajo la dirección de dicha institución.

PROTOCOLO DE PAZ CENTRO AMERICANA.

Defiriéndo á la excitativa que conjuntamente hicieron los Presidentes de los Estados Unidos y México, las cinco Repúblicas Centroamericanas, representadas respectivamente por sus Ministros diplomáticos acreditados ante el Gobierno de Wáshington, se reunieron en el Departamento de Estado los días 11 y 17 de septiembre de 1907, con el objeto de fijar las bases de una paz duradera entre aquellos países y la manera de conservar las buenas relaciones entre ellos.

En ambas reuniones los Estados Unidos estuvieron representados por el Señor ALVEY A. ADEE, Secretario de Estado interino á la sazón, y México por el Señor Don JOSÉ F. GODOY, Ministro, encargado de negocios interinamente. Ambos países estuvieron presentes en las deliberaciones de los Ministros Centroamericanos, en deferencia á la mediación y gestiones amistosas que han hecho por el establecimiento de la paz en la América Central.

Constituída la mesa, el Señor Don JOAQUÍN B. CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica, el más antiguo de los miembros del Cuerpo Diplomático Centro-americano en Wáshington, fué elégido por unanimidad presidente, recayendo de idéntica manera, el nombramiento de Secretario en el Dr. ANGEL UGARTE, Ministro de Honduras.

Después de madura deliberación, animada del más cordial espíritu de conciliación, se redactó el siguiendo protocolo:

PROTOCOLO.

Reunidos en la ciudad de Wáshington, los Representantes de las cinco Repúblicas Centroamericanas, en vista de la excitativa de los Excelentísimos Señores Presidentes de los Estados Unidos de América y de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, para establecer la manera de conservar las buenas relaciones entre dichas Repúblicas y conseguir una paz duradera en aquellos países; y con el propósito de fijar las bases que pueden conducir á la realización de tales fines, debidamente autorizados por nuestros respectivos Gobiernos, hemos convenido en lo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO I.

Previa una invitación formal que, según está entendido, se hará simultáneamente á cada una de las cinco Repúblicas Centroamericanas, por los Excelentísimos Señores Presidentes de los Estados Unidos de América y de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, se reunirá una Conferencia de los Representantes Plenipotenciarios que al efecto nombren los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas referidas, á saber: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras y Nicaragua, en los primeros quince días del mes de noviembre próximo entrante, en la ciudad de Wáshington, para discutir los pasos que deben darse y

medios que tengan que adoptarse á fin de ajustar cualesquiera diferencias que existen entre dichas Repúblicas ó entre algunas de ellas, y con el objeto de concluír un tratado que precisará sus relaciones generales.

ARTÍCULO II.

Los Excelentísimos Señores Presidentes de las Repúblicas de Centro América invitarán á los Excelentísimos Señores Presidentes de los Estados Unidos de América y de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, para que, si lo tienen á bien, se sirvan nombrar sus representantes respectivos, á fin de que, con carácter puramente amistoso presten sus buenos é imparciales oficios para la realización de los propósitos de la Conferencia.

ARTÍCULO III.

Mientras se reune la Conferencia y cumple la alta misión que le corresponde, las cinco Repúblicas Centroamericanas, á saber: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras y Nicaragua, convienen en mantener entre sí la paz y buenas relaciones, y asumen respectivamente la obligación de no cometer ni permitir que se cometa acto alguno que pueda estorbar su mutua tranquilidad. Con tal objeto se abstendrán de toda manifestación armada en sus respectivas fronteras y retirarán á sus aguas jurisdiccionales sus fuerzas marítimas.

ARTÍCULO IV.

Si, por desgracia, se suscitare cuestión imprevista entre algunas de dichas Repúblicas, mientras se reune la Conferencia, y no pudiere arreglarse por los medios amigables de la diplomacia, queda mutuamente convenido que las partes interesadas someterán la diferencia á los buenos consejos del Excelentísimo Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, ó de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, ó de los dos Señores Presidentes conjuntamente, según el caso, y de conformidad con el acuerdo que al efecto se celebre.

Firmado en la ciudad de Wáshington, á los diez y siete días de septiembre de mil novecientos siete.

J. B. CALVO.

F. MEJIA. LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE.

ANGEL UGARTE. LUIS F. COREA.

El Ministro de Costa Rica, al facilitar á la Oficina para su publicación copia del protocolo, ha hecho constar que Costa Rica, que mantiene las mejores relaciones con todas sus hermanas Repúblicas, no ha tenido ni tiene en estas negociaciones otra parte que la de sus gestiones amigables, lo mismo en San José, donde varias de las Repúblicas de Centro América han estado representadas, que en Wáshington, donde se ha firmado el protocolo á iniciativa de su Ministro.

DELEGADOS Á LA CONFERENCIA.

Las varias Repúblicas de la América Central han nombrado los siguientes delegados para que las representen en la Conferencia:

Costa Rica.—Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Costa Rica en Wáshington; Doctor LUIS ANDERSON, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

Guatemala.—Doctor LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en Wáshington; Doctor ANTONIO BATRES JAUREGUI, Presidente de la Delegación que fué á Río de Janeiro y ex-Ministro de Guatemala en los Estados Unidos; Señor Don VICTOR SÁNCHEZ OCAÑA, Encargado de Negocios de Guatemala en Costa Rica.

Honduras.—Doctor ANGEL UGARTE, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en Wáshington; Doctor POLICARPO BONILLA, ex-Presidente de Honduras; Doctor E. CONSTANTINO FIALLOS, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

Nicaragua.—Doctor LUIS F. COREA, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en Wáshington; Doctor JOSÉ MADRIZ, ex-Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

Salvador.—Señor Don FEDERICO MEJÍA, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en Wáshington; Doctor SALVADOR GALLEGOS, Ministro del Salvador en Costa Rica; Doctor SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ, ex-Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

CENTRO Y SUD AMÉRICA ANTE EL "QUILL CLUB."

En el banquete celebrado en Nueva York el día 16 de este mes por el círculo de escritores, periodistas, autores, y hombres de letras, llamado "Quill Club," con motivo de la 140ª reunión del mismo, estuvieron presentes el Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM, Encargado de Negocios de Chile, y el Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, Mr. JOHN BARRETT. Tocó al Señor YOACHAM hablar sobre el tema "Chile, tierra del progreso," y su discurso, que fué muy aplaudido, versó acerca del gran desarrollo económico y comercial de su país, los progresos alcanzados en materia de instrucción, el fomento de sus ferrocarriles, y las inmensas riquezas que encierra el suelo chileno. Llamó también la atención el Señor YOACHAM al poco ó ningún interés de los fabricantes y capitalistas americanos en aprovechar las ventajas y oportunidades que el mercado de Chile ofrece á los productos americanos. El texto de su discurso será publicado en el número de noviembre.

El Director de la Oficina, Mr. BARRETT, discurrió sobre el tema "La nueva América Central y su significación para los Estados Unidos," expresándose, en parte, como sigue:

"La conferencia de las Repúblicas Centro-americanas que se ha de reunir en Wáshington próximamente, se contará entre las con-

venciones internacionales de mayor importancia que se hayan celebrado en la América del Norte. Si de ella resultare un tratado que asegure la paz permanente en tan importante región del Hemisferio Norte, la historia de la unidad y del progreso pan-americanos habrá comenzado una nueva era. Aún cuando no me es posible discutir el aspecto político de esta Conferencia, ni las diferentes cuestiones que con ella se relacionan, puedo,sí, hablar de lo que toca al desarrollo comercial y material de Centro-América.

"Pocos son los que en los Estados Unidos se dan cuenta de lo vasto de las riquezas naturales de Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, y Costa Rica. Los mapas á veces producen impresiones erróneas de lo que representan. Una simple ojeada nos induce á creer que estos países están completamente en los trópicos, es decir, que son tan cálidos y desagradables que se hace imposible allí para el extranjero una vida próspera, lucrativa y saludable. No puede ser más craso el error. Hay regiones en la América Central cuya altura sobre el nivel del mar les favorece con una temperatura igual al clima templado de la parte central de los Estados Unidos, sin que haya los extremos de calor y frío que caracterizan el verano y el invierno en este país. Una población diez veces mayor que la que hoy ocupa las altas mesetas de Centro-América, podría vivir allí en la prosperidad, y no está lejano el día en que toda la parte alta de la América Central esté bien habitada.

"Por otra parte, es también un error considerar que la parte baja que se extiende á lo largo de las costas atlántica y pacífica de la América Central es sólo un boscaje impenetrable y malsano, cuya explotación es imposible. El día llegará en que esa región montuosa que se extiende de México hasta Colombia, á ambos lados de la costa, haya desaparecido, levantándose allí en su lugar plantaciones de bananos, caña de azúcar, y otros productos agrícolas, aumentándo así la riqueza y la población de Centro América. La transformación será inmensa cuando se hayan aplicado á la costa de la Mosquitia los mismos métodos higiénicos que han dado tan buen éxito en Panamá. Así como en el Asia tropical viven millones de personas debido á las medidas de higiene que ha implantado el Imperio Británico, así también en la América Central la población ha de desarrollarse cuando el saneamiento esté establecido en toda forma.

"Las Repúblicas de Centro América tienen tal abundancia de productos agrícolas, minerales, y forestales, que necesariamente han de atraer grandes capitales americanos y europeos, que construyan una red ferrocarrilera que se extienda por todas partes, funden nuevas poblaciones, atraigan la inmigración de todo el mundo, establezcan, aumenten y mejoren la comunicación por vapor con los Estados Unidos, y Europa y Sud América. Todo esto depende del resultado de la Conferencia de Wáshington.

"No es aventurado decir que, si estos países firman una convención que tenga el apoyo moral de los Estados Unidos y de México, el mundo entero se sorprendería del desarrollo comercial, material, económico, intelectual, social y general de las Repúblicas Centro-americanas. Esto no es decir, sin embargo, que dichos países no hayan adelantado ó que no sean hoy dignos de la atención de los que deseen familiarizarse con el fomento alcanzado y las oportunidades que ofrecen nuestras Repúblicas hermanas. Cuanto han hecho hasta hoy no es nada comparado con todo lo que les ofrece el porvenir, si se asegura una paz permanente."

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

La Dirección General de Estadística de la República Argentina publicó á mediados del mes de agosto de 1907 el número 134 del boletín "El Comercio Exterior Argentino," el cual contiene las cifras del intercambio comercial de la nación durante el primer semestre de 1907, comparadas con las del mismo período de 1906.

La importación total durante los seis primeros meses de que se trata ascendió á un valor de $130,561,685, oro, en comparación con $117,508,381, oro, que arrojó en igual período de 1906, con un aumento de $13,053,304, oro. El total de la exportación está representado por un valor de $185,344,453, oro, mientras que en los mismo meses de 1906 tan sólo acusó un valor de $154,766,110, oro, cantidad que comparada con la anterior arroja una diferencia á favor de 1907 de $20,668,343, oro.

Las cifras que se relacionan con las importaciones sujetas á derechos, y con las que tienen entrada libre son altamente sugerentes y dan una idea del incremento que van tomando el movimiento de las obras públicas y de la agricultura en el país, por cuanto que sabido es que la generalidad de los artículos que se introducen sin pagar derechos la constituyen los distintos materiales de construcción, como asimismo de construcciones agrícolas y ferroviarias.

En el primer semestre de 1907, la importación sujeta á derechos acusa una cifra de $81,807,348, oro, es decir, $1,763,909, oro, menos que que en el mismo ejercicio del año anterior, cuya suma fué de $83,570,357, oro.

La importación libre alcanzó á un total de $48,754,337, oro, contra $33,836,124, oro, correspondiente al mismo período de 1906. De manera que sólo durante la primera mitad de 1907, se introdujeron libres de derechos $14,817,223, oro, más que en los seis primeros meses de 1906.

También acusa una diferencia en más la exportación libre, con $185,433,585, oro, contra $164,766,110, oro, del mismo período del año 1906.

El Reino Unido figura al frente de los países de origen, con un valor de $46,173,241, oro, y un aumento de $8,567,677, oro, sobre el primer semestre de 1906. En segunda fila viene Alemania con un valor de $21,037,876, oro, y un aumento de $3,275,325, oro. Síguenle los Estados Unidos, con una importación de $17,022,139, oro, y una merma de $966,129, oro. Francia figura con un valor de $12,287,851, oro; Italia, con $11,198,660; Bélgica, con $7,162,223; España, con $3,202,982; Brasil, con $3,195,214; Uruguay, con $1,502,727; Países Bajos, con $709,715; Paraguay, con $542,189; Suecia, con $511,065; Austria-Hungría, con $457,014; Cuba, con $251,985; Chile, con $163,582; Perú, con $90,613; Bolivia, con $76,599; Africa, con $7,881; y Portugal, con $3,970.

EXPORTACIONES.

Las exportaciones que se hicieron durante el semestre de que se trata fueron las siguientes: Trigo, 2,151,830 toneladas; lino, 607,948 toneladas; maíz, 354,548 toneladas; afrecho, 53,049 toneladas; avena, 106,037 toneladas; harina, 62,359 toneladas; pasto seco, 19,202 toneladas; azúcar, 39 toneladas; quebracho en rollizos, 177,952 toneladas; quebracho en extracto, 26,928 toneladas; vacunos congelados, 63,551 toneladas; lana, 88,884 toneladas; cueros lanares, 12,373 toneladas; cueros vacunos salados, 6,416 toneladas; cueros vacunos secos, 6,380 toneladas; tasajo, 6,416 toneladas; manteca, 1,394 toneladas; sebo, 13,579 toneladas; cerda, 899 toneladas, y carnero congelado, 1,327,348 toneladas.

El siguiente cuadro se refiere á la exportación de trigo, lino y maíz, en el primer semestre de 1907, comparado con él de 1906:

	Primer semestre de—	
	1907.	1306.
	Toneladas.	*Toneladas.*
Trigo	2,151,830	1,822,387
Lino	607,948	324,636
Maíz	354,548	741,120

Los principales países de destino de las exportaciones de la primera mitad de 1907 fueron los siguientes: Inglaterra, que tomó 1,311,077 carneros congelados, 58,327 toneladas de cuartos vacunos congelados, 7,841 toneladas de lana, 6,919 toneladas de sebo, 246,477 toneladas de trigo, 22,506 toneladas de lino, 38,503 toneladas de maíz, 26,754 toneladas de avena, y otros productos en menor escala. A Francia se enviaron 18,085 toneladas de carnero congelado, 37,097 toneladas de lana, 10,751 toneladas de cueros lanares, 34,611 toneladas de trigo,

28,908 toneladas de lino, 19,839 toneladas de maíz, y otros artículos. Bélgica recibió 11,844 toneladas de lana, 6,268 toneladas de cueros vacunos salados, 260,931 toneladas de trigo, 61,682 toneladas de lino, 29,323 toneladas de maíz, 6,488 de afrecho, 24,232 de avena, etc. A Alemania se exportaron 23,235 toneladas de lana, 8,124 toneladas de cueros vacunos salados, 174,767 toneladas de trigo, 94,282 de lino, 15,665 de maíz, 39,397 de afrecho, 6,806 de avena, 22,613 de quebracho en rollizos, 3,083 de extracto de quebracho, etc. Holanda tomó 204,135 toneladas de trigo, 21,059 de lino, 8,535 de avena, etc. Al Brasil se enviaron 134,290 toneladas de trigo, 1,405 de maíz, 48,644 de harina, 13,439 de pasto, 38 de azúcar, y 1,776 de tasajo.

Durante los seis meses mencionados, los siguientes fueron los principales países compradores de productos argentinos; Francia, que recibió productos por valor de $24,077,779, oro; Alemania, que aparece con $22,727,505; el Reino Unido, con $20,386,587; Bélgica, con $18,556,236; Estados Unidos, con $6,523,287; Brasil, con $6,420,-701; Italia, con $2,464,566; Países Bajos, con $2,364,706; Uruguay, con $3,028,591; Chile, con $1,043,659; posesiones inglesas, con $1,632,679; Africa, con $1,055,928. Luego siguen: Austria-Hungría, con $973,477; Suiza, con $853,125; España, con $756,543; Perú, con $529,565; Bolivia, con $493,952; Canadá, con $400,171; China, con $301,145; Noruega, con $277,627; Rusia, con $206,107; Portugal, con $127,198; Suecia, con $156,166; Japón, con $83,400; Cuba, con $99,527; Ecuador, con $19,170; posesiones holandesas, con $19,756; Turquía, con $19,891; Dinamarca, con $16,977; y Australia, con $43,330.

LA POBLACIÓN DE BUENOS AIRES EN EL 31 DE MAYO DE 1907.

Según estadísticas publicadas en el Boletín Municipal del mes de junio de 1907, la población de Buenos Aires en el 31 de mayo de 1907 ascendió á 1,102,155 habitantes.

BOLIVIA.

ESTADÍSTICA COMERCIAL CORRESPONDIENTE Á 1906.

Los datos estadísticos publicados por el Gobierno de Bolivia en agosto de 1907, anuncian que el valor total del comercio de la República, en el año de 1906, ascendió á 90,714,841 de bolivianos ($45,347,420, aproximadamente), en comparación con 69,930,411 de bolivianos ($35,000,000) en el año anterior.

El valor de las exportaciones se calcula en 55,654,515 de bolivianos ($27,827,258), contra 42,060,869 de bolivianos ($21,030,435) en 1905, y el valor de las importaciones se calcula en 35,087,325 de

bolivianos ($17,543,662), en comparación con 27,869,541 de bolivianos ($13,964,770) el año anterior. De esta manera se muestra un aumento de más de 13,000,000 de bolivianos ($6,500,000), en el valor de las exportaciones, y un aumento de más de 7,000,000 de bolivianos ($3,500,000), en el valor de las importaciones en el último período.

Los artículos principales que se exportaron, así como su valor respectivo, se anuncian oficialmente de la manera siguiente:

	Bolivianos.		Bolivianos.
Barras y mineral de plata.	4,786,752.51	Bismuto	1,155,472.60
Oro	36,984.00	Goma	10,612,848.44
Estaño	35,248,245.68	Artículos diversos	497,327.00
Cobre	3,316,885.36		

EL MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE MONTES.

El día 6 de agosto de 1907 en que se celebró la apertura del Congreso ordinario de 1907, el Presidente MONTES, de la República de Bolivia, presentó su mensaje correspondiente al año anterior y en el que da cuenta de la administración y marcha de los asuntos gubernamentales. La lectura de este interesante documento da una buena idea del marcado desarrollo del comercio, la industria y la agricultura de la nación.

Las relaciones internacionales durante el año han sido muy satisfactorias. Hanse celebrado convenios especiales con el Brasil y Chile para el arreglo de cuestiones sobre límites. Se ha aceptado deferentemente la amistosa sugestión del Gobierno Argentino para convenir con el Paraguay las bases de un tradado de arbitraje. Con Chile se ha convenido en nombrar al Tribunal Permanente de Arbitraje de La Haya para que conozca de las diferencias que pudieran surgir en la interpretación y aplicación del tratado de paz y amistad celebrado en octubre de 1904, y se ha acordado, consultando los intereses de ambas partes, rectificar en los puntos Chajmuco y Collahuasi la línea de frontera indicada en ese tratado y se han terminado satisfactoriamente los arreglos referentes al pago de la garantía de ferrocarriles. Respecto al Ferrocarril de Arica á La Paz, que es otro de los puntos principales del tratado de octubre de 1904, se ejecuta la obra con el vigor é impulso necesarios.

Á fin de llenar los puntos pendientes del tratado de Petrópolis, se ha subscrito con la República del Brasil el protocolo referente á la verificación del Río Verde y el de instrucciones para la demarcación de la frontera, habiéndose convenido también con la misma República en prorrogar por un año las funciones del tribunal arbitral creado por el mencionado tratado de Petrópolis, cuyas estipulaciones quedarán cumplidas en cuanto se subscriba el tratado particular de comercio y navegación y se construya el Ferrocarril Madera-Mamoré, acerca del cual anuncia el mensaje que en abril de 1907 el ingeniero

en jefe y el administrador general de la empresa se entrevistaron en San Antonio para preparar los trabajos que han de ejecutarse por cuenta de capitalistas ingleses.

Los acuerdos celebrados con la Argentina sobre la construcción de ferrocarriles son realizados del mejor modo posible, y con ese objeto se ha subscrito un protocolo con el propósito de unir en Tupiza el ferrocarril boliviano que se trabaja de Oruro, vía Potosí, y el Central Norte Argentino, el cual, para mayo de 1908 estará en la frontera, según cálculos recientes de positiva exactitud.

La cuestión sobre límites con el Perú, que fué sometida al fallo del Gobierno Argentino, sigue tramitándose con la misma sinceridad que determinó su acuerdo, esperándose que dentro de poco tiempo se pronunciará el fallo correspondiente. Por lo demás, las relaciones entre Bolivia y el Perú son muy cordiales, y esta última nación ha acordado recientemente la habilitación del puerto de Ilo, dotándolo de condiciones adecuadas para servir ampliamente á las necesidades del comercio, y la construcción de un ferrocarril que al dirigirse á Moquegua desviará un ramal sobre la línea de Arequipa-Mollendo, destinada al tráfico boliviano.

Con las demás naciones del mundo se mantienen las más perfectas y amistosas relaciones,que tienden al mayor desarrollo del comercio exterior de la República.

Aceptando la invitación del Gobierno Holandés, Bolivia envió á La Haya los emisarios que la representaron en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional de la Paz que se celebró en aquella ciudad.

Al hacer mención del incidente ocurrido con la Santa Sede, el Presidente MONTES dice:

"Me refiero á la actitud asumida por Su Santidad el Papa PIO X con motivo de haberse sancionado la reforma del Artículo II de la Constitución y la ley derogatoria del fuero eclesiástico, así como de las iniciativas camarales referentes al establecimiento del matrimonio civil. * * * Ese inesperado incidente conturbó nuestros sentimientos sinceramente cristianos y por lo mismo ajenos á todo convencionalismo de secta ó doctrina; pero no hizo vacilar, ni un instante, el deber jurado ante la misma representación nacional, como condición del ejercicio del poder, de sostener y defender la Constitución y las leyes. * * * El Ejecutivo se dirigió por medio de la Cancillería á la Curia Romana haciéndole saber, en términos respetuosos, que las Cámaras bolivianas no comparten con nadie su alta facultad de dictar las leyes que, según su criterio, mejor convengan para el Gobierno de la nación, y que, no pudiendo consentir, de modo alguno, el desconocimiento de los principales atributos de la soberanía nacional, se había expedido la correspondiente carta decretiro del representante diplomático que teníamos acreditado cerca de la Santa Sede."

En el régimen interno la administración se ha desenvuelto dentro de las prescripciones de la ley y de las facultades propias del Ejecutivo, y el orden público se mantuvo inalterable, notándose su saludable influencia, tanto en el amplio ejercicio de todos los derechos, como en el creciente desenvolvimiento de las finanzas, del comercio y de la industria.

Los servicios de correos y telégrafos han aumentado su movimiento notablemente, habiéndose hecho necesaria la introducción de varias mejoras. En el ramo de correos se han establecido algunas oficinas nuevas, y se han creado también varias subadministraciones en diferentes puntos de la República. En el de telégrafos se han reconstruído y reparado varias líneas, y otras nuevas se hallan en vías de construcción. Durante 1908 se instalarán cinco estaciones de telégrafos sin hilos. Se gestiona en Londres la incorporación de Bolivia á la Convención Telegráfica Internacional celebrada en San Petersburgo en 1875.

La construcción y la reparación de caminos han recibido grande impulso durante el año, debiendo terminarse en 1907 varias secciones de caminos importantes en diferentes Departamentos.

En cuanto á las obras ferroviarias, los trabajos se ejecutan con actividad, debiendo quedar terminada en 1907 la línea de Oruro á Potosí; empréndese con preferencia la construcción del Ferrocarril Tupiza-Potosí, á fin de conectarlo con el Central Argentino á la mayor brevedad, conforme á los arreglos internacionales celebrados ultimamente en Buenos Aires. El Sindicato Fomento del Oriente Boliviano terminará muy pronto la construcción del ferrocarril de un puerto adecuado del Río Paraguay á Santa Cruz, y actualmente gestiona ante el Gobierno la ampliación de la concesión primitiva á fin de extender ramales de la línea principal sobre diversos puntos.

La situación financiera se desarrolló de modo muy satisfactorio, y patentiza manifiestamente la prosperidad de que goza el país, cuyo poder económico es cada día más creciente. Para atestiguar este hecho, el Presidente MONTES hace mención de los siguientes datos:

"En 1904, el presupuesto de ingresos alcanzaba á 6,000,000 de bolivianos, deduciendo las tres partidas nominales á que ha referencia la cuenta general de esa gestión; el actual dá 13,000,000 de bolivianos, y el proyecto ya formado para el año próximo sube á 16,000,000 de bolivianos.

"El intercambio comercial ascendió en 1904 á 52,601,988.76 bolivianos, en 1905 á 69,930,411.06 bolivianos y en 1906 á 90,741,841.15, no siendo aventurado afirmar que el de 1907 alcanzará á 110,000,000 de bolivianos.

"El capital bancario íntegramente nacional era, en 1904, de 7,543,540 bolivianos; en 1905, de 8,560,866 bolivianos; en 1906, de 10,164,127 bolivianos, y en 30 de junio de 1907 de 13,500,000 boli-

»s.

"El capital de los bancos extranjeros radicados en el país ascendió, en 1906, á 1,904,803 bolivianos, y en 30 de junio de 1907 á 2,491,273 bolivianos.

"Los depósitos en los diferentes bancos de la República tuvieron la siguiente escala: 1904, 6,445,737 bolivianos; 1905, 6,921,546 bolivianos; 1906, 12,244,834 bolivianos, y 1907, 15,839,326 bolivianos."

Hablando de la deuda pública, dice el mensaje:

"Conforme á la ley de 30 de octubre de 1906, se ha efectuado la conversión de bonos del Estado, emitiéndose y colocándose á la par nuevos títulos con 8 por ciento de interés en cambio de los antiguos del 10.

"Se encuentra también completamente preparada la movilización de la deuda interna, cuya inscripción alcanzó el 30 de junio último á la cantidad de 4,346,529.28 bolivianos, por la cual y conforme á la ley que le es relativa ha de emitirse en enero de 1908 bonos de 3 por ciento de interés y uno de amortización, ya impresos en Londres. El proyecto de presupuesto formado para esa gestión consigna la partida correspondiente para el servicio de dichos bonos."

La instrucción pública fué objeto de particular atención por parte del Gobierno, habiendo mejorado muy notablemente durante el año. Al extranjero se enviaron los pensionados que el Gobierno destina anualmente para hacer sus estudios en la América del Norte y Europa. Se han establecido escuelas ambulantes para la educación de indígenas; estas escuelas comprenden, por ahora, una extensión superficial de 30 leguas y están servidas por ocho maestros.

Después de algunos años adversos en la agricultura, el de 1906 se presentó satisfactoriamente en toda la República; el Presidente recomienda urgentemente la introducción de varias mejoras en este ramo, tales como la introducción de maquinaria moderna, implantación de un sistema de irrigación y aprovechamiento de aguas; con este objeto ya se han pedido al extranjero varias máquinas perforadoras de pozos artesianos. Durante 1907 se terminará el edificio destinado á la Escuela Práctica de Agricultura en Tarija, y en Cinti se establecerá otra de vinicultura. En Cochabamba se fundará una quinta normal para ensayos agrícolas y de reproducción de varias razas y especies de animales útiles. En La Paz se está organizando el establecimiento de un observatorio meteorológico y de un jardín de aclimatación y campo experimental, en conección con el cual se fundará una escuela de veterinaria.

IMPORTACIONES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, 1907.

Según datos facilitados á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas por el Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro de Bolivia en Wáshington, las importaciones recibidas en aquella República

con procedencia de los puertos de Nueva York y San Francisco, durante los primeros nueve meses de 1907, ascendieron á la suma de $2,219,018.58. Durante el primer semestre del citado año, las importaciones del mismo origen sumaron un total de $1,511,241.73.

La escala ascendente que han seguido las importaciones de los Estados Unidos en Bolivia se demuestra con la comparación de las cifras que anteceden con los valores de las importaciones totales dl los años 1905 y 1906. Las de aquél fueron de $1,720,000, y las de éste ascendieron á $1,136,603.91, incluyéndose en esta última cifra las precedentes de Nueva York y San Francisco solamente.

ESTADO DE LOS BANCOS EL 30 DE JUNIO DE 1907.

Se anuncia oficialmente que el 30 de junio de 1907, el estado de los cinco bancos de emisión que hacen operaciones con arreglo á las leyes de Bolivia era el siguiente:

	Capital.	Dinero en caja.
	Bolivianos.	*Bolivianos.*
Banco Nacional de Bolivia	5,000,000	4,254,423.66
Banco de Francisco Argandoña	3,500,000	2,553,940.10
Banco Industrial	2,500,000	1,545,583.99
Banco Agrícola	1,700,000	1,008,850.17
Banco Mercantil	800,000	407,737.01
Total	13,500,000	9,770,364.93

El saldo del dinero en caja comprende oro, plata, y depósitos de níquel, y también sellos de la renta del Gobierno y bonos.

El banco últimamente mencionado se organizó hace poco tiempo, y cuenta con un capital de 800,000 bolivianos.

EL TRÁNSITO POR EL PUERTO DE MOLLENDO EN EL PERÚ DURANTE 1906.

"El Peruano," diario oficial de la República del Perú, publica en su número del 13 de junio de 1907 el informe correspondiente á 1906 del agente de aduanas de aquella nación en La Paz, Bolivia, según el cual el tránsito de importaciones y exportaciones bolivianas por el Puerto de Mollendo, Perú, durante el año de 1906 representa los siguientes totales: Importaciones, £734,889 2s. 02d.; exportaciones, £333,299 7s. 27d.; total general, £1,068,188 9s. 29d. El rendimiento que tan importante comercio ha producido á Bolivia ha sido de 1,573,872.50 bolivianos, sin incluir el mes de diciembre, cuyos datos no se conocen aún, en tanto que en 1905 sólo alcanzó á 1,124,686.54 bolivianos, habiendo, por lo tanto, un aumento á favor de 1906 de 449,185.96 bolivianos.

BRASIL.

VALOR DE LAS IMPORTACIONES EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Las cifras relativas al valor de las importaciones al Brasil en semestre transcurrido de enero á junio de 1907 indican un aumento general, en comparación con el período correspondiente de 1906, en el valor del comercio con todos los países que han tomado parte en él, con excepción de Chile, Cuba, el Japón, Paraguay, la India Inglesa, Rusia y la parte asiática de Turquía.

En el valor de las importaciones procedentes de Inglaterra se advierte un aumento de £1,661,177, luego sigue Alemania con un aumento de £896,536, y los Estados Unidos con £470,631.

El valor total de las importaciones en el semestre de referencia ascendió á £18,899,497, en comparación con £14,424,974 en el primer semestre de 1906, que durante los dos períodos se distribuyen de la manera siguiente:

Valor de importaciones.

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
Alemania	£1,955,519	£2,857,055	Perú	£880	£3,660
República Argentina	1,530,497	1,857,060	Portugal	975,500	1,167,906
Austria-Hungría	214,151	319,748	Canada	96,602	146,582
Bélgica	602,176	670,833	India	105,120	87,580
Chile	18,611	11,329	Nueva Zelandia	802	4,814
China	15,922	21,057	Terranova	190,373	239,457
Cuba	4,326	3,195	Otras posesiones inglesas	14,249	22,436
Dinamarca	20,550	24,976	Rusia	26,179	12,086
Estados Unidos	1,928,096	2,368,727	Suecia	51,278	63,419
Francia	1,513,367	1,598,280	Noruega	133,827	136,266
Gran Bretaña	3,910,168	5,571,315	Suiza	128,209	175,071
Grecia	290	840	Turquía asiática	3,550	2,044
España	98,630	140,375	Turquía europea	2,940	8,209
Holanda	76,338	109,862	Uruguay	776,021	532,884
Italia	501,405	685,466	Otros países	14,442	16,229
Japón	5,321	3,358			
Paraguay	9,035	7,348			

AUTORIZACIÓN DEL EMPRÉSTITO DEL CAFÉ.

El día 12 de agosto de 1907, el Ejecutivo promulgó la ley del Gobierno brasileño por virtud de la cual se autoriza el empréstito del café que asciende á $15,000,000.

ESTADÍSTICA RELATIVA Á LA POBLACIÓN.

Las cifras oficiales publicadas por el Ministerio brasileño de Obras Públicas, indican que en 1907 el Brasil tenía un total de 19,910,646 habitantes, contra 19,523,222 en 1906. Se calcula que el área total, incluso los 191,000 kilómetros que contiene el Territorio del Acre, asciende á 8,497,940 kilómetros.

UN NUEVO BANCO FRANCÉS EN LA REPÚBLICA.

En conformidad con un decreto del Ejecutivo del 1° de agosto de 1907, se le ha concedido autorización á "La Banque du Crédit Foncier du Brésil," para que haga operaciones bancarias en la República del Brasil. Se abrirá un establecimiento en Río de Janeiro, y la Compañía aumentará su capital hasta 25,000,000 de francos. Dicho banco hará toda clase de negocios bancarios, hipotecas y depósitos y, además, prestará dinero con las debidas garantías. Se emitirán bonos que serán redimibles por medio de sorteos ó de otra manera, con premio ó sin él, cuyo producto se usará únicamente para llevar á cabo un negocio bancario legítimo. Sólo se harán anticipos de dinero sobre hipotecas de preferencia, y la cantidad que se anticipe jamás excederá de dos terceras partes del valor de la propiedad. Las cuestiones de interés, duración y redención de estos préstamos, las resolverá la Junta ó sus representantes en el Brasil, en la época en que se haga el préstamo.

Se prescribe que todas las cuestiones que surjan entre el banco y los residentes del Brasil, se han de someter á la consideración de los tribunales brasileños.

RENTAS DEL ESTADO EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Los ingresos derivados de las varias fuentes de la renta del Gobierno en el primer semestre de 1907, ascendieron á un total de £11,705,514, en comparación con £9,434,457 en el mismo período de 1906, y £8,353,063 en el primer semestre de 1905.

Toda fuente de renta, excepción hecha de los productos del país y artículos diversos, muestran un aumento. Los derechos de importación han aumentado en más de un 25 por ciento; los de exportación un 51 por ciento; los de consumo un 24.4 por ciento; los de embarque un 14.2 por ciento, y los derechos sobre fondo de redención del papel moneda muestran un aumento de un 34.1 por ciento.

MPORTACIONES DE HARINA, EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Según cifras compiladas por la oficina de estadísticas comerciales de Río de Janeiro, las importaciones de harina en el Brasil durante el primer semestre de 1907, comparadas con las del mismo período de 1906, fueron como sigue:

Países de origen.	1906.	1907.
	Kilogramos.	*Kilogramos.*
República Argentina	51,079,240	68,721,767
Estados Unidos	11,557,964	13,908,795
Austria-Hungría	2,758,272	4,034,670
Otros países	404,364	1,976,309
Total	65,799,570	88,614,541

Esta comparación demuestra que las importaciones de harina durante el primer semestre de 1907 han aumentado un 34.7 por ciento; las procedentes de la República Argentina han tenido un incremento de 34.5; las de los Estados Unidos de 20.3; las de Austria-Hungría de 46.3, y las de otros países de un 389.1.

La República Argentina suministró un 77.53 por ciento del total de dichas importaciones; los Estados Unidos el 15.69; Austria-Hungria el 9.23, y los demás países el 4.55.

CUARTO CONGRESO MÉDICO LATINO-AMERICANO.

En el Tercer Congreso Médico Latino-Americano celebrado en Montevideo, Uruguay, la ciudad de Río de Janeiro fué designada para que tenga lugar en ella la cuarta reunión que se celebrará en el año de 1909.

COLOMBIA.

CONVENCIÓN SOBRE LÍMITES CON EL ECUADOR.

El "Diario Oficial" de Colombia, de fecha 6 de julio de 1907, contiene el texto de la convención con el Ecuador, adicional al tratado del 5 de noviembre de 1904, firmada en Bogotá el 5 de junio de 1907 y aprobada por la Asamblea Nacional el 13 del mismo mes. Por esta convención se crea un tribunal de arbitraje y una comisión técnica para el efecto de la determinación y demarcación de la línea fronteriza de los dos países. El tribunal de arbitraje se compondrá de tres individuos por cada parte, y la comisión técnica se compondrá de dos ingenieros por cada parte también. El tribunal se reunirá en Quito, pudiendo trasladarse á Bogotá, si lo estimara conveniente. La comisión podrá comenzar sus trabajos en la misma capital ecuatoriana, ó en el lugar más próximo al punto que escogiera como inicial de la demarcación. El fallo que los árbitros pronunciaren será inapelable y la línea de demarcación definitiva.

DERECHO DE EXPORTACIÓN SOBRE EL GANADO.

Con el fin de fomentar la exportación del ganado, el Presidente REYES, de la República de Colombia, en decreto de 22 de julio de 1907, ha dispuesto la reducción del derecho de exportación sobre el ganado macho á 1 peso oro por cabeza.

ESTABLECIMIENTO DE OFICINAS DE INFORMACIÓN EN EUROPA.

Para los fines de propaganda de las riquezas naturales de Colombia y para ensanchar el comercio exterior de la República, el Presidente REYES ha dictado un decreto disponiendo el establecimiento de una oficina de información en cada una de las ciudades de Londres, París

y Barcelona, semejantes á las ya creadas en Nueva York y Hamburgo. Estas oficinas, además de sus funciones generales, coleccionarán, para ser exhibidas en Colombia, muestras de artículos de comercio de mayor consumo en el país. En cada oficina habrá una exhibición de muestras de productos nacionales, tanto agrícolas como minerales. Con este fin se establecerá en Bogotá una oficina encargada especialmente de formar colecciones de muestras de minerales y demás productos naturales del país, para que se exhiban en las mencionadas oficinas de información en Hamburgo, Nueva York, Londres, París y Barcelona.

MODIFICACIONES ARANCELARIAS.

El "Diario Oficial" del 24 de agosto de 1907 contiene el texto de un decreto del Presidente REYES, de fecha 5 de agosto de 1907, en el cual se dictan las siguientes disposiciones arancelarias:

Las prensas para imprenta y demás elementos esencialmente necesarios para su funcionamiento, y los tipos, que introduzcan los Departamentos y municipios, se admitirán libres de derecho de importación.

Las prensas, los tipos, é instrumentos esencialmente necesarios para imprenta corresponden á la segunda clase de la tarifa.

Los coches y carruajes de todas clases y los automóviles corresponden á la segunda clase de la tarifa, sin recargo del 70 por ciento.

ALUMBRADO ELÉCTRICO EN SAN JUAN DEL CÓRDOBA.

El "Diario Oficial" de Colombia, del 22 de agosto de 1907, contiene el texto de un contrato celebrado entre el consejo municipal del distrito de San Juan del Córdoba y el Señor JUAN AMARIS MAYA, con fecha 14 de mayo de 1907, para el establecimiento en dicho distrito de una planta de fuerza ó energía eléctrica para el alumbrado público y particular y otros usos. La duración del contrato será de cincuenta años, al terminarse los cuales la municipalidad podrá comprar y el concesionario estará obligado á vender la planta con todos sus accesorios. Si al cabo de dicho período el distrito resolviere no comprar, se extenderá el contrato por veinticinco años más, terminados los cuales la venta se hará por la mitad del precio estipulado anteriormente. Si terminado este nuevo período, el distrito tampoco resolviere la compra, se extenderá el contrato por veinticuatro años más, á la expiración de los cuales la empresa con todas sus anexidades pasará á ser propiedad del distrito sin que éste tenga que dar remuneración de ninguna clase.

FÁBRICA DE CONSERVAS ALIMENTICIAS EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE MAGDALENA.

El "Diario Oficial" de Colombia, de fecha 30 de julio de 1907, *contiene* el texto de un contrato celebrado, en 25 de abril de 1907,

entre el Gobierno de la República y Don AQUILEO OSORIO para el establecimiento de una fábrica de conservas alimenticias en uno cualquiera de los Departamentos del Atlántico, Bolívar ó Magdalena. La fábrica deberá estar terminada y en estado de producir dentro de dos años, á contar desde la fecha de la aprobación del contrato, que es el 29 de abril de 1907. El Gobierno otorga al concesionario privilegio exclusivo por diez años en los Departamentos mencionados.

COSTA RICA.

APROBACIÓN LEGISLATIVA DE CONTRATOS IMPORTANTES.

En decreto de fecha 11 de septiembre de 1907, publicado en "La Gaceta" del 13 del mismo mes, el Congreso Constitucional de Costa Rica tuvo á bien aprobar los tres contratos celebrados los días 15 y 18 de julio de 1907 por la Secretaría de Fomento con la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Costa Rica, la *United Fruit Company*, y la *Northern Railway Company*, respectivamente, con las modificaciones introducidas por dicho cuerpo legislativo.

En el contrato de 15 de julio, celebrado con la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Costa Rica, se dispone, en primer lugar, la rescisión de varias cláusulas del contrato Astúa-Pirie, de 18 de octubre de 1904; la cláusula 13 del mismo queda reformada en el sentido de que la empresa se obliga á hacer las mejoras que aún faltan de las especificadas en la cláusula 6 del contrato Pacheco-Pirie de 14 de febrero de 1900, las cuales son: Provisión de material rodante, terminación de la nueva estación de San José antes del 31 de diciembre de 1908, cambio de rieles y durmientes en el ramal de Guápiles, y otras obras.

El segundo contrato que aprueba el decreto de referencia es el celebrado con la *United Fruit Company* el 18 de julio, por el cual renuncia ésta al derecho que para exportar bananos libre de todo impuesto le concedió el contrato de 2 de julio de 1900 celebrado entre el Gobierno y la *Tropical Trading and Transport Company*, de que aquélla es cesionaria. Estipúlase por lo tanto que la exportación del banano se grave con un impuesto, pero bajo las condiciones siguientes: (1) Que dicho impuesto no exceda de 1 centavo oro americano por cada racimo exportado. (2) Que dicho impuesto no pueda aumentarse ni antes del 29 de octubre de 1910, fecha en que vence la franquicia renunciada, ni en los diez años posteriores. (3) Que durante el término de la concesión los terrenos cultivados de banano no sean especialmente gravados con ningún impuesto, excepción hecha de los contribuciones generales sobre la propiedad territorial. (4) Que ni antes del 29 de octubre de 1910 ni durante los diez años siguientes podrá cobrarse derecho de muellaje por los bananos que se exporten, ni ningún otro impuesto ó derecho, sea cual

fuere el nombre con que se le designe. Durante todo el tiempo del vigor de este contrato, respecto de los bananos que la compañía exporte, sean de su propia producción, sean comprados á otros plantadores, el pago del impuesto será á cargo de la *United Fruit Company*, y se fija en el máximum estipulado, es decir, 1 centavo oro por racimo.

La compañía renovará los contratos que tiene celebrados con particulares para la provisión de bananos, si así lo desearen los interesados, por un período de tiempo que llegue, al menos, al 29 de octubre de 1910, al precio mínimo de 31 centavos oro por cada racimo de primera clase, y de 15½ centavos oro por cada uno de segunda.

Para que los plantadores de bananos puedan construír tranvías en sus plantaciones, el Gobierno no les cobrará derechos de aduana ó de muellaje sobre los materiales de construcciones y rodante de dichos tranvías, y la compañía se obliga á obtener de la *Northern Railway* que rebaje en un 50 por ciento su tarifa de fletes en el transporte de tales materiales.

La *United Fruit Company* se obliga á ofrecer contratos á particulares para que hagan en los años de 1908 y 1909 la siembra de 2,800 hectáreas de banano bajo las condiciones que se establecen en el contrato.

La compañía colocará en Puerto Limón una nueva estación de telégrafo sin hilos, suficientemente capaz para comunicarse con Swan Island y la Isla de Cuba, ó algunas de las próximas, ó por medio de Cuba, con un puerto del Estado de Luisiana en los Estados Unidos. Una vez montadas las necesarias estaciones, el servicio se abrirá al público, y el Gobierno pagará solamente la mitad de la tarifa que se establezca. Por tal servicio ó de comunicaciones la compañía podrá cobrar un máximum de 10 céntimos de colón por palabra. Por último se obliga á importar, para el pago de sus gastos, oro acuñado de los Estados Unidos, en cantidad no menor de $500,000, pero serán contadas como parte de esa suma las importaciones que haga de esa moneda la *Northern Railway Company.*

El tercer contrato es el celebrado con la *Northern Railway Company* y la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Costa Rica, y cuya fecha es la misma del anterior. En este convenio, el Gobierno declara que fué oportunamente notificado del contrato que se firmó el 15 de junio de 1905 entre la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Costa Rica, la *United Fruit Company* y la *Northern Railway Company*, en virtud del cual esta última compañía tomó á su cargo el manejo y administración del ferrocarril y de la empresa de la primera. Sin embargo de tal contrato de administración, la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Costa Rica será responsable para con el Gobierno del cumplimiento de los contratos que tiene con él celebrados, muy especialmente del principal de 1894, llamado Soto-Keith, y de las estipulaciones vigentes del Astúa-Pirie, de 28 de diciembre de 1904. La contabilidad de ambas empresas se llevará *por separado, así como* los inventarios, registros, etc.

La Northern Railway se compromete—

(*a*) Á reducir á la mitad, ó sea, á 10 centavos oro de Costa Rica, el máximum de la tarifa vigente para el flete de bananos.

(*b*) Á rebajar el precio del transporte del café á £3 por tonelada de 1,000 kilogramos.

(*c*) Á rebajar en un 25 por ciento el actual flete local y de exportación del hule, cacao, frutas, cereales y verduras.

(*d*) Á reducir el máximum de la tarifa de fletes de maquinaria agrícola y herramientas de labranza en la forma que se estipula en el contrato.

(*e*) Á conceder un 25 por ciento de rebaja en los fletes de artículos importados por municipalidades, iglesias, hospitales, hospicios y juntas de educación.

(*f*) Á conceder pasaje libre en primera clase á los Secretarios de Estado, Diputados al Congreso y Magistrados de la Corte Suprema.

El decreto de que se trata prescribe en su artículo 2 que el impuesto de 1 centavo oro sobre la exportación de cada racimo de bananos sea aplicado exclusivamente al pago de la deuda exterior. El artículo 3 del mismo dispone que la exportación del café queda exenta del derecho de muellaje, así como de cualquier otro impuesto.

ENTRADA LIBRE DE CIERTOS ARTÍCULOS.

Un decreto del Gobierno de Costa Rica, fecha 10 de julio de 1907, relativo á la entrada libre en la Republica de residuos de granos y maquinaria é instrumentos agrícolas, prescribe lo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO 1. Los derechos de los cuales con arreglo á la ley del 20 de agosto de 1903, quedan exentos el afrecho y otros residuos de trigo, linaza, maíz y otros granos que se usan para alimentar el ganado, comprenden todos los derechos que impone el Gobierno, incluso los de muellaje.

ART. 2°. También se declaran libres de derechos los siguientes artículos: La maquinaria y utensilios que se usan para preparar el queso y la mantequilla, la maquinaria para extraer fibras de las plantas y para su tratamiento, arietes hidráulicos, molinos de viento, arados, rodillos, mielgas, máquinas sembradoras de semilla, cultivadoras, segadoras, carretones de fertilizadoras, descascaradoras, palas, hachas, machetes y toda clase de maquinaria agrícola que se usa para preparar los terrenos y para sembrar y segar las frutas y cosechas, tales como carretones cuyas llantas ó ruedas tengan un ancho de 10 centímetros ó más.

DERECHOS DE EXPORTACIÓN SOBRE BANANOS.

Según los informes que el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos ha recibido del Señor WILLIAM LAWRENCE MERRY, Ministro de los Estados Unidos en San José, el Gobierno Costarricense le ha impuesto un derecho de *exportación* de 1 centavo en oro por cada

racimo de bananos durante un período de diez años, á contar de 1910, quedando entendido que el expresado derecho comenzará á recaudarse desde la fecha en que el decreto del Ejecutivo se promulgue.

Se cree que la imposición de este derecho no ha de estorbar la producción local, por cuanto de esta manera la renta anual de la República se aumenta como en $100,000 en oro.

Se están haciendo embarques de bananos, de ensayo, á los puertos europeos, los cuales están dando buenos resultados, y es probable que las exportaciones de dicha fruta que se hacen por Puerto Limón en breve alcancen la cifra de 10,000,000 de racimos anualmente.

POBLACIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA EL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1906.

El 15 de marzo de 1907 el Departamento Nacional de Esta-dística de Costa Rica publicó el censo de población de la República hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1906. Según dicho censo, el número total de habitantes en aquella fecha ascendía á 341,590.

CUBA.

COMUNICACIÓN POR EL TELÉGRAFO SIN HILOS CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El 13 de septiembre de 1907 el Gobierno expedió un decreto anunciando un contrato celebrado con la *United Fruit Company* por virtud del cual á dicha compañía se le concede el derecho de establecer y poner en operación un estación de telégrafo sin hilos en el Cabo de San Antonio, extremidad occidental de Cuba.

Á la expresada compañía se le autoriza, principalmente, para establecer conexiones con otras estaciones de telégrafo sin hilos que constituyen el sistema y con los buques de la compañía que estén provistos de instalaciones de telégrafo sin hilos. La compañía se obliga á recibir y transmitir gratuitamente en la estación los mensajes que se envían á los buques, así como los que se reciban de ellos, cuando estos últimos pertenezcan á los Gobiernos de Cuba y de los Estados Unidos, y á hacer otro tanto respecto de las estaciones navales y militares de los Estados Unidos.

En recompensa por este servicio el Gobierno Cubano transmitirá gratuitamente por sus líneas telegráficas terrestres todos los partes de la compañía desde Pinar del Río á las haciendas que posee y explota en Banes y en Preston.

La *United Fruit Company* tiene como sesenta buques que se emplean en el transporte de frutas de las Antillas y de la América Central á los Estados Unidos, y por lo general hay cuarenta de sus buques á la vez en el Mar Caribe y en el Golfo de México.

MUELLE EN LA HABANA DONDE DESEMBARCAN LOS PASAJEROS PROCEDENTES DEL EXTRANJERO.

Se intenta aumentar el sistema de tal manera que todos los buques de la compañía siempre estén al alcance de alguna estación terrestre. En la actualidad se está construyendo una estación de telégrafo sin hilos en la isla de Swan, en la costa hondureña, como á 260 millas al sur del Cabo de San Antonio, que ha de conectar completamente las varias estaciones terrestres.

Los Estados Unidos, Costa Rica, Nicaragua y Panamá han concedido las licencias necesarias para llevar á cabo la completa instalación de estaciones de telégrafo sin hilos.

ADHESIÓN Á LA CONVENCIÓN DE LA HAYA DE 1899.

La "Gaceta Oficial" del 26 de agosto de 1907 contiene el texto de una proclama del Gobernador Provisional MAGOON, dando conocimiento de la adhesión de Cuba á la convención de La Haya del 29 de julio de 1899 para el arreglo pacífico de conflictos internacionsale, comúnmente conocida con el nombre de "Convención de Arbitramento."

Este tratado fué aprobado y ratificado en nombre de la República de Cuba por el Gobernador MAGOON el 16 de abril de 1907, y el protocolo de adhesión al mismo fué firmado el 16 de junio de 1907 por los delegados cubanos á la Segunda Conferencia de la Paz en La Haya.

CHILE.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN 1906.

La "Estadística Comercial de la República de Chile" correspondiente al año de 1906, que fué publicada en el mes de agosto de 1907, contiene los datos que se dan á continuación relativos al comercio exterior durante el año de 1906, en comparación con el de 1905.

El valor total de las exportaciones ascendió á 271,448,216 pesos, contra 265,209,192 pesos en que se avaluaron las de 1905. Las importaciones ascendieron á 225,265,516 pesos, en comparación con 188,596,418 pesos que sumaron las del año anterior.

Los valores de los principales productos exportados durante los años que se comparan, fueron como sigue:

Afrecho: 1906, 694,159 pesos; 1905, 650,548 pesos. Países principales de destino, Alemania, Gran Bretaña y Bélgica.

Cebada: 1906, 1,085,729 pesos; 1905, 3,339,311 pesos. Países principales de destino, Gran Bretaña, Perú, Bolivia y Alemania.

Harina de trigo: 1906, 633,416 pesos; 1905, 1,041,439 pesos. Principal país de destino, Bolivia.

Pasto aprensado: 1906, 169,173 pesos; 1905, 194,062 pesos. Principal país de destino, Bolivia.

MUELLE EN LA HABANA DONDE DESEMBARCAN LOS PASAJEROS PROCEDENTES DEL EXTRANJERO.

Trigo: 1906, 32,004 pesos; 1905, 1,120,952 pesos. Principal país de destino, Brasil.

Vinos: 1906, 37,400 pesos; 1905, 158,439 pesos. Países principales de destino, Bolivia y República Argentina.

Borato de cal: 1906, 3,981,026 pesos; 1905, 2,611,350 pesos. Países principales de destino, Alemania, Gran Bretaña y Francia.

Cobre en barras: 1906, 19,750,936 pesos; 1905, 19,075,605 pesos. Países principales de destino, Gran Bretaña, Estados Unidos y Francia.

Cobre en ejes: 1906, 2,560,367 pesos; 1905, 1,479,675 pesos. Países principales de destino, Gran Bretaña, Estados Unidos y Francia.

Plata: 1906, 36,154 pesos; 1905, 192,014 pesos.

Yodo: 1906, 4,390,200 pesos; 1905, 7,052,875 pesos.

Salitre: 1906, 217,317,015 pesos; 1905, 184,421,848 pesos.

Lana: 1906, 2,086,419 pesos; 1905, 1,660,692 pesos.

Cera: 1906, 684,810 pesos; 1905, 688,257 pesos; principales países de destino, Gran Bretaña, Francia y los Estados Unidos.

Cueros vacunos: 1906, 937,944 pesos; 1905, 271,257 pesos; país principal de destino, Francia.

Los totales de los artículos principales que se importaron durante los años comparados fueron los siguientes:

Ganado vacuno: 1906, 4,088,515 pesos; 1905, 5,409,495 pesos. País principal de origen, República Argentina.

Azúcar: 1906, 6,057,765 pesos; 1905, 3,443,343 pesos.

Harina de trigo: 1906, 2,264,952 pesos; 1905, 113,127 pesos.

Trigo: 1906, 5,069,533 pesos; 1905, 454,581 pesos.

Carbón de piedra: 1906, 20,308,580 pesos; 1905, 23,581,169 pesos.

Madera de construcción: 1906, 3,477,014 pesos; 1905, 2,151,859 pesos.

CUOTAS DE PRODUCCIÓN Y EXPORTACIÓN DE SALITRE EN 1907-8.

El total de las cuotas de producción y exportación de salitre para el año salitrero comprendido del 1° de abril de 1907 al 31 de marzo de 1908, sobre la base del 30 por ciento de las cuotas iniciales fijadas á cada oficina, es como sigue: Producción, 54,945,864 quintales españoles; exportación, 56,446,924 quintales españoles.

Con el fin de impedir fluctuaciones en los precios del salitre, al principio de cada año salitrero la Asociación Salitrera de Propaganda fija las cuotas que cada oficina puede producir y exportar; la cuota así fijada no puede ser excedida.

RENTAS ADUANERAS EN LOS PRIMEROS SIETE MESES DE 1907.

Las aduanas de la República de Chile recaudaron durante los primeros siete meses de 1907 la suma de 61,034,911.94 pesos, en com-

CATEDRAL DE SANTO DOMINGO. DÍCESE QUE LOS RESTOS DE COLÓN ESTÁN ENTERRADOS EN ELLA.

paración con 55,057,530.07 pesos que se cobraron en igual período de 1906. La recaudación del mes de julio de 1907 ascendió á 8,533,293.68 pesos, contra 8,956,767.60 del mismo mes del año anterior.

PRIMAS Á LA PESQUERÍA.

Con el fin de fomentar la pesca en las aguas de la República, el Congreso Chileno ha aprobado una ley, promulgada el 24 de junio de 1907, por la cual se concede á los buques de bandera nacional que se ocupen exclusivamente en el ejercicio de la pesquería una prima anual de 15 pesos por cada tonelada de desplazamiento y de 10 pesos por tonelada de peces y mariscos que internen para el consumo del país. El monto total de esta prima no podrá exceder de 200,000 pesos al año; pero si las primas que hubieran de pagarse fueran mayores que la suma indicada, ésta se distribuirá á prorrata del tonelaje total de las naves y del tonelaje de pesca que corresponda á cada embarcación.

Las primas que establece esta ley se pagarán íntegramente por espacio de diez años; en los cinco años siguientes á la expiración de los primeros diez, se pagará un 50 por ciento, y un 25 por ciento en los cinco últimos años.

Para los efectos de la prima de tonelaje de desplazamiento, sólo se tomará en cuenta embarcaciones de 15 á 250 toneladas.

Para la explotación de criaderos de moluscos, el Presidente de la República queda autorizado para dar en arrendamiento hasta por veinte años playas ó partes de mar en secciones que no excedan de 4 hectáreas.

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

La Oficina de Asuntos Insulares del Departamento de Guerra de los Estados Unidos, se ha servido facilitar á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas las estadísticas compiladas por el Receptor de las Aduanas Dominicanas, Mr. W. E. PULLIAM, relativas al comercio exterior de la República durante el primer semestre de 1907. Según dichas cifras, el conjunto total del tráfico extranjero durante el período de referencia ascendió á la suma de $7,054,976, indicándo un aumento de $983,750 sobre el comercio del semestre primero del año anterior.

Las importaciones se hallan acreditadas con un total de $2,376,652, contra $2,064,068 en igual período de 1906; las exportaciones figuran con $4,678,324, en comparación con $4,007,158 en los primeros seis meses de 1906.

Los países que tomaron parte en este movimiento comercial, y las cantidades que corresponden á cada uno de ellos en las importaciones y exportaciones, fueron los siguientes:

Conjunto del tráfico extranjero.

Países.	Valor de los primeros seis meses de 1906.	Valor de los primeros seis meses de 1907.	Aumento 1907.	Disminución 1907.
Estados Unidos	$4,000,478	$4,029,548	$29,070	.....
Inglaterra	282,692	704,453	421,761	.....
Alemania	1,285,328	1,379,348	94,020	.....
Francia	332,063	716,965	384,902	.....
España	48,283	52,481	4,198	.....
Italia	32,750	65,742	32,992	.....
Bélgica	2,231	2,117	.....	114
Cuba	29,709	27,203	.....	2,506
Puerto Rico	8,713	24,450	15,737	.....
Otros países	48,979	52,669	3,690	.....
Total	6,071,226	7,054,976	986,370	2,620

Resumen de las importaciones.

Países.	Enero 1º de 1906 á junio 30 de 1906.		Enero 1º de 1907 á junio 30 de 1907.	
	Valor de las importaciones.	Tanto por ciento del total.	Valor de las importaciones.	Tanto por ciento del total.
Estados Unidos	$1,160,953	56.3	$1,326,666	55.8
Inglaterra	250,626	12.2	387,950	16.3
Alemania	436,105	21.1	386,022	16.2
Francia	101,630	4.9	128,303	5.4
España	48,283	2.3	49,032	2.1
Italia	32,750	1.6	58,226	2.5
Bélgica	2,231	.1	2,117	.1
Cuba	6,197	.3	11,019	.5
Puerto Rico	8,713	.4	10,556	.4
Otros países	16,580	.8	16,761	.7
Total	2,064,068	100.0	2,376,652	100.0

NOTA.—El valor total de las importaciones de los Estados Unidos incluye la suma de $176,800 monedas de oro y plata durante los primeros seis meses del año 1906, y $113,160 durante el correspondiente período de 1907.

Resumen de las exportaciones.

Países.	Enero 1º de 1906 á junio 30 de 1906.		Enero 1º de 1907 á junio 30 de 1907.	
	Valor de las exportaciones.	Tanto por ciento del total.	Valor de las exportaciones.	Tanto por ciento del total.
Estados Unidos	$2,839,525	70.9	$2,702,882	57.8
Inglaterra	32,066	.8	316,503	6.7
Alemania	849,223	21.2	993,326	21.2
Francia	230,433	5.7	588,662	12.6
España	.....	.....	3,449	.1
Italia	.....	.....	7,516	.2
Cuba	23,512	.6	16,184	.3
Puerto Rico	.....	.....	13,894	.3
Otros Países	32,399	.8	35,908	.8
Total	4,007,158	100.0	4,678,324	100.0

NOTA.—El valor total de las exportaciones á los Estados Unidos incluye la suma de $2,241.98 monedas de oro y plata durante los primeros seis meses del año 1906, y $2,110 durante el correspondiente período de 1907.

NUEVA CONSTITUCIÓN DEL ESTADO.

La nueva Constitución de la República Dominicana, aprobada el 14 de junio de 1907, fué promulgada por el Presidente CÁCERES el 9 de septiembre de 1907, y publicada en la "Gaceta Oficial" del 11 del mismo mes.

El Congreso Nacional, en decreto de fecha 20 de septiembre de 1907, ha declarado la necesidad de la reforma de dicha Constitución en sus artículos 6° y siguientes hasta el 104, inclusive, y los artículos 107 y siguientes hasta el final. Así pues, en otro decreto dictado en la misma fecha, se convoca extraordinariamente la Asamblea Constituyente, que deberá llevar á efecto la indicada reforma. Ambos decretos fueron publicados en la "Gaceta Oficial" del 21 del mismo mes.

EXPOSICIÓN INDUSTRIAL EN SANTO DOMINGO.

En una comunicación dirigida al Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, el Señor FENTON MCCREERY anuncia desde Santo Domingo que el 16 de agosto de 1907 se efectuó la apertura de una Exposición Industrial Dominicana.

En dicha exposición estuvieron representadas todas las Provincias de la República y se demostró un gran interés y entusiasmo en preparar é instalar los objetos que se exhibieron. Dicha exposición se celebró con el exclusivo objeto de mostrar los productos y fábricas del país, y constituye un ejemplo práctico de las magníficas oportunidades que hay en dicho país para llevar á cabo el desarrollo de los grandes recursos que la naturaleza le ha prodigado á manos llenas.

AUTORIZACIÓN DEL EMPRÉSTITO DE VEINTE MILLONES.

La "Gaceta Oficial" de la República Dominicana del día 18 de septiembre de 1907 contiene una ley del Congreso, de fecha 16 del mismo mes, por la cual se autoriza al Poder Ejecutivo para que emita y venda bonos de la República hasta un total que no exceda de $20,000,000 oro, devengando interés de 5 por ciento anual, pagadero semestralmente, amortizables en cincuenta años, y redimibles, transcurridos diez años, al 102½ por ciento de su valor nominal, requiriendo el pago del 1 por ciento por lo menos al año para su amortización. Estos bonos ó el producto de ellos serán aplicados á los fines indicados en la Convención firmada con los Estados Unidos.

ECUADOR.

LEY DE BANCOS.

El Congreso de la República del Ecuador decreta la siguiente ley de bancos:

"ARTÍCULO 1°. Los bancos de emisión, circulación y descuento se establecerán en la República con 400,000 sucres de capital suscrito, por lo menos.

"Sólo los bancos que se hubieren establecido ó se establecieren legalmente pueden emitir billetes.

"Prohíbense los vales ó documentos al portador, que no consistan en cheques, esto es, libranzas giradas contra un banco establecido legalmente.

"ART. 2°. El Poder Ejecutivo, de acuerdo con el consejo de Estado, aprobará los estatutos de los bancos que se trate de fundar, si no contravienen á las leyes.

"ART. 3°. Ningún banco podrá empezar sus operaciones antes de tener en caja el 50 por ciento de su capital social en oro sellado de curso legal, y el 10 por ciento en moneda nacional de plata. Este requisito se observará, también, cuando se aumente el capital con que se estableció.

"ART. 4°. Llenados los requisitos exigidos por los artículos anteriores, puede el banco comenzar sus operaciones, conformándose en todo á la presente ley.

"ART. 5°. La emisión de billetes no excederá del duplo del capital suscrito, ni la circulacion será mayor que el duplo del valor efectivo en oro que tenga el banco en su caja, como reserva en numerario. Si en la circulación hubiere exceso, el juez de comercio ordenará, á solicitud del agente fiscal, que se lo recoja inmediatamente, ó impondrá al banco una multa igual á la décima parte del exceso, sin perjuicio de la responsabilidad civil ó criminal en que incurra el gerente.

"ART. 6°. No se podrá emitir billetes cuyo valor sea menor de 1 sucre.

"ART. 7°. Presentado un billete al banco que lo emitió, para que sea cambiado por metálico, lo será precisamente, sin excusa ni reserva alguna, bajo la multa á que se refiere el artículo 25. Ningún portador de billetes podrá ser obligado á recibir en moneda de plata ó de vellón mayor cantidad que la determinada por la ley sobre monedas, sea que fuere la cantidad que quisiere cambiar en metálico. Las sucursales estarán obligadas á cambiar en numerario, hasta la concurrencia de su capital, los billetes que el banco principal hubiere emitido.

"ART. 8°. Para el canje de billetes por moneda metálica, cada banco señalará, de acuerdo con el gobernador, cuatro horas diarias, por lo menos; fijando un aviso permanente en las puertas del establecimiento, para conocimiento del público.

"ART. 9°. Todo accionista es responsable con el valor de su acción ó acciones por las operaciones del banco.

"ART. 10. Las acciones de los bancos son indivisibles, y no podrán pertenecer sino á una sola persona.

"ART. 11. Las acciones no podrán servir como prenda para seguridad de ningún contrato que celebre con el mismo banco.

"ART. 12. Las acciones no son embargables sino conforme al Código de Comercio.

"ART. 13. Todo accionista moroso en el pago del dividendo que le corresponda, satisfará, como multa, el 3 por ciento mensual de la suma á que el dividendo monte, siempre que la mora no pase de tres meses. Transcurrido este plazo, el banco procederá á vender en subasta, ante el juez de comercio, la acción del deudor moroso, sin más trámite que el de notificar previamente al deudor.

"ART. 14. Los bancos de emisión se limitarán á las siguientes operaciones:

"1ª. Compra ó venta de plata ú oro, acuñados ó en barras;

"2ª. Giros de letras de cambio;

"3ª. Descuento de letras de cambio ó de otros títulos de crédito;

"4ª. Depósitos;

"5ª. Préstamos; y

"6ª. Adelantos sobre mercaderías en depósito ó sobre cargamentos asegurados.

"ART. 15. Prohíbese en especial á los bancos:

"1°. Tomar parte, directa ó indirecta, en empresas industriales y aun mercantiles no comprendidas en las enumeradas en el artículo precedente.

"2°. Conservar, sin permiso del Congreso, los bienes raíces que hubieren adquirido y que no sean estrictamente necesarios para la fundación ó servicio del establecimiento. Sin ese permiso, estarán obligados á vender dichos bienes dentro de los cuatro años siguientes al día en que se hubiere inscrito el título de propiedad.

"3°. Hacer figurar en el activo créditos contra personas cuya insolvencia sea notoria.

"ART. 16. Si un banco contraviene á la prohibición puntualizada en el No. 2 del artículo anterior, pagará una multa igual á la décima parte del valor de los bienes raíces cuya propiedad se conserve indebidamente; y el agente fiscal perseguirá al gerente, ante el juez de comercio, para que, en el acto, se proceda á vender en subasta los sobredichos bienes.

"ART. 17. Los gerentes y demás empleados de un banco no pueden ser sus deudores, directa ni subsidiariamente, ni pueden negociar con él.

"ART. 18. Todo banco tendrá un fondo de reserva, al cual se destinará una parte de las utilidades, que no podrá ser menor del 30 por ciento de la ganancia líquida anual, después de deducido el dividendo del 12 por ciento sobre su capital pagado. Este fondo se destina:

"1°. Á reparar las pérdidas del capital social; y

"1°. Á completar, cuando el gerente lo crea conveniente, el dividendo del 12 por ciento anual sobre las cuotas entregadas por los accionistas.

"ART. 19. El gerente ó gerentes son los representantes legales de los bancos.

"ART. 20. El gerente será elegido por la junta general, conforme á los estatutos; y para justificar que lo es, le bastará presentar el oficio que, suscrito por el presidente y secretario de la junta general, le anuncie la elección. Cuando el gerente otorgare escrituras públicas ú otros documentos auténticos, bastará que se inserte literalmente el contenido del sobredicho oficio.

"ART. 21. Los bancos estarán bajo la inspección y dirección de sus gerentes nombrados en conformidad con lo que prevengan los estatutos.

"ART. 22. Los gerentes del banco cuidarán de que no se infrinja esta ley ni los estatutos del establecimiento.

"ART. 23. Los gerentes del banco son responsables por fraude, inaptitud ó mala conducta en el desempeño de su cargo, así como por las operaciones que hicieren contrarias á esta ley ó á los estatutos del establecimiento; debiendo, por consiguiente, indemnizar los perjuicios que causaron al banco y responder de las obligaciones que, por estos actos, se hubiesen contraído para con el público.

"ART. 24. El gerente del banco dirigirá al Gobierno, en los quince primeros días de cada mes, el estado del establecimiento en el mes precedente, para que se publique en el periódico oficial; y en los primeros treinta días de cada año, un resumen de las operaciones y de la distribución de los dividendos del año vencido. Por cada día de demora en el cumplimiento del deber prescrito en el inciso anterior, se impondrá al gerente ó gerentes una multa de 25 sucres. Si no se presentasen los documentos predichos ó se descubriese falsedad en ellos, se pondrá el banco en inmediata liquidación, sin perjuicio de pagar una multa de 100 á 1,000 sucres por cada caso de contravención.

"ART. 25. El Poder Ejecutivo, por medio de sus agentes ó de un comisionado especial, vigilará las operaciones de los bancos, y, en particular, la emisión y cambio de billetes. Si resultase que se ha infringido esta ley ó los estatutos, dispondrá que el agente fiscal persiga la infracción ante el juez de comercio, el cual podrá imponer al gerente ó gerentes una multa de 80 á 400 sucres. Si el fiscal juzgare que se ha incurrido en responsabilidad criminal, perseguirá la infracción ante el juez letrado.

"ART. 26. Toda reforma de los estatutos se pondrá en conocimiento del Poder Ejecutivo, el cual podrá aprobarla, con acuerdo del consejo de Estado, si no se contraviniere á la ley.

"ART. 27. Los bancos establecidos, y que en adelante se establecieren, pueden poner sucursales y agencias donde les convenga, bajo la vigilancia y responsibilidad de los establecimientos principales.

"ART. 28. Los bancos pagarán la contribución general sobre el monto total de su emisión.

"ART. 29. Todas las multas de que habla esta ley, se impondrán por el juez de comercio, quien dará aviso inmediato al tesorero de hacienda, para su recaudación.

"ART. 30. Toda demanda contra el banco, ó de éste contra sus deudores, sobre operaciones bancarias, será ventilada ante el juez consular de comercio, en conformidad con las leyes mercantiles.

"ART. 31. Las disposiciones del Código de Comerico se aplicarán en todo lo que no estuviera expresamente determinado por la presente ley.

"ART. 32. Las multas de que hablan los artículos 24 y 25 serán para fondos de la Hacienda pública.

"ART. 33. Los bancos que existen actualmente quedan sujetos á todas las disposiciones de esta ley, exceptuándose lo dispuesto en el artículo 2.

"ART. 34. Quedan derogadas todas las leyes sobre bancos de emisión, aunque no fueren contrarias á la presente.

"Dado en Quito, Capital de la República, á cinco de noviembre de mil ochocientos noventa y ocho.

"El Presidente de la Cámara del Senado,

"M. A. LARREA.

"El Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados,

"JOSÉ LUIS TAMAYO.

"El Secretario de la Cámara del Senado,

"ENRIQUE BUSTAMENTE L.

"El Secretario de la Cámara de Diputados,

"ANDRES DUARTE CUEVA.

"Palacio de Gobierno, en Quito, á 12 de septiembre de 1899. Ejecútese.

"El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores,

"ELOY ALFARO.

"Encargado del Despacho de Hacienda,

"J. PERALTA."

CARGA Y DESCARGA DE MERCANCÍAS EN GUAYAQUIL.

El Presidente ALFARO, de la República del Ecuador, ha dispuesto, en decreto ejecutivo de fecha 30 de agosto de 1907, que la carga y descarga de mercancías en el puerto de Guayaquil la haga el Gobierno, el cual podrá efectuarlo por sí ó por delegación. Este decreto podrá hacerse extensivo á los demás puertos de la República cuando el Ejecutivo lo crea necesario.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 894 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de agosto de 1907, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los ocho meses que terminaron en agosto de 1907, comparados con igual período de 1906. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de agosto, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta octubre.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN AGOSTO DE 1907.

La estadística del comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos correspondiente á los ocho meses que terminaron en agosto de 1907, muestra un aumento de $94,333,400 en el valor de las exportaciones, y un aumento de $256,168,398 en el de las importaciones, en comparación con el período correspondiente del año anterior. Dos terceras partes del aumento en el valor de las exportaciones se atribuye al aumento en las ventas de algodón en rama que los Estados Unidos han hecho al extranjero. El aumento en el valor de las importaciones se distribuye por igual bajo las varias denominaciones que se han aplicado á las compras extranjeras, pero el mayor de todos se advierte en la denominación de "Materia prima para usarse en las fábricas," que también representa un 33.58 por ciento del total de las importaciones que los Estados Unidos han hecho de otros países.

Es muy pequeño el cambio proporcional que se advierte en la distribución del comercio de exportación entre los países del mundo. Por ejemplo, las ventas que se le hicieron al Canadá y que durante los ocho primeros meses de 1906 arrojan un aumento de $18,000,000, respecto del período correspondiente de 1905, muestran un aumento semejante durante los ocho primeros meses del año actual. El comercio de exportación con México y Cuba sostiene su proporción de aumento anual, y lo propio puede decirse respecto de los varios países de la América del Sur. Las cifras detalladas son las siguientes:

	Ocho meses que terminaron en agosto—	
	1906.	1907.
IMPORTACIONES.		
Mercancías libres de derechos é imponibles:		
Substancias alimenticias en bruto y animales para el consumo	$80,304,711	$99,867,396
Substancias alimenticias parcial ó enteramente elaboradas	92,629,099	112,417,983
Materia prima para usarse en las fábricas	294,617,460	336,331,723
Artefactos para usarse otra vez en las fábricas	159,404,274	192,058,476
Artículos manufacturados listos para el consumo	212,794,787	253,890,329
Artículos diversos	5,898,463	7,251,285
Total de importaciones de mercancías	845,648,794	1,001,817,192
Derechos recaudados en las aduanas	205,057,485	226,976,322
EXPORTACIONES.		
Productos domésticos:		
Substancias alimenticias en bruto y animales por el consumo	114,184,807	107,399,500
Substancias alimenticias parcial ó enteramente elaboradas	227,501,301	232,713,180
Materia prima para usarse en las fábricas	255,131,775	315,666,888
Artefactos para usarse otra vez en las fábricas	162,722,161	177,703,059
Artículos manufacturados listos para el consumo	317,252,297	337,907,693
Artículos diversos	5,156,747	4,892,108
Total de productos domésticos	1,081,949,088	1,176,282,488
Productos extranjeros:		
Libres de derechos	8,977,377	10,544,764
Imponibles	8,411,005	9,443,102
Total de productos extranjeros	17,388,382	19,987,866
Total de exportaciones	1,099,337,470	1,196,270,354

LA COSECHA DE ALGODÓN DE 1906-7.

Según el informe anual del Secretario de la Bolsa de Algodón de Nueva Orleans, la cosecha de algodón de los Estados Unidos en la estación correspondiente á 1906-7, ascendió á un total de 13,510,982 de pacas, ó sea un aumento de 2,164,994 de pacas, respecto del año anterior, mostrándose así una disminución de 54,903 pacas respecto de la producción de 1904-5. El valor de la cosecha se calcula en $716,352,265, contra $641,270,435, en 1905-6.

Las importaciones de algodón extranjero durante el año de referencia ascendieron á 110,076,982 libras, de las cuales se exportaron 16,547,379 libras, dejando así en el país una cantidad neta de 93,529,603 libras, que equivalen á 181,604 pacas.

IMPORTACIONES HECHAS DE MÉXICO.

El expresado informe hace constar que el rasgo más interesante del comercio del año fué el aumento en la producción de algodón de México, gracias á lo cual no sólo se obtuvo el abastecimiento necesario para los molinos ó fábricas domésticas, sino que también quedó un sobrante para la exportación.

Durante el año de referencia los embarques que se hicieron de los Estados Unidos con destino á México, quedaron reducidos á 843 pacas, contra 24,620 en 1906, y 68,487 pacas en el año anterior.

Por otra parte, Galveston recibió de México 26,791 pacas, y Nueva Orleans recibió 151 pacas, todas las cuales arrojan un total de 26,942 pacas.

GUATEMALA.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1906.

En un informe que el Ministro inglés en Guatemala le envió á su Gobierno, hace constar que el valor, según factura, de las mercancías que se importaron á dicha República en el año de 1906, ascendió á $5,745,321, pero con la adición de un 25 por ciento, que comprende el costo de embalaje, flete, seguros y comisiones, las cifras oficiales fijan la cantidad en $7,220,759. El valor de las exportaciones se calcula en $7,136,271, en oro.

Como un 50 por ciento de las importaciones á dicha República procedieron de los Estados Unidos; un 25 por ciento procedieron del Reino Unido, y la mayor parte del resto procedieron de Alemania.

El café figura en primera línea en la lista de los artículos exportados, y la mayor parte de dicho producto se exportó á Alemania. También se exportaron goma, maderas, cueros y bananos, principalmente de los puertos del Mar Caribe.

Dicho Ministro anuncia, además, que la ruta que hasta ahora se ha usado para efectuar el transporte de mercancías procedentes de Europa ó de la parte oriental de los Estados Unidos á la ciudad de Guatemala ha sido por Colón y el Istmo de Panamá, siempre que se ha tratado de las clases superiores de mercancías, y por la larga ruta marítima del Estrecho de Magallanes, cuando se ha tratado de mercancías inferiores. La mayor parte del transporte de mercancías en el Pacífico se efectúa por los vapores de la "Pacific Mail Company" (Compañía de Vapores Correos del Pacífico) debiendo advertirse que los puertos principales son San José y Champerico. Por el lado del Atlántico hay dos puertos excelentes y bien protegidos, á saber: Puerto Barrios y Livingston, los cuales, sin embargo, hasta ahora no tienen una comunicación adecuada con el interior.

Hubo una merma muy notable en las importaciones de harinas, en comparación con el año anterior. En 1905 el valor total de las importaciones de maíz ascendió á cerca de $400,000, en tanto que en 1906, el valor de dichas importaciones sólo ascendió á un poco más de $10,000. Esto fué debido al aumento del área cultivada de este grano.

En 1906, de los Estados Unidos se importaron materiales de ferrocarril por valor de cerca de $500,000, para el uso de las compañías americanas que hay en la República, y las importaciones de harina del mismo origen se evaluaron en $400,000. En la lista de importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos figuran también los siguientes artículos: Sebo, por valor de $65,000; carbón de piedra, por valor de $65,000; manteca, $57,000; cuero curtido, $45,000; maderas, $40,000; conservas de todas clases, $53,000; tubos de hierro, $22,000;

armazones para edificios de hierro, $17,000; petróleo, $28,000; papas, $16,000, y máquinas de coser, $15,000.

La renta de aduanas en 1906 ascendió á $1,900,000, contra $1,970,000 en el año anterior.

LOS DELEGADOS Á LA TERCERA CONFERENCIA SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL.

Por conducto de la Legación de Guatemala en Wáshington, á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se le ha hecho saber el nombramiento de los Doctores SALVADOR ORTEGA y JOSÉ AZURDIA, como delegados de aquel país, para que tomen parte en las deliberaciones de la Tercera Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional que se ha de celebrar en la Ciudad de México en el mes de diciembre de 1907.

ESTACIÓN DE PISCICULTURA EN EL LAGO DE AMATITLÁN.

Con el fin de fomentar el desarrollo de la piscicultura en la República, el Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA, de Guatemala, expedió el 23 de agosto de 1907 un decreto que dispone el establecimiento en la sección sudeste del Lago de Amatitlán, de una estación de piscicultura. Desde la fecha del decreto y por un término indefinido, queda prohibida en absoluto la pesca en dicha sección del lago. El paso de los peces de una á otra sección será impedido por medio de telas alambradas dispuestas en el desagüe que de la parte sudeste va hacia la noroeste.

HONDURAS.

LA GANADERÍA EN LA REPÚBLICA.

De un artículo escrito por M. DESIRE PECTOR, sobre las condiciones económicas de la República de Honduras, del cual ha publicado una traducción "La Bandera Liberal" de Tegucigalpa, han sido tomado los datos que se publican á continuación, relativos á la riqueza pecuaria del país.

El ganado vacuno constituye una de las riquezas principales de la República. Se cuentan más de 600,000 cabezas, calculándose el valor medio de cada una en 12 pesos. Se exportan al año cerca de 30,000 cabezas con destino á Cuba, Bélice, América Central, México y los Estados Unidos. Esta exportación aumenta de año en año, variando entre 30 y 50 pesos por cabeza el precio medio del ganado así exportado.

Del ganado caballar existen unas 45,000 cabezas, y su valor medio es de 20 pesos. La exportación de caballos es insignificante.

Existen en el país cerca de 15,000 mulos y mulas. Su valor mínimo es de 50 pesos por cabeza. Se cuenta 1,000 crías por año.

La industria porcina está muy extendida, contándose unos 120,000 puercos, la mayor parte provenientes de Cholouteca. El precio mínimo por cabeza es de 4 pesos. Se destazan 3,000 al mes.

El número de carneros existentes en la República se eleva á 15,000, y su valor medio es de 2 pesos.

MÉXICO.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL MES DE JUNIO DE 1907 Y DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1906-7.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de junio de 1907 y en el año económico de 1906-7, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1905-6.

En 1906-7 el valor total del comercio extranjero de la República se calculó en $481,381,398.85, contra $491,143,564.32 en el año anterior. Esta disminución de $9,762,165.47 se atribuye al hecho de que las exportaciones de oro en barras mostraron una disminución de $8,815,664.16, y las de plata en barra mostraron una disminución de $2,851,851.63, por haberse necesitado estos metales para la acuñación de la moneda nacional, con arreglo al nuevo sistema monetario.

Mercancías extranjeras, con un valor de $233,363,388.85 moneda mexicana, fueron importadas, las cuales, comparadas con $220,004,-755 importadas durante el año fiscal precedente, muestran un aumento de $13,358,633.85 á favor del año fiscal 1906-7.

Las exportaciones durante el año fiscal de 1906-7 fueron $248,-018,010 moneda mexicana, una diferencia en contra de $23,120,799.32 moneda mexicana.

En cuanto á las importaciones, se advierte que los Estados Unidos continúan figurando á la cabeza de las otras naciones, por cuanto suministran al mercado mexicano más mercancías que todas las naciones de Europa juntas. El valor total de mercancías importadas de los Estados Unidos ascendió á $146,376,585 (en plata), contra $145,541,633 en el año económico anterior, en tanto que el total de las importaciones de todas las naciones de Europa sólo ascendió á $83,298,697, distribuídos de la manera siguiente:

	Plata.		Plata.
Alemania	$24,429,252	Bélgica	$3,123,190
Gran Bretaña	23,592,923	Italia	1,964,772
Francia	17,633,785	Austria-Hungría	1,338,387
España	7,972,976	Suiza	1,074,208

Por la relación que antecede se ve que Alemania es la nación europea de la cual se hacen más importaciones, debiendo advertirse que la Gran Bretaña ocupaba antes este puesto.

Los Estados Unidos continúan siendo la nación que más productos mexicanos compra, por cuanto en 1906–7 le compró productos por valor de $175,809,123. Después sigue la Gran Bretaña, que compró $31,874,023; Alemania, que compró $20,109,664; Francia, $8,054,972; Bélgica, $5,308,503, y España, $2,988,411. Las compras de Francia y España muestran un aumento de $44,693 y $787,116, respectivamente, en tanto que las compras de los Estados Unidos á México muestran una merma de $10,200,928, las de Gran Bretaña muestran una baja de $9,798,849, las de Alemania una merma de $413,492, y las de Bélgica de $1,958,318.

Del total de las exportaciones á la América Latina, evaluadas en $3,267,906, Cuba compró mercancías por valor de $2,372,180. Las importaciones de la América Latina á México sólo se valuaron en $645,607, incluso las Antillas.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importación en detalle:

IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.]

Clasificación según la tarifa de importación.	Junio—		Año fiscal—	
	1907.	1906.	1906–7.	1905–6.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Materias animales	1,549,413.26	1,470,252.83	19,234,180.85	16,319,191.42
Materias vegetales	3,436,126.29	3,021,646.77	31,730,755.30	32,574,264.22
Materias minerales	7,490,448.12	10,533,762.74	82,871,771.52	90,743,251.67
Tejidos y sus manufacturas	2,319,928.30	1,992,588.80	26,498,694.37	22,654,312.72
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos	1,013,975.47	728,835.49	9,506,953.39	7,726,364.85
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales	741,276.66	617,415.63	7,296,233.52	7,264,826.86
Papel y sus aplicaciones	566,632.39	530,105.59	6,027,056.36	5,437,920.47
Máquinas y aparatos	2,819,635.28	1,964,900.81	27,735,743.65	20,410,722.73
Vehículos	773,916.45	489,260.03	9,000,308.49	4,595,157.58
Armas y explosivos	342,017.59	566,304.66	3,907,928.42	4,122,865.80
Diversos	995,419.04	809,866.10	9,553,762.98	8,155,876.68
Total importación	22,048,788.85	22,724,939.45	233,363,388.85	220,004,755.00

EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor declarado en moneda mexicana.]

	Junio—		Año fiscal—	
	1907.	1906.	1906–7.	1905–6.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Metales preciosos	9,193,339.76	12,902,456.28	123,735,504.00	157,095,861.15
Demás artículos	10,752,897.00	10,166,611.94	124,282,506.00	114,042,948.17
Total	19,946,236.76	23,069,068.22	248,018,010.00	271,138,809.32

Las exportaciones en detalle son como sigue:

[Valor declarado en moneda mexicana.]

Clasificacion según la nomenclatura de exportación.	Junio—		Año fiscal—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Productos minerales:	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Oro acuñado mexicano			29,990.00	240.00
Oro acuñado extranjero			10,070.00	4,835.98
Oro en pasta	1,657,471.87	2,021,157.93	18,905,646.10	27,721,310.26
Oro en otras especies	320,483.19	602,540.71	4,928,007.84	3,969,391.14
Total oro	1,977,955.06	2,623,698.64	23,873,713.94	31,695,777.38
Plata acuñada mexicana	182,607.00	4,858,816.00	24,521,921.00	49,671,025.00
Plata acuñada extranjera	7,840.00	1,760.00	161,829.00	123,453.50
Plata en pasta	6,036,723.43	4,683,381.96	63,191,248.18	66,043,099.81
Plata en otras especies	988,214.27	734,799.68	11,986,791.88	9,562,505.46
Total plata	7,215,384.70	10,278,757.64	99,861,790.06	125,400,083.77
Total oro y plata	9,193,339.76	12,902,456.28	123,735,504.00	157,095,861.15
Antimonio	130,784.00	106,991.00	1,427,421.00	1,039,080.96
Cobre	1,961,053.00	1,373,528.45	28,018,693.00	28,655,897.35
Mármol en bruto	4,350.00	300.00	81,724.00	77,923.00
Plombagina	18,800.00	16,500.00	134,365.00	145,621.51
Plomo	390,955.00	216,756.79	3,644,738.56	4,967,806.23
Zinc	228,453.00	87,071.00	2,010,408.12	336,234.99
Demás productos minerales	47,433.00	1,929.00	1,193,150.42	390,760.80
	11,975,167.76	14,705,532.52	160,246,004.10	192,709,185.99
Productos vegetales:				
Café	598,443.00	677,915.02	7,237,529.34	9,288,623.32
Cascalote, y cortezas y raices para curtir			8,269.00	21,012.00
Caucho	860,873.00	444,684.00	6,678,926.00	2,390,425.29
Chicle	59,351.00	164,071.90	2,144,724.00	1,696,523.33
Frijol	59,236.00	25,243.00	862,695.00	716,133.72
Frutas frescas	21,683.00	14,868.40	329,990.43	295,334.20
Garbanzo	799,607.00	825,286.00	4,084,521.00	2,960,822.25
Guayule		9,033.00	61,225.00	117,026.00
Haba		2,147.00	2,550.00	114,257.00
Henequén en rama	2,012,745.00	3,406,782.50	31,440,245.77	29,437,318.50
Ixtle en rama	296,096.00	320,595.00	3,813,176.00	3,667,844.88
Maderas	186,002.00	152,283.49	2,169,778.50	1,881,161.68
Maíz	2,751.00	2,995.00	8,870.80	67,705.15
Palo de moral	15,402.00	16,963.00	94,725.00	93,528.87
Palo de tinte	135,238.00	67,529.00	739,810.12	535,688.39
Raíz de zacatón	185,654.00	195,216.00	1,831,217.00	1,872,757.00
Tabaco en rama	227,566.00	240,984.00	1,894,830.35	2,216,282.06
Vainilla	755,041.00	607,144.00	2,662,266.00	4,157,394.99
Demás productos vegetales	730,441.00	71,374.50	5,745,025.20	1,397,496.88
	6,946,129.00	7,245,244.81	71,810,374.51	62,928,135.51
Productos animales:				
Ganados	125,567.00	222,077.00	1,560,362.00	3,271,837.50
Pieles sin curtir	588,465.00	586,262.70	8,875,091.03	7,882,867.25
Demás productos animales	80,158.00	39,939.65	716,474.99	568,720.48
	794,190.00	848,279.35	11,151,928.02	11,723,425.23
Productos manufacturados:				
Azúcar	8,425.00	428.00	1,164,339.00	674,235.00
Henequén en jarcia	28,191.00	15.00	1,122.00	15.00
Harina y pasta de semilla de algodón, y harinolina		66,118.00	846,280.00	565,700.00
Pieles curtidas	892.00	11,004.00	34,883.00	215,839.00
Sombreros de palma	28,289.00	56,409.00	631,218.80	556,748.29
Tabaco labrado	31,510.00	44,361.00	493,228.60	373,330.59
Demás productos manufacturados	33,358.00	43,888.54	595,422.32	592,573.14
	130,665.00	222,313.54	3,766,493.72	2,978,441.02
Diversos	100,085.00	47,698.00	1,043,209.65	709,621.57

Los países de procedencia fueron como sigue:

	Junio—		Año fiscal—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Europa	7,407,406.07	6,429,870.59	83,298,697.15	71,836,309.95
Asia	197,653.36	163,219.37	2,253,871.46	1,671,868.63
África	18,876.00	2,438.00	236,197.90	46,281.21
América del Norte	14,271,341.02	16,084,131.70	146,825,066.34	145,820,032.91
América Central	3,921.60	1,738.70	72,965.59	44,093.16
América del Sur	120,555.55	19,185.65	385,457.50	249,526.82
Antillas	15,446.25	19,968.44	187,185.55	258,077.70
Oceanía	13,589.00	4,387.00	103,947.36	78,564.62
Total	22,048,788.85	22,724,939.45	233,363,388.85	220,004,755.00

Los países de destino de las mercancías exportadas fueron los siguientes:

	Junio—		Año fiscal—	
	1907.	1906.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Europa	4,667,437.42	5,580,556.81	68,482,705.06	79,804,232.98
Asia	.....	.....	796.00	.....
América del Norte	14,966,458.34	17,098,055.41	176,265,802.63	186,218,387.43
América Central	38,834.00	57,330.00	790,332.31	1,021,619.59
América del Sur	5,036.00	5,178.00	103,394.00	65,573.32
Antillas	268,471.00	327,948.00	2,374,180.00	4,028,996.00
Oceanía	.....	.....	800.00	.....
Total	19,946,236.76	23,069,068.22	248,018,010.00	271,138,809.32

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE DÍAZ EL 16 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1907.

Con motivo de la apertura de la tercera sesión del Vigésimo-tercero Congreso Mexicano, el 16 de septiembre, el Presidente Díaz leyó su mensaje semiannual de costumbre en el cual hizo una relación compendiada que comprende las condiciones financieras, políticas y económicas que prevalecen en todos los ámbitos de la República.

Después de aludir al espíritu de concordia y buena voluntad que existe entre México y las diferentes naciones de América, el Presidente Díaz dijo que á la consideración del Senado se había sometido, en el último período de sus sesiones, una convención que había sido firmada en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional de Estados Americanos en Río de Janeiro, que prescribe la creación de una comisión internacional de jurisconsultos, compuesta de un representante de cada uno de los Estados signatarios, para dictar las proposiciones para códigos de derecho internacional privado y público, á fin de regir las relaciones de las naciones americanas entre sí. Después de haber sido aprobada por el Senado, dicha convención fué ratificada por el Ejecutivo y promulgada oficialmente para su debido cumplimiento. Las otras convenciones que han de ser sometidas á la

consideración del actual congreso, y que tuvieron su origen en la conferencia de Río de Janeiro, prescriben lo siguiente: Una prescribe la renovación, por un término de cinco años, del tratado relativo á reclamaciones y perjuicios pecuniarios, que fué firmado en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional de Estados Americanos celebrada en México, y la otra fija el estado de las personas que, habiendo obtenido carta de naturalización en otros países, regresen á su país natal, con el fin de residir en él. Ambas convenciones tienen por objeto impedir que ocurran choques provocativos entre los Estados signatarios.

El Presidente dice que los trastornos que se relacionan con los obreros, si bien no han terminado aún, por completo, están en vías de arreglarse equitativamente, y que el estado de la salud pública del país es satisfactorio. Las obras de sanidad y de pavimentación en la capital nacional se continúan con actividad, habiéndose construído 7,500 metros de cloacas y 8,000 metros de desagües, en tanto que se han construído más de 18,000 metros cuadrados de pavimento de asfalto, 7,000 metros cuadrados de pavimento de piedra, 3,000 metros cuadrados de cemento, y 1,000 metros cuadrados de aceras de piedra.

El importe de las operaciones anotadas en el Registro Público de la Propiedad de esta capital, ascendió en el primer semestre del año actual á la suma de 242,239,275 pesos, que, comparada con la del primer semestre del año anterior, arroja un aumento de más de diecisiete millones y medio á favor del primero.

La instrucción pública ha progresado constantemente, y en la actualidad la República sostiene 568 escuelas primarias, de las cuales 398 están situadas en el Distrito Federal y 170 en los Territorios. El número de alumnos que concurrieron á dichas escuelas ascendió á 62,686, ó sea un aumento de 3,330 alumnos respecto de los que concurrieron á dichas escuelas el año pasado. Delegados mexicanos concurrieron al Congreso Internacional de Dermatólogos, que se celebró en la ciudad de Nueva York en el mes de septiembre de 1907, y á la Asociación Nacional de Maestros Americanos, que se reunió en Los Angeles en el mes de agosto, y debe mencionarse el hecho de que la referida asociación, por unanimidad de votos, resolvió hacer constar que la concurrencia de los delegados oficiales mexicanos constituye un suceso de primera importancia para las futuras relaciones de las Repúblicas Americanas.

Del mes de enero al mes de junio del año económico de 1907 se expeidieron 1,134 títulos de propiedad sobre terrenos baldíos y nacionales, que comprenden una superficie de 381,479 hectáreas.

En el mismo período la Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora situó astronómicamente 39 puntos de importancia para la carta de la República; determinó la altura sobre el nivel del mar de 296 poblados; hizo levantamientos de 8,378 kilómetros de itinerarios topográficos *y de ríos; terminó* los trabajos de campo para la carta del Estado

de Puebla; imprimió y publicó cuatro hojas del fraccionamiento de la carta general de la República y la mural del Estado de Nuevo León, y construyó y entregó por duplicado en 18 hojas el plano de la línea divisoria, convenida como lindero, entre los Estados de Nuevo León y Tamaulipas, línea que mide 897 kilómetros.

La Comisión Geodésica terminó, por el lado del sur, sus trabajos de precisión para medir el arco meridiano de 98° al oeste de Greenwich en las costas de Oaxaca, y concentró sus elementos en la parte norte, eligiendo vértices en las llanuras de Tamaulipas hasta cerca de la frontera Mexicana con los Estados Unidos, donde sus operaciones se ligarán con las de este último país, según el convenio internacional celebrado con él.

Se han tomado varias medidas con el fin de que la República esté en comunicación con otras partes del mundo culto tomando parte en las exposiciones agrícolas y científicas, y el 1° de julio de 1907 se estableció una nueva Sección de Agricultura como una dependencia del Gobierno Nacional, con el fin de estudiar los asuntos que se relacionan con las industrias pastoral y agrícola y de divulgar los resultados de dichas investigaciones en beneficio de los agricultores del país. Se han organizado compañías extranjeras para llevar á cabo la explotación del guayule y otros arbustos valiosos desde el punto de vista comercial, en tanto que se han hecho concesiones con el fin de desarrollar las industrias marítimas y de utilizar las vías fluviales y marítimas.

En el segundo semestre del año económico próximo pasado se celebraron 20 contratos para el uso y aprovechamiento de las aguas de jurisdicción federal en cantidad de 589,300 litros por segundo, y se expidieron 36 títulos, ya confirmando derechos antiguos ó ya por virtud de nuevas concesiones.

Es digno de mención el creciente desarrollo de la industria minera en el periódo á que se ha hecho referencia, habiéndose expedido 2,600 nuevos títulos, que comprenden 40,698 pertenencias en el semestre, los cuales, agregados á los del primer semestre del año económico de 1906–7, arrojan un total de 4,600 títulos sobre minas y sobre 71,347 pertenencias mineras.

Del 1° de enero al 30 de junio de 1907 se concedieron 583 patente de invención, y se registraron 393 marcas de fábrica, 12 avisos y 5 nombres comerciales.

Las obras de puerto en Salina Cruz, Coatzacoalcos y Manzanillo, han progresado de una manera satisfactoria desde el último mensaje presidencial á la fecha.

Los ferrocarriles representan una longitud total de 22,392 kilómetros, y en el primer semestre de 1907 se construyeron 277 kilómetros de líneas sujetas á la jurisdicción federal, y 207 kilómetros en líneas particulares y de los Estados. Los ingresos del Ferrocarril Tehuantepec muestran un aumento de 265 por ciento, respecto de \

que se anotaron en el semestre correspondiente de 1906. Las exigencias de la carga en las líneas han hecho necesaria la adquisición de 300 nuevos carros, los cuales, agregados á los que se han construído y reparado en los talleres correspondientes, arrojan un total de 1,062 carros de carga. El promedio mensual de mercancías transportadas por esta ruta se calcula en 24,600 toneladas.

Se han celebrado convenciones postales con el Dominio de Canadá, Italia, y la República del Salvador, con el fin de efectuar el cange de giros postales y bultos postales. En el semestre transcurrido de enero á junio del año económico de 1907, los ingresos generales del Departamento de Correos ascendieron á $2,063,000, que, agregados á la cantidad anotada en el semestre anterior, arroja un total de $4,018,000 en el año económico de 1906–7. En el semestre al cual se ha hecho referencia, los giros postales internacionales ascendieron á $2,434,157, y los giros postales domésticos que se expidieron ascendieron á la suma de $24,100,000 en dicho semestre, y á $46,480,000 durante el año entero.

La red federal de telégráfos ha tenido un aumento de 1,242 kilometros, y durante el mismo período fueron abiertas al servicio público seis oficinas telegráficas y una telefónica.

Los mensajes que circularon por dichas líneas en el último año económico excedió en un 8 por cinto al del año anterior, en tanto que los productos tuvieron un aumento de un 11 por ciento.

Se calcula que en el año económico de 1906–7 las rentas federales excedieron en $20,000,000 á los egresos calculados en el presupuesto. La recaudación hecha de las fuentes del presupuesto normal y los ingresos derivados de la Comisión de Cambios y Moneda ascendió á la suma de $113,000,000. Los derechos de importación suministraron $6,000,000, y la renta del timbre suministró $1,500,000 del aumento respecto del año anterior. Los $52,000,000 que rindieron los derechos de importación representan justamente el doble de la suma que fué recaudada de la misma fuente en 1901–2.

Á pesar de la escasez de dinero que se siente en el mundo entero y la necesidad que han tenido las instituciones bancarias mexicanas de tomar medidas de precaución, la situación financiera por todos los ámbitos de la República ha mejorado continuamente. La acuñación de nueva moneda que hasta el 1° de abril de 1907 había ascendido á la suma de $60,000,000 en oro, en el mes de septiembre ya había llegado á $68,000,000, y la producción de monedas de plata fraccionarias de 22,000,000 *pesos* subió á 30,000,000 *pesos*.

Debido al mal estado de los mercados extranjeros todavía no se ha llevado á cabo la consolidación de las propiedades de los ferrocarriles Nacional de México y el Central Mexicano, por más que el Gobierno concedió la autorización necesaria para ello, por decreto de 6 de julio de 1907.

El 21 de agosto de 1907 el Gobierno de México tomó una resolución final respecto á su adhesión á la Convención de Ginebra.

EL TRIGO ARGENTINO EN LA REPÚBLICA.

Dícese que se ha hecho un embarque de ensayo de trigo de la Argentina á México, que consistió de 5,000 toneladas. Dicho embarque fué recibido en el puerto de Tampico, y su destino final fué Monterey, y si da buenos resultados, se intenta establecer un servicio de importación directo entre Río de la Plata y Monterey.

EXPOSICIÓN MEXICANA EN LONDRES.

El periódico intitulado el "Mexican Herald," en su edición correspondiente al 11 de septiembre de 1907, anuncia que los directores del Palacio de Cristal, de Londres, intentan autorizar y estimular una exhibición de productos mexicanos que se ha de celebrar en dicha ciudad de mayo á octubre de 1908.

Ya se ha hecho una invitación al Presidente DÍAZ, con el fin de que le preste su ayuda y de que el Gobierno tome parte en la expresada exposición, la cual proporcionará la oportunidad demostrar á la Gran Bretaña y á Europa el reciente notable desarrollo ferrocarrilero, industrial, minero y en otros ramos de la República Mexicana.

BASE DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANAS EN OCTUBRE DE 1907.

La circular mensual publicada por el Departamento de Hacienda de México anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de octubre de 1907 será de $44.41, con arreglo á los cálculos prescritos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1905. Este precio servirá de base para el pago de impuestos de timbre y derechos de aduana en toda la República cuando se use la moneda de plata mexicana.

FERROCARRILES QUE ESTÁN BAJO EL DOMINIO DEL GOBIERNO.

En virtud de la fusión de ferrocarriles que se ha efectuado recientemente en la República de México, de acuerdo con la ley del Congreso del 26 de diciembre de 1906, y del decreto del Presidente DÍAZ, fechado el 6 de julio de 1907, cuyos textos fueron publicados en el BOLETÍN de agosto de 1907, el Gobierno ejerce dominio absoluto sobre las líneas que á continuación se mencionan, con sus respectivos kilómetros:

	Kilómetros.
Central Mexicano, incluyendo la línea de Coahuila y el Pacífico	6,004
Nacional de México	3,100
Internacional Mexicano	1,683
Interoceánico	1,184
Hidalgo y Noreste	244
Total	12,215

El Internacional y el Interoceánico están administrados por el Nacional, así como también el Ferrocarril de Hidalgo.

Además de estas líneas, el Gobierno ejerce dominio sobre el Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec, que une el Atlántico y el Pacífico y cuya extensión es de 304 kilómetros, y sobre el Ferrocarril de Veracruz y el Pacífico, de Santa Lucrecia, en la línea de Tehuantepec, á Córdoba, con 327 kilómetros de extensión, y de Tierra Blanca, en esta línea, á Veracruz, con 100 kilómetros; todos los cuales hacen un total de 731 kilómetros, los que, sumados al nuevo sistema consolidado, dan al Gobierno absoluto dominio sobre 12,946 kilómetros de los ferrocarriles de la República.

EXPLOTACIÓN DE GUANO EN VARIAS ISLAS DEL GOLFO DE MÉXICO.

El "Diario Oficial" de México, del 21 de septiembre de 1907, publica el texto de un contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno y el Señor AURELIO CADENA Y MARÍN, el 13 del mismo mes, para la explotación de guano en las Islas Aguada ó Puerto Real, Cayo Chelem, Sabancuy, Holbox, Sisal, Xamachtun, Tecchal, Temalcab, Triángulos y Blanca, en el Golfo de México. El concesionario pagará al Gobierno la suma de 75 centavos por cada tonelada de guano que extraiga, pagando además en la aduana respectiva los derechos arancelarios por la cantidad de guano que desee exportar. El período de esta concesión es de diez años. Los trabajos de exploración deberán comenzar dentro de seis meses á contar desde la fecha de la promulgación del contrato, y los de explotación á los seis meses siguientes á aquéllos.

Para garantizar el cumplimiento de las obligaciones impuestas, el concesionario ha hecho un depósito de 3,000 pesos en bonos de la deuda nacional consolidada.

PANAMÁ.

ESTADO DEL COMERCIO EN BOCAS DEL TORO.

Según informes que el Señor JAMES C. KELLOGG, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Colón, le ha remitido al Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, el valor de las importaciones hechas á Bocas del Toro durante el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907 ascendió á $968,409, ó sea un aumento de $197,335 respecto del año anterior, al paso que el valor de las exportaciones sólo ascendió á $839,037, ó sea una disminución de $590,850 en el último período.

Los bananos constituyeron la parte principal de las exportaciones, habiéndose exportado 3,212,504 racimos, evaluados en $803,126. Á

este producto principal sigue el carey, por valor de $13,460; la zarzaparrilla, $11,891; goma, $6,908, y el cacao, $1,666, en el orden mencionado. Los bananos se embarcaron para Nueva Orleans, en tanto que los otros productos se remitieron mayormente á Europa. Se intenta extender el comercio de bananos á los mercados europeos.

La mayor parte de las mercancías importadas procedieron de los Estados Unidos, representadas principalmente por los materiales para ferrocarriles.

El Cónsul KELLOGG llama la atención hacia el hecho de que si bien es verdad que todos los negocios de exportación del expresado puerto se hicieron prácticamente con los Estados Unidos, no es menos cierto que todos los embarques se hicieron en buques ingleses ó noruegos. Á fin de hacerle frente al comercio europeo en el año entrante, la Línea Americana de Hamburgo está construyendo vapores que tendrán aparatos refrigeradores, con el fin de conservar en buen estado los cargamentos de bananos.

La industria de bananos, en la cual se ocupan los habitantes de este distrito, tiene en operación 175 millas de ferrocarril para el transporte de sus productos, y 75 millas en vías de construcción.

En este transporte se emplean carros de plataforma ordinarios y locomotoras de poco peso, debiendo agregarse que la mayor parte del material rodante y otros utensilios se importan de los Estados Unidos.

ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UNA FÁBRICA DE CERVEZA.

La "Gaceta Oficial" de Panamá, del 9 de agosto de 1907, contiene el texto del contrato celebrado el 8 del mismo mes entre el Gobierno y la *Panama Brewing Company* para el establecimiento en la ciudad de Panamá de una gran fábrica de cerveza como las que existen en los Estados Unidos de América. La compañía concesionaria podrá por espacio de venticinco años, importar libre de derechos maquinarias, materiales de construcción, etc., para uso en la fábrica, y pagará al Gobierno, en compensación de las franquicias que le concede, la suma de 75 centavos de balboa por cada barril de cerveza que fabrique. Los trabajos de implantación de la fábrica comenzarán antes de una año después de la fecha en que se firmó el contrato, y deberán quedar terminados dentro de cuatro despúes de haberse comenzado.

PARAGUAY.

ADHESIÓN Á LAS CONVENCIONES DE LA HAYA.

Por ley del Congreso, de fecha 22 de junio de 1907, el Presidente de la República del Paraguay ha quedado autorizado para adherirse á

la segunda y tercera de las convenciones firmadas en La Haya, referentes á las leyes y usos de la guerra terrestre y para la adopción á la guerra naval de los principios de la Convención de Ginebra de 1864.

IMPUESTO DE TIMBRE SOBRE SEGUROS.

El "Diario Oficial" del Paraguay, de fecha 20 de junio de 1907, publica el texto de una ley del Congreso, aprobada el 11 de junio de 1907, que modifica la ley de 24 de noviembre de 1906 en la parte relativa á los derechos que deben pagar los seguros en general. Las pólizas de seguro en general pagarán sobre las sumas aseguradas un derecho de timbre con arreglo á la siguiente escala: De 100 á 1,000 pesos, 25 centavos; de 1,001 á 2,000 pesos, 50 centavos; de 2,001 á 3,000 pesos, 75 centavos; de 3,001 á 4,000 pesos, 1 peso, y así sucesivamente en igual proporción á razón de 25 centavos por cada 1,000 pesos, ó fracción de esta cantidad. Además, pagarán sobre el importe del premio un derecho de timbre de por ciento, calculándose las fracciones de 5 pesos como íntegras. Los seguros contra incendios por más de un año pagarán el doble de los derechos que fija esta ley. Las polizas de seguros fluviales y marítimos que no especifican cantidad, pagarán un derecho de timbre de 10 pesos por cada ejemplar.

Las pólizas de seguro contra la vida y accidentes pagarán la mitad de los derechos establecidos. Quedan libres de todo derecho las pólizas de seguro contra el granizo y otros riesgos agrícolas.

Las pólizas expedidas en el extranjero, para tener fuerza legal en el país, deberán pagar el doble de los derechos prescritos. Las pólizas de reaseguro en general pagarán la mitad de los derechos establecidos.

COLONIZACIÓN EN VILLA DEL ROSARIO.

El Congreso de la República del Paraguay aprobó el 27 de mayo de 1907 un decreto, publicado en el "Diario Oficial" del 1 de junio de 1907, que autoriza al Poder Ejecutivo para conceder gratuitamente á *The South American Lumber Company* 22,500 hectáreas de tierra de la Colonia Trinacria en Villa del Rosario para los fines siguientes: El Ejecutivo otorgará escritura de transferencia á favor de la mencionada Compañía de 1,875 hectáreas para cada grupo de 25 familias que instale en ellas, pero con la condición de que ella, á su vez, escriturará á favor de cada familia un lote no menor de 25 hectáreas. La compañía concesionaria estará obligada á establecer, dentro de los dos primeros años de la concesión y en la colonia, un aserradero á vapor, un taller mecánico, y otro para la construcción de muebles, y vehículos; á construir, dentro de los tres primeros años, un ferrocarril, á vapor ó eléctrico, desde le colonia hasta el Puerto de Rosario ó cualquier otro punto que más convenga sobre el Rio Paraguay; á desmontar, dentro de los cuatro primeros años, 1,875 hectáreas de montes, y las dedicará exclusivamente á la agricultura; los campos

serán destinados á la cría de animales finos, vacunos y yeguarizos. Habilitada para la agricultura estas primeras 1,875 hectáreas, el Gobierno le otorgará la escritura de transferencia definitiva, siempre que hayan sido instaladas las 25 familias. Á los ocho años de la concesión quedarán desmontados otras 1,875 hectáreas y habilitadas para la agricultura. Si la compañía tiene instaladas 200 familias, se le otorgará la transferencia definitiva de las 20,625 hectáreas restantes. La compañía levantará los planos para una ciudad, y construirá los edificios necesarios para escuelas, iglesias, colegios, correos y otros servicios, dentro del plazo de ocho años.

Todas las familias deben pertenecer á la raza blanca europea. Para garantizar el cumplimiento de las condiciones de la concesión, la compañía ha hecho un depósito de $5,000 oro.

IMPORTACIÓN LIBRE DE AUTOMÓVILES Y CARRUAJES.

Con fecha 18 de junio de 1907, el Congreso Paraguayo aprobó una ley que exonera de todo derecho de importación y por el término de dos años, desde su promulgación, los automóviles y carruajes que se introduzcan en la República.

PERÚ.

EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1906.

El "Boletín de Estadística Comercial," publicado por la Superintendencia General de Aduanas de la República del Perú, en su número correspondiente al mes de abril de 1907, contiene las cifras relativas al comercio del país durante el primer semestre de 1906, en comparación con las de igual período de 1905.

Las importaciones durante el período de referencia ascendieron á un total de £2,492,710 2s. 72c., en comparación con £2,032,026 66c. en igual período de 1905; las exportaciones sumaron la cantidad de £2,800,017 8s. 72c., contra £2,522,024 2s. 14c., en 1905. Los aumentos á favor del primer semestre de 1906 son por lo tanto: Importaciones, £26,394 66c.; exportaciones, £94,303 6s. 14c.

El origen de las importaciones fué como sigue:

	Primer semestre de—					
	1906.			1905.		
	£	s.	c.	£	s.	c.
América	748,832	6	37	525,402	0	32
Europa	1,509,394	1	69	1,375,651	4	98
Asia	88,821	5	76	57,137	3	64
Australia	145,661	8	90	73,835	1	72
Total	2,492,710	2	72	2,032,026	0	66

Los principales productos importados durante los seis primeros meses de 1906 fueron: Tejidos de algodón, £317,369 33c.; minerales, metales y sus aleaciones, £480,716 2s. 15c.; maquinaria y sus útiles, £115,876 1s. 19c.; carbón, £106,472 3s. 96c.; trigo en grano, £129,623 3s. 62c., y tejidos de lana, £132,449 1s. 61c.

El destino de las exportaciones durante los períodos comparados fué el siguiente:

	Primer semestre de—					
	1906.			1905.		
	£	s.	c.	£	s.	c.
América	1,215,276	1	69	766,033	0	27
Europa	1,572,358	2	03	1,755,688	8	84
Asia	12,383	5	00	302	3	03
Total	2,800,017	8	72	2,522,024	2	14

Los principales productos exportados durante el semestre de que se trata fueron los siguientes: Azúcar, £931,452 5s. 33c.; minerales, metales y sus aleaciones, £513,228 2s. 82c.; goma y resina, £252,201 4s. 22c.; algodón, £168,402 7s. 29c., y guano, £88,004.

SALVADOR.

NEGOCIACIÓN DE UN EMPRÉSTITO.

En virtud de la autorización que le ha concedido el Decreto Legislativo de 2 de mayo de 1907, el Presidente FIGUEROA, de la República de El Salvador, ha ordenado al Cónsul General en Inglaterra, con fecha 24 de agosto de 1907, que negocie y contrate en Londres, ó en cualquiera otra plaza europea, un empréstito, por la suma de $5,000,000 oro.

RECARGO SOBRE LA IMPORTACIÓN DE CIERTAS MATERIAS PRIMAS.

Con fecha 16 de agosto de 1907, el Gobierno de la República de El Salvador expidió un acuerdo que dispone que las aduanas cobren á las materias primas para velas esteáricas un aforo extra de 2 centavos por cada kilogramo de peso bruto; á las materias primas para fósforos un recargo de 1 centavo por cada kilogramo, peso bruto. Las fábricas de jabón de primera clase pagarán un impuesto adicional de 100 pesos mensuales, y las de segunda 50 pesos mensuales.

URUGUAY.

ESTADÍSTICA DEL DESARROLLO DEL COMERCIO EXTRANJERO.

En el volúmen I del "Anuario Estadístico del Uruguay," la Oficina de Estadística de la República proporciona datos muy valiosos para todas las personas que se interesen en el desarrollo comercial y económico de dicho país.

Los datos estadísticos comerciales que se suministran sólo alcanzan hasta la terminación de 1905, en el cual el valor total de las importaciones ascendió á $30,778,000, en tanto que el de las exportaciones ascendió á $30,865,000.

La proporción del comercio correspondiente á los principales países que tomaron parte en él en los años de 1903 hasta 1905, fué la siguiente:

Países.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	Por ciento.	*Por ciento.*	*Por ciento.*
Reino Unido	16.42	15.91	15.83
Alemania	13.29	12.99	12.0o
República Argentina	15.19	16.54	16.92
Bélgica	13.03	13.09	12.26
Brasil	10.78	10.84	7.78
España	3.15	3.22	3.36
Estados Unidos	6.18	6.89	8.18
Francia	13.93	14.40	14.59
Italia	5.38	4.82	5.73

La tabla que antecede muestra que la mayor parte del comercio extranjero del país se divide entre la Gran Bretaña, Francia, Alemania y Bélgica, ocupando el Brasil, los Estados Unidos é Italia un puesto secondario.

La siguiente tabla muestra la proporción de las importaciones y exportaciones respectivamente, de los expresados países durante los dos últimos años á los cuales se refieren los datose stadísticos que se citan:

Países.	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
	Por ciento.	*Por ciento.*	*Por ciento.*	*Por ciento.*
Reino Unido	25.21	25.79	6.41	5.89
Alemania	12.28	13.53	13.37	10.57
República Argentina	15.98	14.92	16.86	18.90
Bélgica	4.17	4.43	18.03	20.07
Brasil	7.23	5.12	10.84	10.44
Cuba	.....	.....	3.29	2.08
España	5.54	4.89	.....	.....
Estados Unidos	9.67	9.66	5.38	6.57
Francia	9.64	11.28	17.03	17.90
Italia	8.47	8.48	2.79	3.00

ESTADÍSTICA DE POBLACIÓN.

El 31 de diciembre de 1906 la República del Uruguay tenía 1,103,040 de habitantes, de los cuales 308,434 residían en la ciudad de Montevideo.

VENEZUELA.

INGRESOS Y EGRESOS EN EL AÑO DE 1906.

Los ingresos y egresos fiscales de la República de Venezuela durante el año de 1906, en comparación con el año de 1905, fueron como sigue, según la memoria del Ministro de Hacienda, correspondiente á 1906: Ingresos en 1906, 53,225,630.63 bolívares, en comparación con 56,343,380.94 en 1905; egresos en 1906, 51,874,694.98 bolívares, contra 54,718,163.24 bolívares en 1905.

INGRESOS DE ADUANA EN EL AÑO DE 1906.

Según la memoria correspondiente al año de 1906, presentada el 23 de mayo de 1907 al Congreso de Venezuela por el Ministro de Hacienda de la República, las aduanas marítimas de la misma recaudaron durante el mencionado período la cantidad de 20,370,988.11 bolívares por concepto de derechos aduaneros, y la de 5,791,894.64 bolívares por el impuesto de tránsito, ó sea un total de 26,162,882.75 bolívares.

EXPLOTACIÓN DE BOSQUES NACIONALES EN LA DELTA DEL ORINOCO.

En decreto de fecha 26 de julio de 1907 y publicado en la "Gaceta Oficial" del 22 de agosto de 1907, el Congreso Nacional de Venezuela aprobó el contrato celebrado el 2 de enero de 1907 entre el Gobierno y Don VICENTE BETANCOURT ARAMBURU para explotar y exportar las maderas de los bosques de la Nación existentes en la región del Delta del Orinoco.

El concesionario pagará como único impuesto al Gobierno de la República la suma de 1.50 bolívares por cada metro cúbico de madera que exporte, y pondrá en ejecución el contrato dentro del término de ocho meses á contar desde la fecha de la publicación del mismo en la "Gaceta Oficial." La duración del contrato será de diez años contados desde la expiración del mencionado plazo de ocho meses.

RATIFICACIÓN DE LA CONVENCIÓN POSTAL UNIVERSAL DE ROMA.

La Convención Postal Universal, firmada en Roma el 30 de junio de 1906, fué ratificada por el Congreso Venezolano el día 12 de julio de 1907, y promulgada por el Presidente CASTRO el 6 de agosto de 1907. El texto de la convención fué publicado en la "Gaceta Oficial" del 7 de septiembre de 1907.

DR. RUY BARBOSA, CHEFE DA DELEGAÇÃO BRAZILEIRA NA CONFERENCIA DE HAYA.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XXV. OUTUBRO DE 1907. No. 4.

É de esperar que todos os que se interessam pela Secretaria Internacional e pelo BOLETIM MENSAL tenham o tempo para ler as primeiras paginas dos editoriaes. Deste modo poderão obter, n'um lanço de olhos, uma idea geral dos artigos mais importantes do BOLETIM e conhecer os dados mais recentes sobre as Republicas Latino-Americanas. Sem querer mostrar um enthusiasmo injustificavel, o Director deseja manifestar que a Secretaria recebe todos os dias informações que são provas irrefutaveis de que as Republicas Latino-Americanas entram em uma grande era de desenvolvimento industrial e moral. Tambem lhe causa forte impressão o grande numero dos pedidos, vindos de toda a parte dos Estados Unidos, Europa e a America do Sul, solicitando informações relativas ás opportunidades para o desenvolvimento do commercio, para o emprego de capitaes, para realizar viagens de recreio, de estudo e de investigação, para a exploração de minas e industrias e para estudos scientificos. Devido a grande copia de informes interessantes que se encontram nos periodicos e revistas Latino-americanos, assim como nos relatorios que os Ministros e Consules dos Estados Unidos apresentam ao seu Governo, é impossivel reproduzir todos elles no BOLETIM. Esforçaremo-nos, porém, para dar um summario dos principaes actos dos Governos e do progresso material.

ECHOS DA VISITA DO SECRETARIO ROOT AO MEXICO.

Ainda que os telegrammas da imprensa recebidos do Mexico dão uma idea parcial do ardor das manifestações com que o Exmo. Sr. ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, foi recebido pelo Governo e o povo do Mexico, para ter-se uma concepção verdadeira do enthusiasmo, cordialidade e brilho da sua recepção, é preciso

ler os periodicos mexicanos. Os festejos que se prepararam em sua honra foram magnificos, e o mundo official, assim como a massa popular do Mexico, foram enthusiasticos em suas demonstrações de sympathia e interesse. Parece que toda a população da cidade de Mexico, desde o Presidente DIAZ até o mais baixo *peon*, teve um orgulho pessoal em acolher o Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos na sua visita á capital. Em todos os pontos que visitou foram enthusiasticas as acclamações que lhe foram feitas. A extraordinaria ovação de que era alvo o Secretario de Estado, não causa surpreza aos que conhecem o povo do Mexico. Na Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana que se realizou naquella cidade em 1901–2, o Governo e o povo fizeram tudo que podiam para o entretenimento dos delegados das nações Americanas. A Republica do Mexico é hoje classificada entre as primeiras potencias do mundo e aproveita esta opportunidade que lhe offerece a visita do Secretario de Estado, para mostrar que pode receber homens eminentes de paizes estrangeiros com o mesmo brilho e cordialidade com que os recebem as grandes capitaes da Europa e da America do Sul. O Secretario de Estado jamais esquecerá a triumphal recepção que lhe foi feita na sua visita ao Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Panamá e Colombia, e agora, como complemento de suas experiencias no Continente do Sul, faz essa memoravel visita ao principal paiz latino do Continente do Norte. De certo, como resultado dessa visita, ha de ter um conhecimento das condições nas Republicas nossas irmãs, maior que o que tem tido qualquer outro Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, e além disto, essa visita concorrerá poderosamente para promover a politica de interesse e confiança mutuos que elle com tanto exito iniciou.

A PROJECTADA CONFERENCIA DAS REPUBLICAS DA AMERICA CENTRAL

Os Ministros em Washington das Republicas da America Central, os Srs. JOAQUIM BERNARDO CALVO, de Costa Rica, Dr. LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, de Guatemala, FEDERICO MEJÍA, de S. Salvador, e Dr. ANGEL UGARTE, de Honduras, e os representantes do Mexico e dos Estados Unidos, os Srs. JOSÉ F. GODOY, Encarregado de Negocios do Mexico, ROBERT BACON, Secretario Ajudante de Estado dos Estados Unidos, e ALVEY A. ADEE, Segundo Secretario Ajudante Estado, merecem ser felicitados por motivo do protocollo que foi assignado em 16 de setembro de 1907, pelos cinco representantes destes paizes, em virtude do qual será realizada na cidade de Washington, em novembro de 1907, uma Conferencia Internacional para o ajuste das questões pendentes. As discussões preliminares desse protocollo foram caracterizadas por um espirito de cortezia e interesse que augura bem da feliz conclusão da Conferencia. É provavel que a

Conferencia realizar-se-á nas salas da Secretaria Internacional, as quaes serão reservadas e especialmente preparadas para suas sessões. Parece conveniente que a Conferencia se realize aqui, pois a Secretaria pertence tanto á America Central e ao Mexico, como aos Estados Unidos.

ESTUDO UNIVERSITARIO DA AMERICA LATINA.

O Director da Secretaria Internacional já fez referencia muitas vezes ao crescente interesse que as universidades e collegios americanos manifestam no estudo da America Latina. Agora chega a informação de que o Professor EDMOND S. MEANY, da Universidade de Washington, de Seattle, que é a principal cidade daquelle grande Estado do noroeste, está fazendo uma serie de seis conferencias sobre a Hespanha na America, perante numerosa assemblea de moços e moças. Os assumptos de que trata nessas conferencias são os seguintes: (1) Dominio da Hespanha na America; (2) Progresso na civilização; (3) Luctas dos colonos em prol da liberdade; (4) As Republicas Hespano-Americanas; (5) Hespanha nos Estados Unidos; (6) Conclusão, comprehendendo (*a*) o progresso intellectual, (*b*) desenvolvimento economico, (*c*) desenvolvimento politico, e (*d*) congressos pan-americanos. O Professor MEANY merece ser felicitado por ter iniciado este curso que será sem duvida alguma muito popular. A este respeito, convem notar que o Professor RUDOLPH SCHEVILL, da Universidade de Yale, informa que a secção hespanhola daquella universidade augmenta rapidamente, e que se propõe realizar uma serie de conferencias este anno. O Professor L. S. ROWE, da Universidade de Pennsylvania, já regressou de sua visita á America do Sul e abrirá um curso para o estudo comprehensivo daquella parte do mundo, o qual será frequentado por grande numero de alumnos. Talvez não ha nos Estados Unidos um homem melhor habilitado para discutir as condições actuaes da America Latina que o Professor ROWE. Elle visitou todas as principaes capitaes da America Latina, estando ausente do seu paiz cerca de um anno e meio. Dentro de pouco tempo, o Professor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, da Universidade da Columbia, estará de volta da sua viagem pela America do Sul e iniciará uma serie de conferencias perante os alumnos daquella instituição.

INTERESSE NO NOVO EDIFICIO DA SECRETARIA.

A Secretaria Internacional deseja exprimir seu reconhecimento a grande numero de periodicos e revistas por terem reproduzido em suas paginas as photographias do seu novo edificio. Por meio desta publicidade o povo dos Estados Unidos familiariza-se com os tra-

balhos, escopo e fins da Secretaria e convence-se da sua utilidade para promover as relações commerciaes e de amizade entre as Republicas Americanas. Muitas vezes uma photographia attrahe mais a attenção que uma longa descripção na imprensa. A lista dos diarios de toda a America que reproduziram em suas paginas as photographias das plantas dos architectos é demasiado extensa para dar aqui, porém, o BOLETIM tem prazer em notar as descripções e photographias publicadas pelas seguintes revistas: "*Harper's Weekly*," "*The National Magazine*," a "*Scientific American*," "*The Banker's Magazine*," "*The Literary Digest*, a "*American Exporter*," a "*Dun's Review*," "*El Comercio*," "*Cassier's Magazine*," a "*Illustrated Sunday Magazine*," "*El Tiempo Ilustrado*," do Mexico, "*El Anunciador Peruano*," de Lima, "*Correspondencia del Pacífico*," de San Francisco, e "*Modern Mexico*," de New York e Mexico.

DISCUSSÃO PUBLICA DA AMERICA LATINA.

É de interesse saber que grande numero das associações nacionaes que se occupam de questões industriaes, agricolas e economicas que se relacionam com o bem estar dos Estados Unidos, manifestam o desejo de obter informações mais exactas respeito das relações commerciaes dos Estados Unidos com as Republicas suas irmãs. A Associação dos Manufactureiros Nacionaes de Algodão, que se reuniu na cidade de Washington na primeira semana de outubro, convidou ao Director da Secretaria para realizar uma conferencia sobre o assumpto de "O mercado para os artefactos de algodão norte-americano e o desenvolvimento da industria algodoeira nas Republicas Latino-Americanas." O Sr. WILLIAM D. HARTSHORNE, de Lawrence, Estado de Massachusetts, é presidente desta associação, e o Sr. C. J. H. WOODBURY, secretario, tendo ambos trabalhado esforçadamente para pôr esta industria em base mais segura, e reconhecem a necessidade de conquistar novos mercados para as manufacturas de algodão. Na Convenção para o Melhoramento das Vias Fluviaes que se realizou na cidade de Memphis, Estado de Tennessee, em 5 de outubro, e em que o Presidente ROOSEVELT pronunciou um discurso, o Director foi convidado para discutir o assumpto de "O Canal de Panama em relação com as vias fluviaes e o desenvolvimento do commercio do oeste central com a America do Sul." O Sr. HARRY B. HAWES, um dos primeiros advogados da cidade de St. Louis e presidente da commissão incumbida de organizar o programma da Convenção de Memphis, tem grande empenho em promover e fortalecer as relações commerciaes e de amizade entre as Republicas Americanas. O Sr. JOHN M. STAHL, presidente do Congresso de Fazendeiros Nacionaes que teve lugar na cidade de Oklahoma, Estado de Oklahoma, em 22 de outubro, fez um convite

ao Director para discutir perante esta assemblea, constituida por mais de 2,000 fazendeiros dos Estados Unidos, o thema: "As opportunidades que se offerecem na America Latina aos agricultores norte-americanos para conquistar novos mercados, e a influencia que exercerá sobre elles o melhoramento das vias fluviaes internas." O Sr. STAHL reconhece que os interesses dos agricultores norte-americanos são intimamente ligados ao desenvolvimento do commercio com a America Latina. Em resposta a convites recebidos, o Director pronunciou discursos sobre a America do Sul perante a Junta Commercial da cidade de Newark, Estado de New Jersey, em 9 de outubro, perante o *Quill Club* da cidade de New York em 15 de outubro, e ante a Junta Commercial da cidade de Trenton, New Jersey, em 17 de outubro.

EXCURSÃO BRAZILEIRA AOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Foi com muito prazer que o Director da Secretaria recebeu na cidade de Washington os excursionistas brazileiros que visitaram os Estados Unidos em fins de setembro e principios de outubro. A excursão foi constituida por uns trinta senhores e senhoras e parece que o seu passeio aqui lhes foi muito agradavel. Eram representantes da classe mais culta do paiz e fizeram uma excellente impressão em todos os pontos do paiz que visitaram. A viagem de ida e volta foi feita com o paquete *Acre*, que é um dos melhores vapores do Lloyd Brazileiro, e esta empreza merece louvores especiaes por ter organizado essa excursão. É de esperar que outros Brazileiros venham aos Estados Unidos, pois terão um acolhimento muito cordial. Durante sua estadia na cidade de Washington, foram apresentados ao Exmo. Sr. OSCAR S. STRAUS, Secretario do Commercio e Trabalho, quem fez um discurso de boas vindas em que fez referencia ás possibilidades do desenvolvimento do commercio entre os Estados Unidos e o Brazil. Mais tarde foram apresentados ao Exmo. Sr. ROBERT BACON, Secretario de Estado Interino, quem os recebeu no gabinete do Exmo. Sr. ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado, que estava ausente em viagem para o Mexico. O Sr. BACON manifestou pesar por causa da ausencia do Secretario e fez referencia ás cordiaes demonstrações com que o Sr. ROOT foi acolhido pelo povo brazileiro por occasião de sua visita á America do Sul. Em nome do Departamento de Estado exprimiu grande satisfação por motivo dessa visita, e disse que nutria a esperança de que os excursionistas levarão ao Brazil impressões agradaveis deste paiz. Nas entrevistas tidas com o Secretario STRAUS e o Secretario Interino BACON, os Srs. PAES LEME e GONÇALVES, fizeram respostas condignas. Em seguida a esta visita, os brazileiros foram conduzidos á Casa Branca, onde foram recebidos a uma hora mais cedo que de costume, em virtude

de arranjos especiaes. Mais tarde visitaram os principaes pontos de interesse em Washington. A excursão foi ao cargo do Sr. W. A. REID, outr'ora addido da Legação da Bolivia em Washington, e foi constituida assim: E. Guichara, Gabriel Botelho Sobrinho, Raymundo Bezerra, Domingos Gonçalves e senhora, Fortunato Menezes, Dr. Arthur Barbosa, José Ignacio de Sousa, José Porcopio de Araujo, Domingos Soriano da Costa, Guilherme Busch e senhora, João Teixeira da Frota, Dr. Josias de Andrade, Antonio Sousa Silveira e senhora, Otto Schlvemback, Coronel José Piedade e senhora, Luiz de Almeida, Julio Matheus dos Santos, Crispim Cellorio, senhora e sobrinha, Alfredo Ruis, Francisco Gomes Nogueiro, senhora e filha, Felisberto C. Paes Leme, representante do S. S. Lloyd Brazileiro.

Em relação com essa visita recebemos a seguinte carta que manifesta o reconhecimento dos Brazileiros pelas attenções que lhes foram dispensadas durante sua visita á cidade de Washington.

"NEW YORK, *4 de outubro de 1907.*

"Illmo. Senhor JOHN BARRETT.

"ESTIMADO SENHOR: De volta ao Brazil, devo manifestar-lhe em nome do Lloyd Brazileiro e pessoalmente, o nosso reconhecimento pelas grandes attenções que teve a gentileza de dispensar aos excursionistas brazileiros, na visita que fizeram á cidade de Washington; vindo ao encontro dos mesmos, acompanhando-os aos Srs. Secretarios STRAUS e BACON.

"Rogo-lhe tambem agradecer ao Exmo. Sr. Presidente da Republica e ao Sr. Ministro ROOT, as attenções que por sua amabilidade nos foram concedidas.

"Levando as mais vivas saudades do berço do 'Grande Washington,' espero que as palavras que teve a amabilidade de nos dirigir o Sr. STRAUS, se realisem, e que escrevendo a historia dos fundadores da união, amizade e prosperidade do Brazil unido aos Estados Unidos da America, o nome do Lloyd Brazileiro, M. Buarque & Ca., appareça como um dos concorrentes desse immenso edificio das nações americanas.

"Só a sua pessoa, tão cavalheira para comvosco, poderá ser interprete junto á Exma. Senhora YÁNES, da gratidão e saudades das horas curtas, mas tão amenas, que proporcionou ás Sras. Brazileiras que fazem parte da excursão.

"A si, que tão dignamente dirige o 'International Bureau of the American Republics,' peço contar entre os seus amigos e admiradores o Lloyd Brazileiro, M. Buarque & Ca., aonde espero ter a honra de receber suas ordens.

"De V. Ex., Atto. Venerador e Criado,

"FELISBERTO C. PAES LEME."

INTERESSES COMMERCIAES GERMANO-ARGENTINOS.

Que as emprezas industriaes e commerciaes da Allemanha estão aproveitando todas as opportunidades para desenvolver seus interesses na America Latina, é evidenciado do facto que acaba de organizar-se uma empreza germano-argentina com o fim de estabelecer relações commerciaes mais estreitas entre a Allemanha e a Argentina. A sede desta companhia será estabelecida na cidade de Berlim, com uma agencia em Buenos Aires. É evidente que o Governo Argentino é muito favoravel a este movimento, pois está dando-lhe seu apoio e auxilio. Por outro lado, ficou determinado que será estabelecida na Allemanha uma exposição permanente de productos argentinos.

O NOVO TRATADO ITALO-ARGENTINO.

A acção do Governo da Republica Argentina, concluindo um tratado geral de arbitragem com a Italia, merece ser imitada pelas outras nações do mundo. Foi muito conveniente que esses dois paizes entrassem em um accordo deste alto caracter, pois os Italianos constituem grande parte da população da Republica Argentina. Si o movimento immigratorio italiano na Republica Argentina continuar na mesma proporção que o verificado nestes ultimos annos, parece que não estará longe o dia em que a população italiana excederá a nacional de descendencia hespanhola. As vantagens que a Republica Argentina offerece para attrahir a immigração fazem que este, depois dos Estados Unidos, é o paiz mais procurado pelos immigrantes.

PROGRESSO E DESENVOLVIMENTO DA BOLIVIA.

A mensagem que o Presidente MONTES apresentou ao Congresso da Bolivia examina cuidadosamente as condições daquella Republica para o anno de 1906, e dá excellente idea do progresso que este paiz tem feito no seu commercio e relações exteriores. Começa a ser apreciado, não só pelo povo do paiz mas tambem pelas nações estrangeiras o facto de que este paiz tem grandes recursos naturaes. A actividade manifestada por este paiz na construcção de vias ferreas e exploração de recursos mineraes não tem sido excedida por qualquer outra Republica da America Latina. Seu commercio exterior é muito satisfactorio, tendo attingido ao valor de $45,347,420 em 1906, contra $35,000,000 em 1905. Os principaes productos exportados são o estanho, borracha, cobre, minerio de prata e bismutho. A julgar-se pelas condições actuaes, a Bolivia tornar-se-á o paiz maior-productor de estanho do mundo.

EXTENSÃO DAS VIAS FERREAS DO BRAZIL.

É digno de nota o grande desenvolvimento havido na rede ferroviaria do Brazil. A extensão das vias ferreas do Brazil em 31 de dezembro de 1906 attingiu a 17,242 kilometros, estando em construcção 3,041 kilometros, ao passo que foram approvados os estudos de vias ferreas em uma extensão de 6,683 kilometros. Quanto á distribuição das linhas, vê-se que o Estado de São Paulo vem em primeiro lugar com 3,980 kilometros, e o Estado de Minas Geraes occupa o segundo lugar com 3,957 kilometros, seguindo-lhe Bahia, Pernambuco, Paraná e Ceará na ordem dada.

SITUAÇÃO FINANCEIRA E ECONOMICA DO CHILE.

Neste numero do BOLETIM publicamos uma resenha interessante da situação financeira e economica da Republica do Chile que foi preparada pelo Sr. ADOLFO ORTUZAR, Consul Geral do Chile em New York, e merece ser lida por todos os que acompanham o progresso daquella Republica. O artigo examina demoradamente as diversas fontes de renda do Governo e demonstra á evidencia a prosperidade que na actualidade gosa esta Republica.

NOVO MINISTRO DO CHILE ACREDITADO AO GOVERNO DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

No momento em que este numero do BOLETIM sahir á luz, já deve ter chegado á cidade de Washington o novo Ministro do Chile, Sr. ANIBAL CRUZ DÍAZ. A Secretaria o acolhe com muito agrado como membro do Conselho Director e conta com seu valioso concurso na obra de promover as relações commerciaes e de boa vontade entre as Republicas Americanas. Sua reputação como estadista e diplomata é bem conhecida, e, portanto, não chegará á cidade de Washington como um extranho. A este respeito, a Secretaria não pode deixar de exprimir sua apreciação do valor dos trabalhos que tem feito em prol do seu paiz o actual Encarregado de Negocios do Chile, o Sr. ALBERTO YOACHAM. Elle consagrou suas melhores energias á obra de attrahir a attenção dos capitalistas e industrialistas norte-americanos para o seu paiz, e esforçou-se para desempenhar as commissões que lhe foram confiadas.

DEPOSITOS DE PLATINA NA COLOMBIA.

Devido á escassez da platina e seu grande valor commercial, despertaram especialmente o interesse os depositos de platina da Colombia, e neste numero do BOLETIM publicamos dados detalhados

sobre o assumpto, os quaes foram compilados dos relatorios do Consul MANNING, de Cartagena, e do Consul DEMERS, de Barranquilla, Colombia. Tal é a procura deste producto e tão diminuta a producção que é de desejar que as jazidas da Colombia sejam de primeira classe, tanto na quantidade como na qualidade deste mineral. É evidente que o Governo da Colombia reconhece a importancia desta industria, pois já está tomando os passos necessarios para a exploração desses depositos, e está dando concessões em condições vantajosas tanto ao Governo como aos concessionarios. Poucos são os paizes que têm uma riqueza mineral maior que a da Colombia, e tudo leva a creer que durante os proximos annos serão empregados neste paiz avultados capitaes. A Republica da Colombia fica tão proxima tanto á Europa como aos Estados Unidos, que não deve ser considerada como um paiz distante. Este paiz, com o seu systema de rios navegaveis e especialmente quando fôr augmentada sua rede de vias ferreas, offerecerá um excellente campo para ser explorado.

CONTRACTOS CONCLUIDOS ENTRE O GOVERNO DE COSTA RICA E COMPANHIAS COMMERCIAES.

O Governo de Costa Rica aproveita todas as opportunidades que se lhe offerecem para augmentar seu commercio externo. Um dos passos mais importantes que deu ultimamente foi a approvação dos tres contractos que foram celebrados em julho de 1907, com a Companhia da Estrada de Ferro de Costa Rica, a "United Fruit Company" e a Companhia da Estrada de Ferro do Norte. Esses contractos deverão resultar em grande beneficio tanto para o Governo como para as companhias concessionarias. Foi promulgado em 10 de julho de 1907, um decreto concedendo isenção de direitos de importação ás machinas e instrumentos agricolas de diversas classes. Isto dará um grande impulso aos interesses agricolas e está ao par de outras medidas que o Governo adoptou para desenvolver a agricultura do paiz.

DESENVOLVIMENTO ASSOMBROSO DA INDUSTRIA DE BANANAS.

O desenvolvimento da industria de bananas é um dos resultados interessantes do estabelecimento de relações mais estreitas entre os Estados Unidos, a Europa e os paizes situados no Mar Caribbeano. Essa industria attingiu a proporções taes que hoje vai além das expectativas mais ousadas de ha dez annos, e si continuar a desenvolver-se na mesma proporção, não estará longe o dia em que a banana se tornará um dos productos alimenticios mais communs da massa do povo dos Estados Unidos e da Europa. Não ha muito

tempo que a banana foi considerada como um artigo de luxo; hoje essas fructas são mais baratas que as maçãs, e isto mesmo nos Estados Unidos que é o paiz productor por excellencia da maçã. O grande beneficio que os paizes do Mar Caribbeano auferirão do desenvolvimento desta industria consiste na transformação de extensas areas cobertas de mattos em plantações valiosas de bananas. Milhares de milhas quadradas de terrenos que cinco annos atraz se considerava que não prestavam para nada, senão a creação de mosquitos, estão hoje convertidos em valiosas fontes de renda e em toda a costa Caribbeana estão se construindo cidades onde outr'ora não se encontrava vida ou actividades.

RELATORIO DO SENHOR PULLIAM SOBRE A REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

Reproduzimos neste numero do BOLETIM o relatorio apresentado pelo Sr. W. E. PULLIAM, Recebedor das rendas aduaneiras da Republica Dominicana. Por estas cifras se vê que houve um augmento nas exportações de cerca de $300,000, comparadas com as do anno anterior, ao passo que as importações mostram un augmento de $600,000. Quando se toma em consideração que a população da Republica é calculada em menos de 500,000 de almas, isto significa um augmento para o anno de 1907 de cerca de $4 por habitante, o que demonstra uma situação de prosperidade muito saitsfactoria. Segundo o relatorio apresentado pelo Sr. MCCREERY, Ministro dos Estados Unidos na Republica Dominicana, foi inaugurada na cidade de São Domingo, no mez de agosto ultimo, uma exposição de productos industriaes do paiz. O Governo e o povo manifestaram grande interesse na exposição, e é pena que não foi visitada por maior numero de estrangeiros.

OPPORTUNIDADE PARA O ESTABELECIMENTO DE UM BANCO NORTE-AMERICANO EM GUAYAQUIL.

O Sr. HERMAN R. DIETRICH, Consul Geral dos Estados Unidos em Guayaquil, Equador, recommenda urgentemente o estabelecimento de um banco norte-americano na cidade de Guayaquil, e em um relatorio sobre o assumpto salienta alguns factos relativos ás condições banqueiras neste paiz. Diz que está convencido de que o porto de Guayaquil, quando fôr concluido o Canal de Panamá, tornar-se-á um dos mais importantes da costa occidental da America do Sul. Como a população da cidade é de 70,000 habitantes, parece que um estabelecimento desta natureza deve ser proveitoso. Reproduzimos neste numero do BOLETIM a lei sobre bancos do Equador.

CONGRESSO MEDICO PAN-AMERICANO EM GUATEMALA.

A attenção dos medicos das Republicas Americanas é chamada para o Quinto Congresso Medico Pan-Americano, que terá lugar na cidade de Guatemala em agosto de 1908. O ultimo Congresso realizou-se em Panamá em janeiro de 1905. A Commissão do Governo de Guatemala, composta dos Srs. JUAN J. ORTEGA, Presidente, e JOSÉ AZURDIA, Secretario, expediu uma carta circular que publicamos neste numero do BOLETIM, convidando os medicos das diversas Republicas Americanas para assistirem ao Congresso. Em vista do facto que grande numero de assumptos de interesse aos medicos serão discutidos neste Congresso, é de esperar que haverá numerosa assistencia. Ao que consta, parece que o Governo de Guatemala está fazendo grandes preparativos para entreter os delegados.

MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE DÍAZ.

A mensagem que o Presidente DÍAZ apresentou ao Congresso Nacional em 16 de setembro ultimo contem dados muito valiosos e é uma das mais interessantes que foram submettidas por este Executivo. O resumo della que se publica neste numero do BOLETIM deve ser cuidadosamente lido por todos os que se interessam na situação economica e financeira daquella Republica. A mensagem salienta o facto que a receita da União para o exercicio de 1906, excedeu em 20,000,000 de dollars a estimativa orçamentaria da despeza, e que, apezar da escassez de fundos que é quasi universal, a situação financeira da Republica tem melhorado sem cessar. Outro facto de importancia foi a creação de uma nova Secção de Agricultura, que terá ao seu cargo o estudo das questões concernentes ás industrias pastoris e agricolas e o fornecimento de informações em beneficio dos agricultores do paiz. Este passo ha de ser de grande beneficio á industria agricola do paiz.

EXHIBIÇÃO DE PRODUCTOS MEXICANOS EM LONDRES.

Propõe-se fazer a propaganda das riquezas do Mexico em Londres por meio de uma exhibição ferro-viaria, industrial e mineira que será feita no Palacio Crystal nos mezes de maio a outubro de 1908. Essa exposição está sendo organizada pelos directores daquella instituição e não é devida á iniciativa do Governo Mexicano; diz-se, porém, que em resposta a um convite especial, o Presidente DIAZ manifestou o desejo de cooperar para seu exito.

REDUCÇÃO DOS IMPOSTOS NO MEXICO.

Com relação ás condições municipaes do Mexico, é de interesse o decreto promulgado pelo Governo do Mexico, reduzindo os impostos municipaes em certas secções do paiz. Os elevados impostos que se cobram no Mexico têm sido objecto de muitas queixas no passado, e agora o Governo está fazendo um novo calculo do valor dos bens immoveis para o lançamento de impostos equitativos. Uma commissão official já tem estado trabalhando muitos annos para levar a effeito esta obra.

SITUAÇÃO PROSPERA DA REPUBLICA DE PANAMÁ.

As informações recebidas de Panamá demonstram que esta Republica está entrando em um periodo de prosperidade e desenvolvimento até agora não bem comprehendido. Começou a ser crença geral que Panamá, apezar de sua pequena area, tem immensos recursos mineraes, florestaes e agricolas que offerecem grandes opportunidades para exploração. Quando a região interior fôr dotada de vias ferreas e boas estradas de rodagem, ha toda a razão para crer que haverá um enorme augmento da população e grande exploração das secções do paiz que hoje estão virtualmente desertas. Grande numero dos que vão ao Isthmo como empregados da Commissão do Canal, frequentemente abandonam seus trabalhos para dedicarem-se a algum negocio ou empreza particular em uma ou outra parte do paiz. Que a Republi a de Panamá está auferindo grandes vantagens com o desenvolvimento da industria de bananas, o prova o relatorio apresentado pelo Sr. KELLOGG, Consul dos Estados Unidos em Colon. Por exemplo, faz notar que só pelo porto de Bocas del Toro foram exportados, no anno passado, 3,212,504 cachos de bananas e que o districto servido por este porto tem em uso 175,000 de vias ferreas e 75,000 em construcção para o transporte deste producto.

POPULAÇÃO E COMMERCIO DO URUGUAY.

A cidade de Montevidéo, a capital do Uruguay, ha de occupar em breve um lugar proeminente entre as grandes capitaes do mundo. A população desta cidade é quasi a mesma que a da cidade de Washington. Segundo o ultimo recenseamento que foi levado a effeito em 31 de dezembro de 1906, a população dessa cidade foi de 308,435 habitantes. Parece que o augmento total verificado realizou-se principalmente nesta cidade, pois sua população representa quasi a quarta parte do total, que foi de 1,103,004 habitantes. Tomando-se em consideração sua area, recursos naturaes e clima, a Republica do Uruguay deveria supportar uma população dez vezes maior. Se-

gundo os dados estatisticos mais recentes, o commercio exterior da Republica attingiu ao valor de $61,000,000, approximadamente, no anno de 1905, sendo esta somma dividida egualmente entre as exportações e importações. Isto representa um movimento commercial no valor de $60 por habitante, o que mostra que a Republica occupa um lugar proeminente entre as nações de grande movimento commercial. Os principaes paizes que contribuiram para este commercio foram Grã Bretanha, França, Allemanha, Belgica, os Estados Unidos e a Italia.

RIQUEZA FLORESTAL DO ORINOCO.

As ultimas informações recebidas de Venezuela demonstran que se está apreciando as grandes opportunidades para exploração offerecidas pelas florestas nacionaes do delta do Orinoco. Poucas são as secções do mundo que têm uma riqueza florestal maior que a do valle do Orinoco. Devido á proximidade relativa de Venezuela aos Estados Unidos e á Europa, e tendo em consideração o facto que navios de grande calado podem chegar a pontos onde podem ser construidas grandes serrarias, é de creer que no proximo futuro haverá um enorme commercio de madeiras entre Venezuela e os Estados Unidos e a Europa. Seria de grande vantagem para a protecção e conservação das florestas dos Estados Unidos si o mercado deste paiz fo supprido em parte com madeiras de procedencia dos paizes latino-americanos. As florestas dos Estados Unidos estão sendo derrubadas mais rapidamente que devem ser, ao passo que os cortes poderiam ser feitos com vantagem nas florestas da America Latina. Ainda que Venezuela é bem conhecido no mundo politico e diplomatico, seus recursos são pouco conhecidos ou apreciados. É de facto um paiz de maravilhosos recursos naturaes.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR NO PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1907.

A Repartição de Estatistica da Republica Argentina publicou em fins de agosto ultimo o BOLETIM No. 134 intitulado "O Commercio Exterior Argentino," que contem as cifras relativas ao commercio externo da Republica para o primeiro semestre de 1907, comparadas com as do mesmo periodo de 1906.

Segundo estes dados o valor total da importação no primeiro semestre de 1907 foi de $130,561,685, ouro, contra $117,508,381, ouro, no periodo correspondente do anno anterior, o que mostra um augmento de $13,053,304, ouro. A exportação no primeiro semestre em questão foi no valor de $185,344,453, ouro, ou mais $20,668,343,

ouro, que em egual periodo de 1906, quando a exportação apenas importou em $154,766,110.

As cifras relativas aos artigos que pagaram direitos de importação e aos que entraram livres de direitos, são muito significativas e dão idea do desenvolvimento no paiz da agricultura e obras publicas, pois é bem sabido que a maior parte dos artigos a que se concede isenção de direitos consistem em materiaes importados para a construcção de obras publicas ou vias-ferreas, ou para a industria agricola.

Os generos sujeitos a direitos de importação que se importaram no primeiro semestre de 1907, foram no valor de $81,807,348, ouro, ou menos $1,763,909, ouro, que em egual periodo do anno anterior, quando essas importações attingiram a $83,570,357, ouro. Os generos importados livres de direitos foram na importancia de $48,754,337, ouro, contra $33,836,124, ouro, no periodo correspondente de 1906, o que accusa um augmento de $14,817,223, ouro, para o primeiro semestre de 1907.

Tambem accusam augmento os generos exportados livres de direitos, tendo sido no valor de $185,433,585, ouro, no primeiro semestre de 1907, contra $164,766,110, ouro, em egual periodo de 1906.

Na importação, o Reino Unido occupa o primeiro lugar com um valor total de $46,173,241, ouro, ou mais $8,567,677, ouro, que em egual periodo de 1906; seguem-se-lhe a Allemanha, com o valor total de $21,037,876, verificando-se um accrescimo de $3,275,325; os Estados Unidos, com o total de $17,022,139, ouro, ou menos $966,129 que em egual periodo de 1906; França, com $12,287,851, ouro; Italia, com $11,198,660; Belgica, com $7,162,223; Hespanha, com $3,202,-982; Brazil, com $3,195,214; Uruguay, com $1,502,127; Hollanda, com $709,715; Paraguay, com $542,189; Suecia, com $511,065; Austria-Hungria, com $457,014; Cuba, com $251,985; Chile, com $163,582; Peru, com $90,613; Bolivia, com $76,599; Africa, com $7,881; e Portugal, com $3,970.

As exportações, discriminadas por paizes de destino, foram como se segue: com destino á França, $24,077,779; Allemanha, $22,727,-505; Reino Unido, $20,386,587; Belgica, $18,556,236; Estados Unidos, $6,523,287; Brazil, $6,420,701; Italia, $2,484,566; Hollanda, $2,364,706; Uruguay, $3,028,591; Chile, $1,043,659; as colonias britannicas, $1,632,679; Africa, $1,055,928; Austria-Hungria, $973,477; Suissa, $853,125; Hespanha, $756,543; Peru, $529,565; Bolivia, $493,952; Canadá, $400,171; China, $301,145; Noruega, $277,627; Russia, $206,107; Portugal, $127,198; Suecia, $156,166; Japão, $83,400; Cuba, $99,527; Equador, $19,170; as colonias hollandezas, $19,756; Turquia, $19,891; Dinamarca, $16,977; Australia, $43,330.

POPULAÇÃO DE BUENOS AIRES EM 31 DE MAIO DE 1907.

Segundo os dados estatisticos publicados no numero do "*Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics*" correspondente ao mez de junho de 1907, a população da cidade de Buenos Aires em 31 de maio de 1907 foi de 1,102,155 habitantes.

COLOMBIA.

ESTABELECIMENTO DE UM NOVO SALADERO.

O "*Diario Oficial*" da Colombia em sua edição de 30 de julho de 1907, publica o texto de um contracto celebrado entre o Governo e o Sr. AQUILEO OSORIO em 25 de abril de 1907, e approvado pelo Executivo em 29 do mesmo mez, para a installação no departamento de Bolivar ou no de Magdalena, de uma empreza destinada ao preparo de carnes. O estabelecimento deverá ser prompto para iniciar a matança dentro de dous annos, contados da data da approvação do contracto. O Governo concede ao concessionario o privilegio exclusivo da exploração desta industria nos referidos departamentos pelo prazo de dez annos.

COSTA RICA.

POPULAÇÃO EM 31 DE DEZEMBRO DE 1906.

Em 15 de março de 1907, a Repartição de Estatistica da Republica de Costa Rica publicou o resultado do recenseamento que se levou a effeito em 31 de dezembro de 1906, do qual se vê que a população da Republica naquella data foi de 341,590 habitantes.

CHILE.

PRODUCÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO DO SALITRE PARA O ANNO DE 1907-8.

A quantidade total de salitre que se deve produzir e exportar durante o anno salitreiro que começa o 1º de abril de 1907 e termina em 31 de março de 1908, calculada na base de 30 por cento das quotas fixadas para os estabelecimentos de salitre, é como segue: Producção, 54,945,864 quintaes hespanhóes; exportação, 56,446,924 quintaes hespanhóes. Pode-se dizer para o conhecimento dos leitores do BOLETIM que a Associação de Propaganda Salitreira, com o intuito de impedir as oscillações nos preços do salitre, fixa, no começo de cada anno salitreiro, as quotas que os estabelecimentos de salitre devem produzir e exportar durante este anno, as quaes não podem ser excedidas.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DA IMPORTAÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO.

O quadro apresentado na pagina 894 é extrahido dos dados compilados pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o movimento commercial entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de agosto de 1907 com uma identica comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os doze mezes findos em agosto de 1907, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno precedente. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das diversas alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de agosto, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de outubro.

COLHEITA DE ALGODÃO EM 1906-7.

Segundo o relatorio annual do Secretario da Bolsa de Algodão de New Orleans, a producção de algodão nos Estados Unidos na safra de 1906–7, attingiu a 13,510,982 fardos, verificando-se assim um accrescimo de 3,164,994 fardos sobre a safra de 1905–6, e uma diminuição de 54,903 fardos, comparada com a safra de 1904–5. O valor official da colheita em 1906–7 foi de $716,352,265, contra $641,720,435, em 1905–6.

A quantidade de algodão importada durante o anno foi de 110,076,982 libras, das quaes foram reexportadas 16,547,379 libras, ficando no paiz 93,529,603 libras, ou sejam 181,604 fardos.

Diz o relatorio que a feição mais interessante do commercio de algodão neste anno foi o augmento verificado na producção do Mexico, pois a colheita não só bastou para o consumo nacional, mas houve um excedente para a exportação.

As importações no Mexico de algodão de procedencia norte-americana diminuiram a 843 fardos, contra 24,620 fardos em 1906, e 68,487 fardos no anno anterior. Por outro lado foram importados pelo porto de Galveston 26,791 fardos de algodão mexicano, e pelo porto de New Orleans, 151 fardos, perfazendo o total de 26,942 fardos.

DESINFECÇÃO DE COUROS IMPORTADOS.

O Secretario do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos expediu em 18 de julho de 1907 uma nota circular determinando que de 1° de agosto de 1907 (esta medida não será posta em execução até 1° de fevereiro

de1908), em deante, não poderão ser admittidos nos portos dos Estados Unidos couros de bois ou de cavallos de procedencia de Europa, Asia, Africa, Australia e a America do Sul, excepto couros seccos que tenham sido preparados a arsenico, a menos que sejam acompanhados de um certificado passado pelo consul dos Estados Unidos no porto de embarque, no qual se declare que taes couros foram desinfectados antes de serem exportados pela immersão durante trinta minutos pelo menos, em uma solução de bichlorureto de mercurio até fiquem bem molhados.

Os couros seccos que tenham sido preparados a arsenico serão considerados como desinfectados, e quando a factura consular contenha a declaração de que taes couros foram preparados a arsenico, poderão ser admittidos sem a apresentação de certificados.

O termo "cavallos," no sentido aqui empregado, comprehende gado cavallar, asinino e muar, e no termo "bois" devem ser comprehendidos todos os animaes bovinos domesticos, além do bisão e o bufalo.

GUATEMALA.

CONGRESSO MEDICO PAN-AMERICANO EM 1908.

A Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas foi officialmente notificada de que o Quinto Congresso Medico Pan-Americano terá lugar na cidade de Guatemala de 6 a 9 de agosto de 1908, de conformidade com a resolução adoptada no ultimo Congresso, que se realizou em Panamá em janeiro de 1905.

MEXICO.

MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE DIAZ.

Por occasião da abertura da terceira sessão do Vigesimo-terceiro Congresso da Republica do Mexico, no dia 16 de setembro, o Presidente DIAZ apresentou sua mensagem correspondente ao segundo semestre do exercicio de 1907, em que dá conta da situação financeira, politica e economica do paiz.

Depois de referir-se ás relações de concordia e boa vontade que actualmente existem entre o Mexico e as varias nações americanas, o Presidente DIAZ disse que no ultimo periodo de sessões foi submettida á consideração do Senado uma convenção assignada na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana do Rio de Janeiro, que estabelece a creação de uma Commissão Internacional de Jurisconsultos, constituida por um representante de cada um dos Estados signatarios, que será encarregada de preparar um Codigo de Direito Internacional Privado e outro de Direito Internacional Publico, que regulem as

relações entre os paizes da America. Essa convenção, depois de approvada pelo Senado, foi ratificada pelo Executivo e promulgada. Serão tambem submettidas á consideração do Senado mais duas convenções assignadas na Conferencia de Rio: Uma prescreve a prorogação por cinco annos do tratado sobre reclamações pecuniarias, assignado na Conferencia Internacional do Mexico; e a outra fixa a condição dos cidadãos naturalizados que renovam a sua residencia no paiz de origem. As duas convenções teem por objecto evitar conflictos entre os Estados signatarios.

Diz a mensagem que as greves dos operarios não desappareceram por completo mas são menos frequentes. O estado sanitario do paiz é muito satisfactorio. Proseguem as obras de saneamento e de calçamento na capital da Republica, tendo sido construidos 7,000 metros de galerias de esgotos e 8,000 metros de collectores. Foram assentados mais de 18,000 metros quadrados de calçamentos de asphalto, 7,000 metros quadrados de calçamentos empedrados, 3,000 metros quadrados de calçadas de cimento e 1,000 metros quadrados de calçadas de pedra.

A importancia das operações consignadas no Registro Publico da Propriedade da Capital elevou-se no primeiro semestre do anno actual á somma de $242,239,275, a qual, comparada com a do primeiro semestre do anno anterior, accusa um augmento de mais de $17,500,000.

As questões affectas á instrucção progrediram extraordinariamente, e a Republica actualmente mantem 568 escolas primarias, das quaes 398 se acham no Districto Federal e 170 nos Territorios. A frequencia foi de 62,686 alumnos, isto é, 3,330 mais que no anno passado. No Congresso Internacional de Dermatologistas reunido em New York em setembro de 1907, e na Associação Nacional de Professores Americanos em Los Angeles em agosto, estiveram presentes delegados mexicanos. Nesta ultima passou-se unanime e officialmente o voto de reconhecimento e de apreciação referente ás frequencias.

Passaram-se escripturas de propriedades, no periodo de janeiro a junho de 1907, avultando o numero de 1,134, quer dizer cobrindo uma area de 381,479 hectares. Em identico periodo a Commissão de Estudos Geologicos determinou astronomicamente a posição de 39 pontos de importanica para o mappa da Republica; a altitude, acima do nivel do mar, de 296 cidades; delinhou o percurso de estradas e rios em uma extensão de 8,378 kilometros; concluiu os trabalhos de campo para a carta do Estado de Puebla; imprimiu e publicou quatro secções do mappa geral da Republica e o mural do Estado de Nuevo León, e construiu e entregou por duplicata, em dezoito folhas, o plano da linha divisoria estabelecida entre os Estados de Nuevo León e Tamaulipas, linha que mede 897 kilometros.

A Commissão Geodesica acabou com os trabalhos scientificos no Sul, necessarios para medir o nonagesimo-oitavo meridiano oeste de Greenwich nas costas de Oaxaca, e estendeu seus trabalhos agora para o norte da Republica, escolhendo os cimos nos planaltos de Tamaulipas até a linha de limites com os Estados Unidos, onde continuar-se-á o trabalho conjuntamente com esse paiz, segundo o accordo internacional.

Empregaram-se todos os meios para manter a Republica em contacto com as outras partes do mundo, em participando nas exposições agricolas e scientificas. Organizou-se em 1° de julho de 1907 uma nova Secção de Agricultura, sendo este departamento publico destinado a estudar as questões concernentes ás industrias pastoris e agricolas e a fornecer as informações em beneficio dos agricultores do paiz. Foram organizadas companhias estrangeiras com o objecto de explorar o guayule e outras fibras de valor commercial, e foram celebrados contractos para a pesca e exploração de productos marinhos.

No segundo semestre do exercicio proximo passado foram celebrados 20 contractos para o uso e aproveitamento de aguas de jurisdicção federal, em quantidade de 589,300 litros por segundo, e foram expedidos 36 titulos confirmando direitos antigos sobre agua, ou referentes a novas concessões.

É notavel o progresso havido na industria mineira durante o periodo em questão. Expediram-se 2,600 titulos no segundo semestre, comprehendendo 40,698 propriedades mineiras, e si ajuntarmos a esse semestre o semestre anterior, teremos o total para o anno de 4,600 titulos e 71,347 posses. Concederam-se, no segundo semestre do exercicio em referencia, 583 patentes de invenção, assim como foram registradas 393 marcas industriaes, 12 especialidades medicinaes e 35 firmas commerciaes.

As obras do porto de Salina Cruz, Coatzacoalcos e Manzanillo estão em bom andamento desde a ultima mensagem presidencial.

Em referencia ás estradas de ferro, calcula-se que a extensão total deste systema de communicação va a 22,392 kilometros, a construção de linhas debaixo da jurisdicção federal sendo de 277 kilometros no primeiro semestre de 1907, e vias ferro-viarias particulares e dos Estados, 270 kilometros. Ha um augmento de 265 por cento nas receitas da Estrada de Ferro de Tehuantepec sobre as arrecadadas no semestre correspondente de 1906. A quantidade da carga foi tão grande nas linhas que se fez necessario adquirir mais 300 carros novos, carros esses que, com os antigos e com os reformados nas officinas perfazem o total de 1,062 wagões de carga. É calculado em 24,600 toneladas a média mensal dos artigos transportados pelas linhas.

Celebraram-se convenções postaes com o Dominio do Canadá, Italia e a Republica de São Salvador para troca de vales e encom-

mendas postaes. A receita geral do correio no segundo semestre do exercicio em referencia perfaz o total de $2,063,000, que, addicionados á somma relatada no primeiro semestre, dá a somma de $4,018,000, para todo o anno. O movimento dos vales postaes internacionaes no semestre a que estamos nos referindo, representa o valor de $2,434,157, ao passo que os vales nacionaes internos elevaram-se a $24,100,000 no semestre e a $46,480,000, no anno inteiro.

A rede telegraphica da Republica augmentou de 1,242 kilometros durante o segundo semestre do exercicio, e foram abertas ao serviço publico seis estaçoẽs telegraphicas e uma telephonica. O numero dos telegrammas expedidos durante o exercicio excedeu em 8 por cento o do exercicio anterior, ao passo que as receitas accusam um augmento de 11 por cento.

A receita arrecadada no exercicio de 1907 excedeu a estimativa orçamentaria da despeza em $20,000,000. As rendas arrecadadas por ramos normaes do orçamento e por utilidades realizadas pela Commissão de Cambios e Moeda elevaram-se a somma de $113,000,000. Para este augmento contribuiram os direitos de importação com $6,000,000, e a renda do sello, com $1,500,000. O producto dos direitos de importação arrecadados em 1907 foi de $52,000,000, quantia que é precisamente o dobro do rendimento dos mesmos direitos de importação em 1901–2.

Apezar da escassez de fundos que é quasi universal e da necessidade em que se acham os bancos da Republica de exercer a maior prudencia, a situação financeira da Republica tem melhorado sem cessar. A cunhagem das novas moedas, que em 1° de abril de 1907 foi na importancia de 60,000,000 pesos ouro, elevou-se em 1° de setembro a 68,000,000 pesos ouro. As moedas miudas de prata augmentaram durante o mesmo periodo de 22,000,000 pesos a 30,000,000 pesos.

Devido á má situação dos mercados estrangeiros, ainda não se têm levado a effeito os arranjos relativos á consolidação das propriedades das Estradas de Ferro Nacional de Mexico e Central Mexicano.

A convenção celebrada em Genebra foi approvada pelo Governo do Mexico em 21 de agosto de 1907.

ESTRADAS DE FERRO DE PROPRIEDADE NACIONAL.

Pelos termos do acto de consolidação das vias ferreas mexicanas que se effectuou ultimamente, de conformidade com a lei de 26 de dezembro de 1906 e o decreto expedido pelo Presidente DIAZ em 6 de julho de 1907, cujos textos foram publicados no BOLETIM do mez de agosto de 1907, adquire o Governo dominio absoluto sobre as seguintes linhas:

	Extensão em kilometros.
Estrada de Ferro Central Mexicana, incluindo a linha de Coahuila ao Pacifico..	6,004
Estrada de Ferro Nacional do Mexico	3,100
Estrada de Ferro Internacional Mexicana	1,683
Estrada de Ferro Interoceanica	1,184
Hidalgo e Noroeste	244
Total	12,215

As Estradas de Ferro Internacional e Interoceanica estão sob a administração da Estrada de Ferro Nacional, e a Estrada de Ferro de Hidalgo é de propriedade da Nacional.

Além dessas linhas, estão sob a direcção do Governo a Estrada de Ferro Nacional de Tehuantepec, com uma extensão de 304 kilometros; o ramal de Veracruz e Pacifico que vae de Santa Lucrecia, ponto na Estrada de Ferro de Tehuantepec, até Cordoba, com 327 kilometros; e o ramal que se estende de Tierra Blanca até Veracruz, com 100 kilometros, o que perfaz o total de 731 kilometros. Addicionando-se a esses kilometros a extensão da nova rede ultimamente incorporada, verifica-se que o Governo Mexicano terá sob seu dominio absoluto 12,946 kilometros das vias-ferreas da Republica.

VENEZUELA.

EXPLORAÇÃO DAS FLORESTAS NO DELTA DO ORINOCO.

Em virtude de um decreto do Congresso Federal de Venezuela, promulgado em 26 de julho de 1907 e publicado na "Gaceta Oficial" de 22 de agosto de 1907, ficou approvado o contracto celebrado em 2 de janeiro de 1907 entre o Governo e o Sr. VICENTE BETANCOURT ARAMBURU, para a exploração e exportação das madeiras nas florestas nacionaes que margeiam o delta do Orinoco. O concessionario pagará ao Governo o imposto de 1.50 *bolivares* por metro cubico de madeiras que fôrem exportadas, devendo pôr em execução o contracto dentro de oito mezes depois de publicado na "*Gaceta Oficial.*" O prazo do contracto é de dez annos, contados da expiração dos oito mezes.

LE PALAIS NATIONAL, PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAÏTI.

RUE AMÉRICAINE, PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAÏTI.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

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Il est à souhaiter que tous ceux qui s'intéressent au Bureau International et au BULLETIN MENSUEL trouvent le temps de jeter un coup d'œil sur les premières pages des articles de fond. De cette manière ils pourront se rendre compte des principaux articles publiés dans le BULLETIN et se donner un aperçu des plus récentes nouvelles des Républiques de l'Amérique Latine. Sans avoir l'air de montrer un enthousiasme non autorisé, le Directeur désire faire remarquer les preuves qu'on reçoit journellement au Bureau International qui montrent une ère remarquable de progrès industriel et de développement intellectuel des Républiques Américaines. De plus, il eston ne peut plus surpris, de voir le grand nombre des demandes de renseignements qui arrivent au Bureau, venant de toutes les parties des Etats-Unis, de l'Europe et de l'Amérique du Sud, au sujet des occasions qui s'y présentent pour développer le commerce, placer des capitaux, voyager, étudier, faire des recherches, exploiter des mines, y établir des manufactures, s'y livrer à l'industrie en général, et enfin, pour y faire des recherches scientifiques. Il y a tant de choses intéressantes qui paraissent dans les journaux et revues de l'Amérique Latine, ainsi que dans les rapports transmis au Département d'Etat des Etats-Unis par ses ministres et consuls, qu'on ne peut en reproduire dans le BULLETIN que quelques extraits. Toutefois, on fait tous les efforts possibles pour donner des résumés succincts des actes les plus importants du Gouvernement et du progrès matériel.

ÉCHOS DE LA VISITE DE M. ROOT AU MEXIQUE.

Bien que les dépêches télégraphiques du Mexique, publiées dans les journaux des Etats-Unis, donnent une idée du bon accueil fait à l'Honorable ELIHU ROOT, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis par le Gouvernement et le peuple mexicains, on ne peut se donner une idée juste

de l'enthousiasme réel, de la cordialité et de la magnificence de cette réception, qu'en lisant les journaux mexicains. Tous les préparatifs ont été faits sur une grande échelle et comme si les fonctionnaires et le peuple mexicains avaient voulu mettre leurs cœurs dans leurs démonstrations amicales. Tout le monde à Mexico, depuis M. DIAZ, Président de la République, jusqu'au plus bas des peons, semblait avoir à cœur de recevoir dignement le Secrétaire d'Etat américain dans leur pays et leur capitale. Partout où il est allé, dans la ville ou dans la campagne, soit en chemin de fer, soit en voiture, il n'y avait pas à douter de la sincérité d'admiration et d'intérêt montrée par ceux qui ont essayé de le voir. Ceux qui connaissent le Mexique ne doivent pas être surpris de voir une telle manière d'agir à l'égard du Secrétaire d'Etat. Lorsque la Seconde Conférence Pan-américaine s'est réunie à Mexico en 1901–2, le Gouvernement et le peuple n'ont rien négligé pour le plaisir et le confort des délégués de toutes les nations américaines. On peut maintenant considérer le Mexique comme faisant partie des grandes puissances du monde entier et il profite de la visite du Secrétaire d'Etat américain pour prouver qu'il peut recevoir les étrangers distingués avec autant d'éclat et de cordialité que les grandes capitales de l'Europe et de l'Amérique du Sud. Le Secrétaire n'oubliera jamais les réceptions magnifiques que lui ont été données au Brésil, dans l'Uruguay, dans la République Argentine, au Chili, au Pérou, au Panama et en Colombie et maintenant, comme pour terminer dignement cette série de triomphes sur le continent méridional, il fait une visite mémorable à la plus importante des contrées latines du continent septentrional. Il se sera familiarisé avec les conditions et les affaires de nos républiques-sœurs plus que tout autre Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis, ce qui lui permettra d'affermir la politique d'action et de confiance mutuelle qu'il a inaugurée avec tant de succès.

LA PROCHAINE CONFÉRENCE DES RÉPUBLIQUES CENTRO-AMÉRICAINES.

On doit féliciter les ministres des Républiques centro-américaines à Washington, Señor Don JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, de Costa Rica, Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, de Nicaragua, Señor Dr. Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, du Guatémala, Señor Don FEDERICO MEJIA, du Salvador, et Señor Dr. Don ANGEL UGARTE, du Honduras, et les représentants du Mexique et des Etats-Unis, Señor Don JOSÉ F. GODOY, chargé d'Affaires du Mexique; M. ROBERT BACON, 1er sous-Secrétaire d'Etat, et M. A. A. ADEE, 2ème sous-Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis, qui ont pris part aux délibérations préliminaires sur le protocole, signé le 16 septembre 1907, par les cinq premiers représentants diplomatiques

pour la réunion d'une Conférence Internationale à Washington pendant le mois de novembre 1907, dans le but de régler les questions en litige. Un sentiment d'intérêt mutuel et de considération diplomatique s'est fait voir dans les discussions qui ont précédé la signature du protocole qui présage l'issue heureuse et satisfaisante de la future conférence. Il est probable que la conférence se tiendra dans le bâtiment du Bureau International où l'on doit réserver des salles préparées spécialement pour ses réunions. Le Bureau sera un lieu de réunion bien approprié à la circonstance, puisqu'il est autant la propriété de l'Amérique Centrale et du Mexique que celle des Etats-Unis.

ÉTUDE DE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE DANS LES UNIVERSITÉS.

Le Directeur du Bureau International a parlé, de temps en temps, de l'intérêt croissant qui se manifeste d'une manière si visible dans les universités et collèges américains au sujet de l'étude de l'Amerique Latine. Aujourd'hui, c'est M. EDMOND S. MEANY, professeur à l'Université de Washington à Seattle, ville principale de ce grand Etat du nord-ouest qui en fait mention dans un rapport. Il dit qu'il donne à cette université, devant une classe nombreuse de jeunes gens et de jeunes filles, un cours de conférences sur l'Espagne en Amérique. Voici quels sont les sujets qu'il traite: (1) Etablissement de l'autorité espagnole en Amérique; (2) Progrès faits vers la civilisation; (3) Lutte des colonies pour conquérir leur liberté; (4) Républiques hispano-américaines; (5) L'Espagne aux Etats-Unis; (6) Conclusion embrassant (*a*) le progrès intellectuel, (*b*) le développement économique, (*c*) le développement politique et (*d*) les Congrès Pan-américains. On doit féliciter M. MEANY d'avoir inauguré ce cours qui certainement sera très suivi. A ce sujet, on doit remarquer que M. RUDOLPH SCHNELL, professeur à l'Université de Yale, fait savoir que les inscriptions dans la section espagnole de cette université augmentent rapidement et qu'il prépare pour cet hiver un cours de conférences très intéressantes à leur intention. M. L. S. ROWE, professeur à l'Université de Pennsylvanie, vient de rentrer de son voyage dans l'Amérique du Sud et il fera une étude complète de cette partie du monde devant une nombreuse classe de jeunes gens. Il n'y a probablement pas dans les tous les Etats-Unis, quelqu'un qui soit mieux en mesure que lui, pour discuter les conditions actuelles de l'Amérique Latine. Il a visité toutes les capitales importantes et a passé près d'un an et demi à voyager dans ce continent. D'ici peu, M. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, professeur à l'Université de Colombie, sera de retour de son voyage autour de l'Amérique du Sud et il commencera aussi une série de conférences devant cette université.

INTÉRÊT MANIFESTÉ PAR LA PRESSE AU SUJET DU NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT DU BUREAU.

Le Bureau International exprime toute sa reconnaissance au grand nombre de journaux et de revues qui ont reproduit dans leurs publications des photographies et des plans de son nouveau bâtiment. Cette publicité fait connaître aux habitants des États-Unis, l'existence du Bureau, sa sphère d'action et le but qu'il se propose et leur prouve aussi que c'est une institution qui a une grande valeur pratique pour encourager un plus grand commerce et une meilleure entente parmi toutes les Républiques Américaines. Souvent une preuve tangible sous forme de gravures fait beaucoup plus qu'un longue description par écrit pour exciter l'intérêt de la plupart des lecteurs. Il nous faudrait trop de place pour publier dans le BULLETIN la liste des journaux quotidiens des États-Unis, qui ont reproduit les photographies des dessins des architectes, mais c'est avec plaisir que le BULLETIN mentionne d'une manière toute spéciale les descriptions publiées et les gravures reproduites dans les revues suivantes: "*Harper's Weekly*," "*National Magazine*," "*Scientific American*," "*Banker's Magazine*," "*Literary Digest*," "*American Exporter*," "*Dun's Review*," "*El Commercio*," "*Cassier's Magazine*," "*Illustrated Sunday Magazine*," "*El Tiempo*," "*El Tiempo Ilustrado*" du Mexique, "*El Anunciador Peruano*" de Lima, "*Correspondencia del Pacífico*" de San Francisco et "*Modern Mexico*" de New York et de Mexico.

DISCUSSIONS PUBLIQUES SUR L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

Il est intéressant de remarquer que plusieurs des grandes sociétés nationales s'occupant de questions industrielles, agricoles et économiques, qui sont la cause directe du bien-être des États-Unis, désirent vivement augmenter leurs connaissances au sujet des relations commerciales des États-Unis avec leurs républiques-sœurs et qu'elles ont compris dans leurs programmes des discussions sur ce sujet sous une forme ou sous une autre. L'Association Nationale des Manufacturiers de Coton, qui s'est réunie à Washington pendant la première semaine d'octobre, a invité le Directeur du Bureau à faire une conférence sur "Les débouchés qui sont offerts aux articles de coton américains et sur le développement de l'industrie du coton dans les Républiques latino-américaines." Le président de cette association, M. WILLIAM D. HARTSHORNE, de Lawrence, Massachusetts, et le Secrétaire, M. C. J. H. WOODWARD, ont travaillé sérieusement à sa formation et son accroissement et ils voient combien il est nécessaire d'augmenter les débouchés extérieurs des articles de coton.

À la convention des "Voies fluviales navigables pour les navires de gros tonnage" qui a eu lieu à Memphis, Tennessee, le 5 octobre et devant laquelle le Président ROOSEVELT a porté la parole, on a invité le Directeur du Bureau à parler sur les rapports qu'il peut y avoir entre le Canal de Panama et les voies fluviales navigables et aussi sur le développement du commerce des États du Centre-ouest avec l'Amérique du Sud. L'un des avocats les plus distingués de Saint Louis, Missouri, M. HARRY B. HAWES, Président du Comité, chargé d'élaborer le programme de la convention de Memphis, s'intéresse beaucoup au resserrement des liens d'amitié qui existent entre les Républiques Américaines et il désire vivement en augmenter les relations commerciales. M. JOHN M. STAHL, Président du Congrès National des Agriculteurs, qui s'est réuni à Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, le 22 octobre, a invité le Directeur à parler devant cette assemblée se composant de plus de 2,000 agriculteurs des États-Unis, sur "Les occasions qui se présentent aux fermiers américains d'ouvrir des débouchés à leurs produits dans l'Amérique Latine et aussi sur l'influence que pourrait avoir sur ces débouchés l'amélioration des voies fluviales. Dans les efforts qu'il fait pour augmenter le bien-être des fermiers des États-Unis, M. STAHL reconnaît qu'il est pour eux du plus grand intérêt de travailler au développement du commerce avec l'Amérique Latine. En réponse aux invitations pressantes qui lui ont été faites, le Directeur a donné des conférences sur l'Amérique du Sud le 9 octobre à la Chambre de Commerce de Newark, New Jersey; le 15 octobre au Cercle Quill de New York et le 17 octobre à la Chambre de Commerce de Trenton, New Jersey.

VISITE DE BRÉSILIENS AUX ÉTATS-UNIS.

C'est avec le plus grand plaisir que le Directeur du Bureau a reçu à Washington une société de Brésiliens qui ont visité les Etats-Unis à la fin de septembre et au commencement d'octobre. Cette société se composait de trente personnes des deux sexes représentant la meilleure classe de leur pays. Elles ont paru très satisfaites de tout ce qu'elles ont vu et ont laissé une excellente impression partout où elles ont passé. Elles sont venues à New York et retournées au Brésil par le paquebot *L'Acre*, un des nouveaux vapeurs de la ligne Lloyd Brazileiro. On doit savoir gré à cette compagnie de la manière dont elle a su arranger ce voyage. Il est à souhaiter que d'autres Brésiliens puissent venir aux Etats-Unis, car ils sont certains d'y être accueillis à bras ouverts. A Washington, ils ont été présentés à l'Honorable OSCAR S. STRAUS, Ministre du Commerce et du Travail, qui leur a souhaité la bienvenue en quelques mots bien sentis dans

lesquels il a fait allusion aux nombreuses occasions qui se présentent pour le développement du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et le Brésil. Ensuite ils sont allés faire visite à M. BACON, Secrétaire d'Etat intérimaire, qui les a reçus dans le bureau particulier de l'Honorable ELIHU ROOT, Secrétaire d'Etat, en ce moment au Mexique. M. BACON a regretté vivement que M. ROOT ne fût pas là pour les recevoir et il a parlé de la réception magnifique que les Brésiliens ont faite à M. ROOT, lors de son voyage dans l'Amérique du Sud. Il a exprimé de la part du Département d'Etat le plaisir qu'il éprouvait de cette visite des Brésiliens venus dans ce pays afin de mieux le connaître et il a dit qu'il espérait que tous, une fois revenus au Brésil, garderaient les meilleurs souvenirs de leur séjour aux Etats-Unis. Dans les entrevues qu'ils ont eues avec le Secrétaire STRAUS et M. BACON, Secrétaire d'Etat intérimaire, M. PAES LEME et M. GONÇALVES ont répondu en des termes appropriés à la circonstance. En quittant ces Ministères, les Brésiliens sont allés à la Maison Blanche où, par suite d'un arrangement spécial, on leur a permis d'entrer avant l'heure habituelle. Plus tard ils sont allés visiter les principaux endroits intéressants de Washington. M. W. A. REID, ancien Attaché de la Légation bolivienne à Washington, s'est chargé d'accompagner et de diriger le groupe qui se composait des membres suivants: M. E. Guichara, M. Gabriel Botelho Sobrinho, M. Raymundo Bezerra, M. et Mme. Domingos Gonçalves, M. Fortunato Meneres, le Dr. Arthur Barbosa, M. José Ignacio de Sousa, M. José Porcopio de Araujo, M. Domingos Soriano da Costa, M. et Mme. Guilherme Busch, M. João Teixeira da Frota, M. Dr. Josias de Andrade, M. et Mme. Antonio Sousa Silveira, M. Otto Schlvemback, M. le Colonel et Mme. Jose Piedade, M. Luis de Almeida, M. Julio Matheus dos Santos, M. et Mme. Crispim Cellorio et leur nièce, M. Alfredo Ruis, M. et Mme. Francisco Gomez Nogueiro et leur fille, M. Felisberto C. Paes Leme représentant de la Compagnie Lloyd Brésilienne.

Au sujet de la visite dont on vient de parler, on publie la lettre suivante qui montre combien les Brésiliens ont su apprécier les politesses et les attentions dont ils ont été l'objet pendant leur séjour à Washington.

"NEW YORK, *le 4 octobre 1907.*

"A Monsieur JOHN BARRETT,

"MONSIEUR: Etant sur le point de retourner au Brésil, je désire vous exprimer au nom de la Compagnie Lloyd Brésilienne et aussi en mon nom personnel, notre reconnaissance pour les nombreuses et délicates attentions que vous avez montrées aux touristes brésiliens pendant leur visite à Washington, non seulement en venant au devant d'eux, mais encore en les accompagnant dans diverses places et en les présentant aux Ministres STRAUS et BACON. Je vous prie aussi de vouloir bien remercier Monsieur le Président de la République et

le Secrétaire d'Etat des politesses que l'on a eues envers nous par leur aimable entremise.

Je conserverai dans ma mémoire le plus agréable souvenir du berceau du "Grand WASHINGTON" et j'ai tout lieu de croire que les espérances de M. STRAUS, exprimées en des termes si pleins de bonté, se réaliseront un jour; quand enfin les noms de ceux qui ont contribué au resserrement des liens d'amitié entre le Brésil et les Etats-Unis seront passés dans le domaine de l'histoire, j'espère qu'on verra le nom de M. Buarque de la Compagnie Lloyd Brésilienne au nombre de ceux qui auront contribué à cette grande tâche, le groupement des nations américaines.

"Vos attentions envers nous ont été si grandes que je ne puis faire de choix plus heureux, en vous priant d'être notre interprète près de Madame YANÈS pour lui exprimer nos sentiments de vive reconnaissance au sujet des quelques heures trop courtes qu'elles a passées avec les dames qui nous accompagnaient.

"Soyez assuré que Monsieur Buarque de la Compagnie Lloyd Brésilienne sera au nombre des amis et des admirateurs d'un homme qui dirige avec tant de zèle le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines.

"Quant à moi, vous pouvez être certain que je serai à votre disposition pour vous procurer tous les renseignements qui pourraient vous être utiles.

"Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de mes sentiments respectueux et dévoués.

"FELISBERTO DE PAES LEME."

INTÉRÊTS COMMERCIAUX GERMANO-ARGENTINS.

L'organisation d'une Compagnie Germano-Argentine, dont le but est de développer des relations commerciales plus suivies entre l'Allemagne et la République Argentine, montre que les personnes qui s'intéressent au commerce et à l'industrie en Allemagne cherchent à profiter de toutes les occasions qui peuvent s'offrir à elles dans l'Amérique Latine. La compagnie aura deux maisons, l'une à Berlin et l'autre à Buenos-Ayres. Le Gouvernement argentin voit d'un bon œil l'etablissement de cette institution, et il se propose de contribuer à sa réussite en lui donnant son oppui. En revanche, on a décidé d'établir en Allemagne une exposition permanente de produits argentins.

TRAITÉ ARGENTIN-ITALIEN.

La République Argentine a donné un bien bon exemple aux nations du monde entier en signant avec l'Italie un traité d'arbitrage pour

tous les litiges qui pourraient s'élever entre elles. Un traité de ce genre entre ces deux nations est d'autant plus important qu'un grand nombre des habitants de la République Argentine sont Italiens. Si le mouvement d'émigration d'Italie dans la République Argentine continue au même taux, ce ne sera qu'une question de temps pour qu'on voie les Italiens en nombre supérieur à ceux d'origine espagnole. Il y a certainement de grandes raisons pour attirer les émigrants dans ce pays, et c'est lui qui est le plus en vogue après les États-Unis pour ceux qui cherchent à se créer une nouvelle patrie.

PROGRÈS ET DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA BOLIVIE.

Le message que Monsieur MONTES, Président de la République de Bolivie a adressé au Congrès, donne un excellent résumé des conditions du pays pour l'année 1906. Il donne une idée très bonne et très claire du progrès que la Bolivie a fait au point de vue du commerce et des relations extérieures. Ses habitants, aussi bien que ceux des pays étrangers, se rendent compte des grandes ressources quele pays renferme et il n'y a peut-être pas d'autre république dans toute l'Amérique Latine qui montre plus d'activité pour la construction de chemins de fer, pour l'exploitation des mines et pour toute espèce de travail en général. Son commerce avec l'étranger augmente d'une manière très satisfaisante comme on peut s'en rendre compte par les chiffres donnés dans ses statistiques. En 1906, il s'est élevé à environ $45,347,420 contre $35,000,000 en 1905. L'article le plus important de ses exportations est le fer-blanc, puis par ordre d'importance: le caoutchouc, le cuivre, l'argent en lingots et en minerai et le bismuth. D'après ce que l'on peut voir maintenant, la Bolivie est appelée à devenir le plus grand centre producteur de fer-blanc du monde entier.

LONGUEUR DES CHEMINS DE FER DU BRÉSIL.

Le progrès que l'on constate au Brésil au point de vue de la construction des chemins de fer est un des traits caractéristiques des conditions actuelles dans l'Amérique Latine. En décembre 1906, il y avait environ 17,242 kilomètres de chemins de fer en exploitation, 3,041 kilomètres en voie de construction et 6,683 kilomètres dont le tracé avait été approuvé pour en commencer la construction. Dans la répartition des lignes, on voit que c'est le chemin de fer de São Paulo qui vient en tête avec 3,980,211 kilomètres, puis celui de Minas Geraes avec 3,957,591 kilomètres, ensuite, par ordre d'importance, les chemins de fer de Bahia, de Pernambuco, de Parana et de Ceara.

FINANCES ET IMPÔTS DU CHILI.

On publie dans ce numéro un rapport très intéressant sur les affaires commerciales du Chili et aussi sur les conditions financières de ce pays. Ce rapport a été fait par M. ADOLFO ORTUZAR, consul général du Chili à New York et tous ceux qui suivent avec intérêt les progrès de cette entreprenante république feront bien de le lire. On y discute avec le plus grand soin les différentes sources de revenu du gouvernement et on y met clairement en relief la prospérité dans laquelle se trouve actuellement le Chili.

NOUVEAU MINISTRE DU CHILI AUX ÉTATS-UNIS.

Presqu'en même temps que la publication de ce numéro du BULLETIN, Senor Don ANIBAL CRUZ DIAZ, nouveau ministre du Chili arrivera à Washington. Le Bureau lui souhaite la bienvenue en lui ouvrant les portes du Comité de Direction et il pense qu'il contribuera aux efforts faits par le Bureau pour développer le commerce et resserrer les liens d'amitié entre toutes les nations américaines. Ses qualités comme homme d'état et comme diplomate sont si bien connues qu'il ne sera pas considéré comme un étranger à Washington. À ce sujet, le Bureau ne peut passer sous silence, le travail excellent que M. ALBERT YOACHAM, le chargé d'affaires actuel, a fait dans ce pays au profit du Chili. Il a consacré toute son énergie et tout son temps à intéresser les manufacturiers et les capitalistes américains aux affaires de son pays et aussi à s'acquitter consciencieusement des missions que son gouvernement lui avait confiées.

GISEMENTS DE PLATINE EN COLOMBIE.

La rareté du platine et sa grande valeur ont fait naître un grand intérêt dans les ressources que la Colombie offre aux acheteurs de ce minéral, et on trouvera dans ce BULLETIN un article des plus intéressants à ce sujet, article extrait des rapports de M. MANNING, Consul à Cartagène, et de M. DEMERS, Consul à Barranquilla, Colombie. La demande du platine est si grande et la quantité disponible en est si petite qu'on espère que les dépôts de Colombie seront tout à la fois riches en quantité et en qualité. Si ces dépôts répondent aux espérances qu'ils ont fait naître, ils seront d'un grand secours au monde scientifique aussi bien qu'au monde commercial. Le Gouvernement colombien lui-même se rend tellement compte de l'importance de l'industrie minière du platine, qu'il prend les mesures nécessaires pour que l'on explore la partie du pays où se trouvent les gisements de ce minéral et que l'on accorde des concessions pouvant donner tout

à la fois des bénéfices au Gouvernement et aux concessionnaires. Il y a très peu de pays dans le monde contenant de plus grandes ressources minérales que la Colombie, et tout fait prévoir qu'on y fera un placement énorme de fonds étrangers d'ici quelques années. L'accès de ce pays est si facile, soit en venant d'Europe ou des Etats-Unis, qu'il ne semble pas même en être très éloigné. Quoique les voyages à l'intérieur n'offrent pas toutes les facilités qu'on pourrait désirer, cette contrée présente cependant un champ d'exploitation très intéressant au moyen de ses cours d'eau navigables et de ses chemins de fer dont la construction augmente tous les jours.

DÉVELOPPEMENT COMMERCIAL DE COSTA-RICA.

Le Gouvernement de Costa-Rica saisit toutes les occasions qui se présentent pour augmenter le commerce et les affaires du pays. Une des mesures les plus importantes prises dernièrement est la ratification des marchés passés le 18 juillet 1907 entre le Chemin de Fer de Costa-Rica, le Chemin de Fer du Nord et la Compagnie "United Fruit." Tous ces marchés apporteront de grands avantages au Gouvernement et aux compagnies. On a passé un décret en date du 10 juillet 1907, accordant l'entrée en franchise de droits, sur le territoire de la République, de différentes espèces d'outils et de machines agricoles. Ceci ne manquera pas de donner un nouvel essor aux intérêts qui sont en jeu et sera en parfait accord avec la politique du Gouvernement, tendant à développer l'agriculture dans le pays. Le dernier bulletin qui a été publié par le Bureau National des Statistiques montre qu'au 31 décembre 1906, il y avait une population de 341,590 habitants. Quoique ces chiffres ne semblent pas très élevés, ils laissent entrevoir l'accroissement de la population dans l'avenir. Costa-Rica, au moyen de ses propres ressources, peut facilement subvenir aux besoins de 3,000,000 d'habitants.

AUGMENTATION SENSIBLE DANS LE COMMERCE DES BANANES.

L'importance toujours croissante du commerce des bananes est un des faits les plus intéressants qui montrent l'accroissement de relations commerciales plus suivies entre les Etats-Unis, l'Europe et les pays baignés par la mer des Antilles. Ce commerce s'est tellement développé qu'il est maintenant au delà de tout ce qu'on aurait pu prévoir il y a dix ans. Si son importance augmente encore dans l'avenir dans les mêmes proportions qu'elle l'a fait depuis quelques années, ce ne sera plus qu'une question de temps pour voir la banane devenir l'aliment le plus commun pour les masses dans les Etats-Unis et l'Europe. Il n'y a pas encore très longtemps, on regardait

la banane presque comme un fruit de luxe, mais maintenant elle est meilleur marché que les pommes, même dans la partie des Etats-Unis où l'on récolte ce fruit. Les pays qui se trouvent sur la côte des Antilles ont grandement bénéficié de ce nouvel état de choses, en ce sens que l'impulsion donnée au commerce des bananes a nécessité la conversion de grandes étendues de terrain, qui semblaient n'être que des fourrés inutiles, en riches plantations de bananes. Des mille et mille kilomètres carrés que l'on considérait il y a cinquante ans comme des terrains sans valeur, bons seulement pour la propagation des moustiques, sont maintenant d'un grand rapport pour leurs propriétaires, et on construit des villes le long de la côte de la mer des Antilles, dans des endroits qui auparavant étaient complètement déserts et par conséquent n'avaient jamais vu d'activité commerciale.

RAPPORT DE M. PULLIAM, RECEVEUR GÉNÉRAL DES DOUANES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

On reproduit dans ce numéro du BULLETIN la plus grande partie du rapport, si intéressant, que M. W. E. PULLIAM, Receveur Général des Douanes de la République Dominicaine, a fait pour le premier semestre de l'année 1907. Les chiffres accusent une augmentation sur l'année précédente de $300,000 pour les exportations et de $670,000 pour les importations. Si l'on se rappelle que la population totale de la République Dominicaine n'est que de 500,000 habitants à peine, on verra que ces chiffres indiquent une augmentation de $4 par habitant pour l'année 1907, ce qui est la preuve certaine d'une prospérité satisfaisante. D'après un rapport de M. MCCREERY, Ministre des Etats-Unis, on a ouvert au mois d'août dans la ville de Saint-Domingue une exposition industrielle d'objets manufacturés et de produits du pays. Cette exposition fait voir que la République de Saint-Domingue est susceptible de faire des progrès. Le Gouvernement et le peuple ont pris beaucoup d'intérêt à cette exposition, et il est regrettable qu'il n'y ait pas eu plus d'étrangers à la visiter.

MOMENT FAVORABLE POUR FONDER UNE MAISON DE BANQUE AMÉRICAINE À GUAYAQUIL.

M. HERMAN R. DIETRICH, consul général des États-Unis à Guayaquil, Equateur, insiste beaucoup pour qu'on établisse une banque américaine à Guayaquil et dans un rapport circonstancié, il relate des faits saillants au sujet des conditions dans lesquelles se trouvent les affaires de banque. Il est fortement convaincu qu'aussitôt après l'achèvement du canal de Panama, Guayaquil deviendra un des ports les plus importants de la côte occidentale de l'Amérique du Sud.

En ce moment, la population de la ville est de 70,000 habitants et une banque devrait y faire de bonnes affaires. On trouvera reproduite dans ce numéro du BULLETIN la loi sur les banques dans la république de l'Equateur.

CONGRÈS MÉDICAL PAN-AMÉRICAIN À GUATÉMALA.

L'attention du monde médical des Républiques Américaines se porte sur le Cinquième Congrès Médical Pan-Américain qui doit avoir lieu à Guatémala au milieu du mois d'août 1908. La dernière réunion avait eu lieu à Panama en janvier 1905. La Commission spéciale nommée par le Gouvernement guatémaltèque qui se compose de M. J. ORTEGA, Président, et de M. JOSÉ AZURDIA, Secrétaire, à envoyé une lettre circulaire invitant le monde médical des différentes républiques américaines à y prendre part. On trouvera dans ce numéro du BULLETIN une copie de cette circulaire.

MESSAGE DE MONSIEUR DÍAZ, PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU MEXIQUE.

Le Message que le Président de la République a envoyé au Congrès Mexicain le 16 septembre est un des documents les plus intéressants et les plus instructifs que cet homme de valeur ait faits jusqu'ici. On en publie un résumé dans ce numéro du BULLETIN, et ceux qui suivent avec intérêt les conditions gouvernementales, économiques et financières de cette République devront le lire avec soin. Un des passages importants à noter est celui dans lequel il est dit que les recettes fiscales pour l'année 1906 ont été de 20,000,000 de dollars supérieures aux dépenses prévues dans le budget et que malgré le resserrement général des fonds, la situation monétaire s'est continuellement améliorée. Un autre fait aussi intéressant à remarquer est l'établissement d'un Bureau Agricole, qui a pour objet d'étudier les questions ayant trait aux recherches pastorales et agricoles, et de distribuer parmi les cultivateurs du pays les résultats de ses investigations. L'agriculture au Mexique est sûre de faire des progrès par l'adoption de cette mesure.

EXPOSITION MEXICAINE À LONDRES.

On va faire de la réclame à Londres en faveur du Mexique au moyen d'une exposition ou l'on verra tout ce qui regarde les chemins de fer, l'industrie et les mines. Cette exposition aura lieu dans le Palais de Cristal de mai en octobre 1908, et bien qu'elle soit entre les mains

des directeurs de cette institution et qu'elle ne soit pas due a l'initiative du Gouvernement Mexicain, on a envoyé une invitation à Monsieur DÍAZ, Président de la République, en le priant de lui venir en aide. On a appris que le Gouvernement Mexicain a fait savoir qu'il était tout disposé à prêter son concours afin de contribuer à la réussite de cette exposition.

RÉDUCTION DES TAXES MUNICIPALES AU MEXIQUE.

Le décret passé par le Gouvernement Mexicain autorisant la réduction des taxes municipales dans certaines parties du pays a éveillé un intérêt considérable au point de vue des conditions municipales du Mexique. Depuis longtemps, on s'était beaucoup plaint des taxes que l'on trouvait trop élevées et maintenant le Gouvernement se livre à un examen très minutieux des propriétés foncières, ainsi que de leur valeur, pour servir de base à l'impôt. Il fait cela afin de s'assurer qu'on ne charge pas le peuple d'un fardeau plus lourd que cela n'est absolument nécessaire pour le bien des services publics. Il y a déjà plusieurs années qu'une commission officielle travaille pour en arriver à ce nouvel état de choses.

CONDITIONS PROSPÈRES DANS LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE PANAMA.

Des rapports reçus de Panama font voir que la République entre dans une ère de prospérité et de développement qu'on n'avait pas encore appréciée à sa juste valeur. On voit que Panama, malgré le peu d'importance de son étendue territoriale, renferme une grande variété de ressources minérales, forestières et agricoles faciles à exploiter. Dès qu'il sera possible de pénétrer dans l'intérieur du pays au moyen de chemins de fer et de routes mieux entretenues, il y a tout lieu de croire que la population augmentera sur une grande échelle, et qu'on améliorera les terres ainsi que les parties du pays qui sont aujourd'hui presque inexplorées. Beaucoup de personnes qui sont d'abord venues pour trouver de l'occupation au service de la Commission du Canal, abandonnent quelquefois ce genre de travail pour monter un commerce quelconque ou se lancer dans l'agriculture sur différents points du territoire. Un rapport de Monsieur KELLOGG, Consul des Etats-Unis à Colon, montre que Panama profite aussi beaucoup de l'accroissement du commerce des bananes. Ainsi, il fait remarquer que Bocas-del-Toro a exporté l'année dernière 3,212,504 régimes de bananes et que dans le district qui entoure cette partie, il y a 175 milles de chemins de fer en exploitation pour le transport de ce fruit et que 75 autres milles sont à l'étude.

POPULATION ET COMMERCE DE L'URUGUAY.

D'ici peu, Montévidéo, capitale de l'Uruguay, sera au nombre des grandes villes capitales du monde entier. Elle a à peu près la même population que Washington, capitale des États-Unis. Lors du dernier recensement qui a eu lieu le 31 décembre 1906, le nombre d'habitants était de 308,435. On dirait que Montévidéo est l'endroit où l'accroissement de la population se fait le plus sentir de tout ce pays; en effet, elle représente presque un quart de la population totale, qui est de 1,103,004 habitants. Si l'on examine la superficie, les ressources et le climat de l'Uruguay, il y a tout lieu de croire qu'un jour à venir il pourra suffire aux besoins d'une population dix fois plus grande. Les dernières statistiques complètes montrent que le commerce extérieur s'est élevé à $61,000,000 environ pour l'année 1905, somme se divisant à parts égales entre les exportations et les importations. Ceci donne une moyenne de $60 par habitant, ce qui permet ainsi à l'Uruguay d'occuper parmi les nations du monde un rang assez élevé dans la liste donnant la moyenne du commerce extérieur par habitant.

RICHESSE DE L'ORÉNOQUE EN BOIS DE CONSTRUCTION.

Les renseignements les plus récents reçus du Vénézuéla montrent que l'on commence à se rendre compte des immenses avantages que l'on peut retirer en exploitant le bois des forêts nationales du delta de l'Orénoque. Il y a peu d'endroits dans le monde entier accessibles au commerce et ayant des débouchés à la mer qui aient une plus grande richesse que la vallée de l'Orénoque. Par suite de la proximité relativement grande du Vénézuéla par rapport aux Etats-Unis et à l'Europe, et aussi parce que les navires de gros tonnage peuvent s'approcher très près de l'endroit où on pourrait installer des scieries à vapeur, il est certain que dans un avenir prochain il y aura un grand commerce de bois de construction entre le Vénézuéla, les Etats-Unis et l'Europe. Ce serait une bien bonne chose pour la préservation et la protection des forêts des Etats-Unis si les pays de l'Amérique Latine pouvaient jusqu'à un certain degré exécuter les commandes données au pays ci-dessus mentionné. Les forêts des États-Unis disparaissent trop vite, tandis que celles de l'Amérique se trouveraient plutôt améliorées que détériorées si on les désépaississait un peu. Bien qu'on ait beaucoup entendu parler du Vénézuéla dans le monde politique et diplomatique, ses ressources sont peu connues ou appréciées. Réellement, c'est un pays qui peut procurer des avantages naturels merveilleux.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

AMÉLIORATIONS APPORTÉES DANS LES COMMUNICATIONS ET LA VENTE DES TERRES PUBLIQUES.

Le Sénat argentin a approuvé un projet de loi préparé par les comités des travaux publics et de l'agriculture afin d'améliorer la situation des territoires nationaux et d'en faciliter l'exploitation. On doit creuser des canaux pour rendre les principaux fleuves navigables et aussi construire des lignes de chemins de fer afin d'établir des communications entre les différentes parties du pays. On doit adopter un nouveau système pour la vente des terres propres à l'élevage et au labour afin d'encourager les colons et les immigrants.

TRAVAUX D'AMÉLIORATION AU PORT DE BUENOS-AYRES.

Le Président de la République vient de soumettre au Congrès un projet de loi ayant pour but l'agrandissement du port de Buenos-Ayres et limitant les dépenses de ces travaux à $25,000,000 or. Quand on fit les plans du port de Buenos-Ayres, il était impossible de prévoir l'accroissement rapide du commerce de cette ville et on croyait que tout était suffisant pour une période de cinquante ans. Depuis l'achèvement des travaux, on a fait un grand nombre de projets pour l'agrandir, pour en améliorer l'entrée, ainsi que celle du port de Rosario, et pour empêcher l'accumulation des vases à un endroit du fleuve près du port. Dans le projet de loi en question, il est dit que les ingénieurs du monde entier, s'occupant spécialement de travaux hydrauliques, seront appelés à soumettre des plans en rapport avec les besoins du présent, et quand on aura choisi le meilleur, on ouvrira une adjudication pour sa mise à exécution.

D'après les termes du projet de loi, le Gouvernement est autorisé à dépenser $1,500,000 en papier pour les travaux de dragage d'un des chenals de l'entrée à une profondeur de 24½ à 26 pieds.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR PENDANT LE PREMIER SEMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1907.

Le Bureau des Statistiques de la République Argentine a publié dans la dernière partie du mois d'août 1907, le No. 134 du BULLETIN intitulé: "Commerce extérieur de la République Argentine." Ce numéro contient les chiffres qui ont trait aux rapports commerciaux du pays pendant le premier semestre de l'année 1907, comparés à ceux de la même période de l'année 1906.

Le total des importations pendant le premier semestre de l'année 1907 s'est élevé à $130.561,685 en or contre $117,508,381 en or pendant le premier semestre de l'année précédente, soit une augmentation de $13,053,304 en or. Le total des exportations s'est élevé à

$185,344,453 en or contre $154,766,110 en or pendant la même période de l'année 1906, soit une augmentation de $20,668,343 en or pour l'année 1907.

Les chiffres des importations sujettes aux droits et de celles qui ont été admises en franchise, parlent hautement et donnent une idée du progrès des travaux publics de l'agriculture, car on sait fort bien que la plus grande partie des articles importés franco se composait de différents matériaux de construction et aussi de choses nécessaires à l'agriculture et aux chemins de fer.

Pendant le premier semestre de l'année 1907, la valeur des importations sujettes aux droits s'est élevée à $81,807,348 en or, c'est-à-dire, $1,763,909 en or de moins que pour la même période de l'année précédente dont le total était de $83,570,357 en or. La valeur des importations en franchise de droits s'est élevée à $48,754,337 en or contre $33,836,124 en or pour le premier semestre de l'année 1906, soit une augmentation de $14,817,223 en or pour le premier semestre de l'année 1907.

Il y a eu aussi une augmentation dans les exportations en franchise de droits; leur valeur s'est élevée à $185,433,585 en or contre $164,766,110 en or pour la même période de l'année 1906.

Voici par ordre d'importance les pays d'orgine: l'Angleterre pour une valeur de $46,173,241 en or, soit une augmentation de $8,567,677 en or sur le premier semestre de 1906; l'Allemagne pour une valeur de $21,037,876 en or, soit une augmentation de $3,275,325 en or; les Etats-Unis pour une valeur de $17,022,139 en or, soit une diminution de $966,129 en or; la France pour une valeur de $12,287,851 en or; l'Italie pour $11,198,660; la Belgique pour $7,162,223; l'Espagne pour $3,202,982; le Brésil pour $3,195,214; l'Uruguay pour $1,502,127; la Hollande pour $709,715; le Paraguay pour $542,189; la Suède pour $511,065; l'Autriche-Hongrie pour $457,014; Cuba pour $251,985; le Chili pour $163,582; le Pérou pour $90,613; la Bolivie pour $76,599; l'Afrique pour $7,881 et le Portugal pour $3,970.

Voici par ordre d'importance les principaux pays de destination pendant la période en question: la France, $24,077,779; l'Allemagne, $22,727,505; l'Angleterre, $20,386,587; la Belgique, $18,556,236; les Etats-Unis, $6,523,287; le Brésil, $6,420,701; l'Italie, $2,464,566; la Hollande, $2,364,706; l'Uruguay, $3,028,591; le Chili, $1,043,659; les Colonies Anglaises, $1,632,679; l'Afrique, $1,055,928. Les autres pays auxquels la République Argentine a expedié des marchandises sont: l'Autriche-Hongrie, $973,477; la Suisse, $853,125; l'Espagne, $756,543; le Pérou, $529,565; la Bolivie, $493,952; le Canada, $400,171; la Chine, $301,145; la Norvège, $277,627; la Russie, $206,107; le Portugal, $127,198; la Suède, $156,166; le Japon, $83,400; Cuba, $99,527; l'Equateur, $19,170; les Colonies Hollandaises, $19,756; la Turquie, $19,891; le Danemark, $16,977; l'Australie, $43,330.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DES ÉCHANGES COMMERCIAUX ENTRE LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE ET L'ALLEMAGNE.

D'après une communication du consulat de France à Bahia-Blanca, publiée dans le Moniteur Officiel du 19 septembre 1907, le Ministre des Finances de la République Argentine à Buenos-Ayres a été informé par la Légation argentine à Berlin de la constitution d'une puissante société dénommée la "Germano-Argentina," dont le but principal consiste à développer les relations commerciales entre l'Allemagne et cette République, les industries, l'immigration et en général tout ce qui peut contribuer à favoriser l'échange des produits de ces deux pays.

Les maisons principales auront naturellement leurs sièges à Berlin et à Buenos-Ayres.

La nouvelle société exposera dans un musée les spécimens de tous les produits argentins qui peuvent intéresser les industriels et les commerçants allemands. On remarque parmi les noms des fondateurs celui d'un ancien ministre plénipotentiaire de l'Empire allemand à Buenos-Ayres, des banquiers et des gros commerçants qui ont déjà traité des affaires dans la République Argentine et qui, par conséquent, connaissent très bien ce pays.

Le Gouvernement argentin, convaincu que cette entreprise doit être une source de sérieux profits pour la République, a résolu de la subventionner; il lui accordera, en outre, toutes les facilités nécessaires pour lui permettre de mener à bien le but qu'elle se propose d'atteindre. À cet effet le ministre des finances prendra à la charge du budget de son département les frais occasionnés par l'exposition permanente des produits argentins en Allemagne.

BRÉSIL.

NOUVELLE BANQUE FRANÇAISE.

D'après un décret du Pouvoir Exécutif en date du 1er août 1907, on a autorisé la Banque du Crédit Foncier du Brésil à ouvrir une maison de banque à Rio de Janeiro.

La société portera son capital à la somme de 35,000,000 de francs, fera toutes les opérations de banque autorisées par la loi, recevra des fonds en dépôt et prêtera de l'argent sur hypothèques et sous caution. Il y aura une émission d'obligations remboursables avec ou sans lots par voie de tirage au sort ou autres et le produit en sera spécialement affecté aux affaires de banque autorisées par la loi. La société n'avancera d'argent que sur première hypothèque et seulement pour deux tiers de la valeur de la propriété donnée en garantie. Au moment de l'emprunt le Conseil d'Administration ou ses représentants au Brésil

fixeront le taux de l'intérêt, la durée de cet emprunt et la date du remboursement.

Il est spécifié que toutes les questions en litige qui pourraient s'élever entre la banque et les résidents du Brésil seront soumises aux tribunaux brésiliens.

RECETTES POUR LE PREMIER SEMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1907.

Les recettes provenant des différents impôts, pour le premier semestre de l'année 1907, s'élèvent à la somme de £11,705,514 contre £9,434,457 pendant la même période de 1906 et à £8,353,063 pour le premier semestre de l'année 1905.

Il y a une augmentation de plus de 25 pour cent sur les droits d'importation, 51 pour cent sur les exportations, 24 pour cent sur les droits de consommation, 14.2 pour cent sur les droits de navigation et 34.1 pour cent sur les fonds de remboursement du papier-monnaie.

VALEUR DES IMPORTATIONS POUR LE PREMIER SEMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1907.

Si l'on compare les chiffres représentant la valeur des importations faites au Brésil pendant le premier semestre de l'année 1907, c'est-à-dire, du 1er janvier au 1er juillet, à la période correspondante de l'année 1906, on voit qu'il y a une grande augmentation sur les impôts perçus et sur le commerce en général provenant de tous les pays exportateurs à l'exception du Chili, de Cuba, du Japon, du Paraguay, des Indes Anglaises, de la Russie et de la Turquie d'Asie.

C'est l'Angleterre qui vient la première pour les importations, l'augmentation étant de £1,661,177, puis l'Allemagne avec une augmentation de £896,536; viennent ensuite les Etats-Unis avec une augmentation de £470,631.

Le total des importations pour le premier semestre de l'année 1907 s'est élevé à £18,899,497 contre £14,424,974 pour la même période de l'année 1906.

DRAINAGE ET INSTALLATION DE LA LUMIÈRE ÉLECTRIQUE DANS LA VILLE DE PERNAMBUCO.

Le Département d'Etat des Etats-Unis vient d'informer le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines que la municipalité de Pernambuco a procédé à l'adjudication des travaux de drainage de la ville, ainsi que de l'établissement d'une usine de force motrice pour la fourniture du fluide électrique qui lui est nécessaire. En ce moment, Pernambuco, qui compte 200,000 habitants, est totalement dépourvu de ce genre de canalisation reconnu si nécessaire par les règles de l'hygiène moderne. Les soumissions doivent être remises au plus tard dans un délai de quatre mois à partir du 27 août 1907.

APPROBATION DE L'EMPRUNT SUR LE CAFÉ.

Le 12 août 1907 le Président du Brésil a promulgué la loi autorisant l'emprunt de $15,000,000 sur le café.

STATISTIQUES DÉMOGRAPHIQUES.

D'après les chiffres officiels publiés par le Ministère des Trauvaux Publics, la population totale du Brésil en 1907 est de 19,910,846 habitants contre 19,523,222 habitants en 1906. La superficie totale, y compris les 191,000 kilomètres du territoire de l'Acre, est de 8,497,940 kilomètres.

DÉCISIONS LÉGALES AU SUJET DE L'ENREGISTREMENT DE MARQUES DE FABRIQUE.

Conformément à deux décisions récentes de la Cour d'Appel de Rio de Janeiro, l'enregistrement international d'une marque de fabrique à Berne n'a aucune valeur au Brésil à moins de remplir les prescriptions de la loi brésilienne sur les marques de fabrique qui en exige la publication dans le *Jornal Official.* Ces décisions sont importantes en ce sens qu'elles ont trait à tous les enregistrements internationaux qui n'ont pas été publiés dans le *Jornal Official.*

ENCOURAGEMENT DE L'INDUSTRIE DU FER ET DE L'ACIER.

On a soumis au Congrès brésilien un projet de loi ayant pour but d'encourager les fonderies de fer et d'acier dans le pays en accordant une prime de 4 pour cent, jusqu'à concurrence de £187,000, aux cinq premiers établissements qui traiteront des minerais provenant du pays. Cette prime sera portée à 6 pour cent si on se sert du charbon brésilien.

CULTURE DU CACAO À BAHIA.

La production du cacao de l'Etat de Bahia a presque doublé dans les six dernières années, les exportations en 1906 s'étant élevées à 23,500 tonnes, contre 13,000 tonnes en 1900. Les planteurs trouvent que cette culture donne des bénéfices plus sûrs et plus considérables que le tabac ou le café.

Sur la production totale de l'année 1906, on en a expédié environ 40 pour cent aux Etats-Unis et le reste a été partagé également entre la France et l'Allemagne.

CHILI.

NOUVEAU PROJET DE LOI FINANCIER.

Aux termes d'un projet de loi financier récemment approuvé par le Congrès chilien, les droits de douane ne seront plus acquittés en or comme autrefois, mais en papier-monnaie au cours légal. Le montant

total de l'émission reste définitivement fixé à 150,000,000 de pesos; sa valeur nominale est de 18 pence par peso. Le Gouvernement qui a aujourd'hui 100,000,000 de pesos or pour racheter ses billets reste autorisé, par un accord conclu entre les deux chambres et la firme, à contracter, s'il est nécessaire, un emprunt pour le solde quand le moment de la conversion sera arrivé.

Le Gouvernement a décidé que le montant de l'émission ne sera jamais augmenté que par l'intermédiaire de la caisse d'émission et contre le dépôt par les souscripteurs du montant en or de leurs souscriptions. Cet or leur sera rendu quand ils présenteront leur papier-monnaie.

La loi autorise également l'émission d'un emprunt de 3,000,000 de livres sterling qui seront employées aux travaux de reconstruction de Valparaiso et à la construction de lignes de chemins de fer et de ports.

Le Gouvernement a, en outre, décidé la création d'une institution qui servira de banque hypothécaire pour les établissements salpêtriers. Un emprunt sera également émis pour cette création. Ce sera un emprunt à court terme, dont l'amortissement sera garanti spécialement par un droit perçu par le Gouvernement sur chaque quintal de salpêtre exporté. Ce droit viendra s'ajouter aux droits d'exportation. L'institution projetée commencera ses opérations avec 5,000,000 de pesos alloués par le Gouvernement comme fonds spécial de garantie.

CONCESSION POUR L'ÉTABLISSEMENT D'UNE USINE DE FORCE MOTRICE PRÈS DE SANTIAGO.

M. ALFRED A. WINSLOW, consul des Etats-Unis à Valparaiso, vient de faire connaître au Département d'Etat que le Gouvernement chilien vient d'accorder une concession à la Compagnie Electrique Allemande Transatlantique pour construire sur le fleuve du Maipo près de Santiago, une usine de force motrice pour produire le fluide électrique nécessaire à l'éclairage.

Cette usine doit coûter $4,015,000 or. Sur cette somme on consacrera $1,295,040 à l'acquisition de matériaux et de machines. On a déposé entre les mains du Gouvernement une pétition demandant l'entrée en franchise de droits pendant cinq ans de tous les matériaux et machines devant servir à la construction et à l'installation de cet établissement.

RENSEIGNEMENTS QUE DOIVENT CONTENIR LES FACTURES CONSULAIRES.

Aux termes d'un décret du Ministre des Finances chilien en date du 2 août 1907, les consuls du Chili à l'étranger n'admettront comme

authentiques et ne viseront les factures de marchandises que si les renseignements suivants y sont mentionnés:

A. Le nom du vendeur de la marchandise et expéditeur de la facture;

B. Le nom du consignataire et le port de destination des marchandises;

C. Le nom du bateau, si la facture est établie dans le port d'embarquement des marchandises;

D. Les marques, numéros, quantités, genres et contenus des colis;

E. Les poids bruts et nets des marchandises;

F. Le prix de chacune des marchandises énoncées sur la facture.

Si les consuls jugent que les prix désignés ne sont pas ceux de la place, ils devront, par une note portée au bas de la facture, indiquer les prix réels.

COLOMBIE.

DÉLIMITATION DE FRONTIÈRES AVEC L'ÉQUATEUR.

Le "Diario Oficial" du 6 juin 1907, publie le texte d'une convention passée entre la Colombie et l'Equateur et signée à Bogotá le 5 juin 1907. Cette convention qui fait suite au traité du 5 novembre 1904, a été approuvée le 13 juin 1907 par l'Assemblée nationale de Colombie et elle établit un tribunal d'arbitrage et une commission technique afin de déterminer et démarquer la frontière entre les deux pays. Le tribunal d'arbitrage doit se composer de trois membres de chaque pays et la commission technique de deux ingénieurs aussi de chaque pays. Le tribunal se réunira dans la ville de Quito, mais il peut siéger à Bogotá si on le juge nécessaire. La commission commencera ses travaux dans la capitale équatorienne ou dans l'endroit le plus proche de la place qu'elle choisira pour le point de départ de la ligne de démarcation. La décision du tribunal sera sans appel et la démarcation de la frontière sera définitive.

DROITS SUR LES EXPORTATIONS D'IVOIRE VÉGÉTAL.

Le décret No. 742 en date de l'année 1907, établissant le droit sur les exportations d'ivoire végétal des ports colombiens de Buenaventura et Tumaco, est entré en vigueur le 1er septembre 1907.

COSTA-RICA.

POPULATION DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE, 1906.

Le 15 mars 1907, le Bureau des Statistiques de Costa-Rica a fait connaître les résultats du dénombrement de la population du pays au 31 décembre 1906. D'après ces données, il y avait à cette date 341,590 habitants.

CUBA.

ÉTABLISSEMENT DE COMMUNICATION AVEC LES ÉTATS-UNIS PAR LE TÉLÉGRAPHE SANS FIL.

Par décret du Pouvoir Exécutif en date du 13 septembre 1907, la "United Fruit Company" a été autorisée à construire et à ouvrir une station de télégraphe sans fil au Cap San Antonio, situé à l'extrémité occidentale de l'île de Cuba.

La compagnie est autorisée à établir des communications avec les autres stations de télégraphe sans fil qui font partie du système et aussi avec les navires de la compagnie ayant des appareils sans fil.

La compagnie s'engage à recevoir et à transmettre gratis à la station, les dépêches pour les navires et celles venant des navires appartenant aux gouvernements de Cuba et des Etats-Unis et aussi les dépêches des stations navales et militaires des Etats-Unis.

En compensation de ce service le gouvernement cubain transmettra gratis par ses lignes de l'intérieur, toutes les dépêches de la compagnie, allant de Pinar del Rey aux grandes plantations qu'elle possède et qu'elle fait valoir à Banes et à Preston.

La "United Fruit Company" possède soixante bateaux à vapeur faisant le transport de fruits entre les Antilles, l'Amérique du Centre et les Etats-Unis. Ordinairement, il y a à la fois quarante de ses navires dans la mer des Antilles et le Golfe du Mexique.

On se propose d'augmenter le nombre des stations du système de manière à ce que tous les navires de la compagnie puissent être constamment dans le rayon d'action d'une des stations côtières. On construit en ce moment une station télégraphique sans fil dans l'île des Cygnes, au large de la côte du Honduras et à environ 260 milles au sud du Cap San Antonio. De cette manière, les différentes stations de la compagnie sur le continent seront en complète communication.

Les Etats-Unis, Costa Rica, le Nicaragua et Panama ont tous donné les autorisations nécessaires pour l'installation complète des dites stations.

RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR PENDANT LE PREMIER SEMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1907.

Les chiffres préparés par le Bureau du Receveur des Douanes dominicaines et fournis au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines par le Bureau des Affaires Insulaires du Département de la Guerre des Etats-Unis montrent une augmentation de $983,750 pour la République dominicaine pendant le premier semestre de l'année 1907 sur la période correspondante de l'année 1906.

Le total des importations s'est élevé à $2,376,652 contre $2,064,068 en 1906 et le total des exportations s'est élevé à $4,678,324 contre $4,007,158 pour le premier semestre de l'année précédente.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 894 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois d'août 1907, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1906. Il donne aussi un tableau des huit mois finissant au mois d'août 1907, en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois d'août ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois d'octobre.

GUATÉMALA.

DÉLÉGUÉS À LA TROISIÈME CONFÉRENCE SANITAIRE INTERNATIONALE.

La Légation de Guatémala à Washington vient d'informer le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines que Messieurs

SALVADOR ORTEGA et JOSÉ AZURDIA viennent d'être nommés délégués à la Troisième Conférence Sanitaire Internationale qui aura lieu dans la ville de Mexico au mois de décembre 1907.

RÉUNION DU CONGRÈS DE MÉDICINE PAN-AMÉRICAIN 1908.

On vient de faire connaître au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines que la cinquième réunion du Congrès de médecine pan-américain aura lieu dans la ville de Guatémala du 6 au 9 août 1908, inclusivement, selon la décision prise au dernier congrès qui s'est réuni à Panama en janvier 1905.

MEXIQUE.

CHEMINS DE FER DE L'ÉTAT.

D'après les conditions de la fusion de plusieurs compagnies de chemins de fer qui a été faite dernièrement au Mexique selon les lois du Congrès en date du 26 décembre 1906, et le décret de Monsieur DIAZ, Président de la République, en date du 6 juillet 1907, dont on a publié les textes dans le BULLETIN de mois d'août dernier, le Gouvernement a la haute main sur les lignes suivantes dont nous donnons la longueur kilométrique.

	Kilomètres.
Le chemin de fer Mexicain du Centre y compris le Coahuila et la ligne affermée du Pacifique	6,004
Le chemin de fer National du Mexique	3,100
Le chemin de fer Mexicain International	1,683
Le chemin de fer Interocéanique	1,184
Le chemin de fer d'Hidalgo et du Nord-Est	244
Total	12,215

L'International et l'Interocéanique dépendent du National et l'Hidalgo a été acheté par le National qui en est propriétaire.

Outre ces chemins de fer, le Gouvernement possède encore: la ligne Nationale de Tehuantepec qui relie l'Atlantique au Pacifique sur une longueur de 304 kilomètres; la ligne de La Vera Cruz et du Pacifique; de Santo Lucrecia, sur la ligne de Tehuantepec, à Cordoba, longueur 327 kilomètres; et de Tierra Blanca, sur la même ligne, à La Vera Cruz, longueur 100 kilomètres; soit ensemble 731 kilomètres. En ajoutant ce dernier chiffre au nouveau système fusionné, on a un total de 12,946 kilomètres de chemins de fer qui relèvent entièrement du Gouvernement Mexicain.

PANAMA.

ÉTABLISSEMENT D'UNE BRASSERIE DANS LA VILLE DE PANAMA.

La "Gaceta Oficial" de Panama du 9 août 1907, publie le texte d'un marché fait le 8 du même mois entre le Gouvernement et la "Panama Brewing Company" pour l'établissement dans la ville de Panama d'une grande brasserie sur le modèle de celles des Etats-Unis. Le concessionnaire est autorisé à importer des Etats-Unis en franchise de droits, et cela pendant 25 ans, toutes les machines, tous les matériaux de construction, etc., nécessaires à l'établissement et pour compenser les privilèges qui lui sont accordés, il s'engage à payer au Gouvernement la somme de 75 centimes de *balboa* par baril de bière. Les travaux de construction doivent commencer dans un délai d'un an à partir de la signature du marché et doivent être achevés dans quatre ans.

URUGUAY.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES EN JUILLET 1907.

Les recettes douanières de la République de l'Uruguay pendant le mois de juillet 1907, accusent un total de $1,140,144.50, soit une augmentation de $200,167 sur le même mois de l'année précédente.

Les recettes douanières mensuelles pendant les sept mois de l'année fiscale courante se sont élevées à plus de $1,000,000 pour chaque mois à l'exception du mois de juin. Le total des recettes pour la période en question s'est élevé à $7,927,541 contre $7,611,660 pour la même période de l'année 1905-6, soit une augmentation nette de $315,881. D'après les prévisions pour l'année entière les recettes provenant de cette source atteindront la somme de $12,500,000.

PRODUCTION DE LA MINE DE CUNAPIRU.

D'après les données officielles la production de la mine de Cunapiru pendant les six premiers mois de 1907 a été de 7,694 kilogrammes de minerai, dont on a extrait 47 kilogrammes 612 gr. d'or, évalués à $20,949.

VÉNÉZUÉLA.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES POUR L'ANNÉE 1906.

D'après le rapport que le Ministre des Finances a envoyé au Congrès en date du 23 mai, les douanes maritimes du pays, pendant la période en question, ont perçu des droits s'élevant à la somme de

20,370,988 bolivares 11; de plus, il a été perçu sur les marchandises en transit 5,791,894 bolivares 64; le tout s'élevant à la somme de 26,162,882 bolivares 75.

RECETTES ET DÉPENSES PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1906.

D'après le rapport du Ministre des Finances et du Crédit Public, voici quelles ont été les recettes et les dépenses du Gouvernement pendant l'année 1906 comparées à celles de 1905. En 1906, les recettes se sont élevées à 53,225,630 bolivares 63 contre 56,343,380 bolivares 94 en 1905. En 1906, les dépenses se sont élevées à 51,874,694 bolivares 98 contre 54,718,163 bolivares 24 en 1905.

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Mexico	David E. Thompson, Mexico.

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Bolivia	William B. Sorsby, La Paz.
Chile	John Hicks, Santiago.
Colombia	Thomas C. Dawson, Bogotá.
Costa Rica	William L. Merry, San José.
Cuba	Edwin V. Morgan, Havana.
Ecuador	Williams C. Fox, Quito.
Guatemala	Joseph W. J. Lee, Guatemala City.
Haiti	Henry W. Furniss, Port au Prince.
Honduras	(See Guatemala.)
Nicaragua	(See Costa Rica.)
Panama	Herbert G. Squiers, Panama.
Paraguay	(See Uruguay.)
Peru	Leslie Combs, Lima.
Salvador	(See Costa Rica.)
Uruguay	Edward C. O'Brien, Montevideo.
Venezuela	W. W. Russell, Caracas.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic	Fenton R. McCreery, Santo Domingo.

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE OCTOBER 1, 1907.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	$0.965	Gold—Argentine ($4.824) and ½ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver	Boliviano	.499	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver—½, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES— Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador	Silver	Peso	.499	Silver—Peso and divisions.
CHILE	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo ($1.825), doubloon ($3.650), and condor ($7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Gold	Dollar	1.000	Gold—Condor ($9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres ($4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Gold	Peso [a]	.498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar [b] (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA	Gold	Balboa	1.000	Gold—1, 2½, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Libra	4.866½	Gold—½ and 1 libra. Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

[a] 75 centigrams fine gold.

[b] Value in Mexico, 0.498.

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Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

FRANCISCO J. YANES,
Secretary.

WILLIAM C. WELLS,
Chief Clerk.

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Recettes douanières pour le mois d'août—Abolition de la peine de mort.

XI.—Vénézuela 1317
Règlements des réclamations étrangères.

While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

Por más que la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas pone escrupuloso cuidado para obtener el mayor grado de corrección en sus publicaciones, no asume responsabilidad alguna por los errores ó inexactitudes que pudieran deslizarse.

Apezar de se tomar o maior cuidado para se assegurar correcção nas publicações da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, esta não se responsabeliza pelos erros ou inexactidões que nellas occorrerem.

Bien que le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines exerce le plus grand soin pour assurer l'exactitude de ses publications, il n'assumera aucune responsabilité des erreurs ou inexactitudes qui pourraient s'y glisser.

SEÑOR DON PEDRO MONTT, PRESIDENT OF CHILE.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XXV. NOVEMBER, 1907. No. 5.

The attention of all persons interested in the progress of the International Bureau and the enlargement of its scope and work as planned by the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, in 1906, is invited to the Annual Report of the Director of the Bureau, which was submitted to the Governing Board at its meeting of November 8, 1907, and reprinted in this issue of the BULLETIN. The Director takes special pleasure in expressing his appreciation of the advice, support, and cooperation he has always received in the administration of the Bureau since he took charge in January, 1907, from the Chairman *ex-officio* of the Governing Board, Hon. ELIHU ROOT; the Assistant Secretary of State, Hon. ROBERT BACON; and from the individual members of the Governing Board. Without the interest they have shown, it would have been impossible for him to have inaugurated the changes and improvements which have done much to develop interest throughout the world in the Latin-American Republics. The Director also wishes to commend the able assistance he has always received from the Secretary of the Bureau, Mr. FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, whose previous service in the Bureau and thorough familiarity with everything pertaining to Pan-American peoples and politics make him especially suited for his present duties. The report also recognizes the faithful and efficient service which has been rendered by all the members of the staff.

Although the Bureau is much handicapped at present by limited revenues, preventing the employment of a number of experts who are needed to carry out the resolutions of the Pan-American Conference and to make the Bureau a thoroughly useful and practical institution, it is probable that all the Governments will approve of the unanimous vote of the Governing Board at its May, 1907, meeting in favor of a 50 per cent increase in their respective appropriations. This additional income, if granted, will not be available until July 1,

1908; hence patience is asked of those critics of the Bureau who would expect more of it than its present revenues would permit. The Director has had in mind many changes and improvements in its work, which must be delayed until its finances will allow. No attempt is made here to give a résumé of the report, as it is published in full.

INTERESTING FIGURES OF PAN-AMERICAN TRADE.

In view of all the agitation that the Bureau has inaugurated in favor of the development of commerce between the United States and the Latin-American Republics, it is interesting to note the trade statistics of the first nine months of 1907. The exports of this period from the United States to Central America were $21,888,898, as compared with $18,636,831 for the same period of 1906, or an increase of over $3,000,000. For the same time, imports from Central America were $13,875,383, against $11,598,907, or an increase of over $2,000,000.

The exports to Mexico for these nine months were $52,194,613, as against $46,064,865, or a remarkable increase of over $6,000,000. The imports from Mexico were valued at $46,217,292, as compared with $37,963,599, or a still more remarkable increase of over $8,000,000.

Now, looking at the South American Continent, we find that the total exports for the first nine months of 1907 reached $63,004,833, against $55,951,107, a favorable advance of over $7,000,000. The value of imports is still larger, for these aggregated $115,124,189, as compared with $99,033,331, or a growth of nearly $16,000,000. There is only one unfavorable feature about these figures, and that is the balance of trade against the United States. The imports from South America exceeded our exports thither by about $52,000,000.

In our trade with Cuba, we find that exports show an increase of $4,000,000, and imports nearly $9,000,000. Our exports to Haiti were $2,000,000, and imports therefrom $3,000,000. Trade with the Dominican Republic remained without noteworthy change, or nearly $2,000,000 for exports and about $3,000,000 for imports.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE.

As this issue of the BULLETIN goes to press, the Central American Peace Conference is meeting in the International Bureau of the American Republics. There have been few gatherings of this kind in the history of the United States which have had a more important bearing upon Pan-American relations. If the conference has a successful outcome, it will be difficult to place limitations upon the

administrative, material, educational, mining, and agricultural development that will be experienced in Central America. Millions of capital in the United States and in Europe will seek investment in Central America should the conference adjust satisfactorily the questions that will come before it. The people of the United States are quite familiar with the wonderful progress and wealth of Mexico, and they are just beginning to realize that all Central America has corresponding capacity. The delegates who are in attendance at this convention, and whose names were published in the October number of the BULLETIN, represent the foremost statesmanship of their respective countries, and, therefore, it would seem as if the final result could be viewed with optimism.

PAN-AMERICAN RIVERS AND HARBORS.

South America is showing to the United States that it is thoroughly progressive in the matter of the improvement of harbors and waterways. At this moment, when there is so much agitation for the deepening of the Mississippi River and its tributaries and the dredging of channels leading into the principal harbors of the United States, it is interesting to point out that, in proportion to population and wealth, the Latin American Republics of Brazil, Mexico, the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Uruguay are spending more money for the betterment of harbors and rivers than the United States. The man who is accustomed to think of the Latin American Republics as being backward in comparison with the United States in material growth should study carefully the vast and expensive undertakings of Brazil at Para near the mouth of the Amazon, at Rio Janeiro, at Santos, and at Rio Grande do Sul; in Uruguay, at Montevideo; in the Argentine Republic at Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Bahia Blanca; in Chile, at Valparaiso, and in Mexico at both terminals of the Tehuantepec Railway.

The various conventions that are being held in the United States to develop public sentiment in favor of spending more money on river and harbor improvements should be able to deduce strong arguments from what is being done in Latin America.

THE NATIONAL BRAZILIAN EXPOSITION OF 1908.

North Americans who are now planning how they may spend next summer, or what trips abroad they shall make during 1908, ought to include in their itinerary a trip to Brazil, in order to be present there during the great National Exposition that will take place from May to December. There is no more delightful climate in the world than that of Rio de Janeiro in July and August. Travelers leaving

the United States in June could not pass a more pleasant outing than that which would be afforded by spending that season of the year in Brazil. The journey should be continued to Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Chile, and return made by the west coast. Every day of such an excursion would be occupied with new and interesting sights. The new Rio de Janeiro is certainly one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and its sanitary conditions have been so much improved that yellow fever is no longer known within its limits. A movement is now being started to organize excursions from the United States to Brazil, at greatly reduced rates, of which it is hoped a large number of people will take advantage. A particular effort will be made to secure as many representatives of American newspapers and illustrated weeklies as may see fit to make the journey, so that they may demonstrate through their articles and illustrations the wonderful progress that Brazil is making.

Mrs. MARIE ROBINSON WRIGHT, the famous authoress of books upon South American countries, has just returned to the United States from an extended journey through Brazil, where she was shown particular attentions while obtaining data for a revised edition of her first book on Brazil. She reports evidences of wonderful material progress all over the country, and says that Brazil is sure to astonish the world with its progress during the next ten years.

Among the most interesting reports that are being received from South America are those of the American Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, Mr. GEORGE E. ANDERSON. Of these, none is attracting more attention than his description of the gigantic municipal improvements of Rio, which represent an expenditure of over $35,000,000. Consul-General ANDERSON also points out clearly how maritime communication with Europe is showing a steady improvement, while that with the United States has been practically at a standstill.

LECTURES ON SPANISH LITERATURE.

As evidence of the growing interest in Spanish literature it is well to note the course of lectures on the subject which will be delivered under the auspices of the Hispanic Society of America by JAMES FITZ-MORRIS KELLY, Fellow of the British Academy, on Tuesdays and Fridays in November and December, in Havemeyer Hall of Columbia University. These lectures, in accordance with the notice sent out by Mr. F. P. KEPPEL, Secretary of that University, will be open to the public, and no tickets of admission will be required. The subjects include "The Cid," "Cervantes," "Lope de Vega," "Calderón," and "Modern Spanish Novelists." Columbia University and the Hispanic Society of America are to be congratulated on the efforts they are making to awaken new interest in studies of this kind.

A NEW BOOK ON SOUTH AMERICA.

While we have not space in this issue to give an elaborate review of Mr. ALBERT HALE's new book, "The South Americans," it is a pleasure to welcome from the press of BOBBS, MERRILL & Co., of Indianapolis, a thoroughly up-to-date book of this kind, which gives an excellent idea of the South America of the present time. There is a pressing need of more works of this character. The rapidly growing interest throughout the world in everything pertaining to South America warrants the publication of the views and impressions of men like Mr. HALE who have made a recent study of the South American governments and peoples.

A NEW MAGAZINE ON TROPICAL AMERICA.

Perhaps the most ambitious private plan for awakening particular interest in Latin America through some publication is that announced by the editors of "Tropical and Subtropical America." The first issue is announced to appear at the end of November. The editors state that their prospectus of its publication has been far better received than they had anticipated, and that they have decided to publish it on better paper and in more artistic form than originally designed. It will not only give the latest information on everything of interest pertaining to Latin America, but will make art work a special feature. There have been so many attempts to start publications in the United States which were to deal with Latin America, and which have failed, that it is hoped the experiment of the Tropical American Publishing Company will prove an exception to the rule.

LATIN AMERICA AT YALE UNIVERSITY.

Through an inadvertence, it was stated in the September issue of the BULLETIN that Prof. HIRAM BINGHAM, who made an extended trip early in the year through Venezuela and Colombia, was connected with Harvard University, while in fact he is lecturer on South American geography and history at Yale University. Special mention is made of this because Yale is to-day doing perhaps more than any other American university or college to develop interest in everything pertaining to Latin America and the Spanish language. There are now five or six men connected with the faculty who have been to South America and are interested in developing instruction in Latin-American affairs at Yale. The number of students who belong to that section of the University which is taking up the study of Latin

America and the Spanish language is growing very rapidly, and has now reached far greater proportions than was originally anticipated. The last Yale man of prominence to visit South America was Mr. Lee McClung, who made the round trip, going down the east coast and returning by the west coast and Panama. He reports a journey that opened his eyes to a new view of South America, and he expresses the hope that more people in the United States who are interested in foreign affairs will make a similar journey.

THE RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES OF PROFESSORS ROWE AND SHEPHERD.

The visit of Prof. L. S. Rowe to South America covered a period of nearly a year and a half, beginning with his arrival at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1906, as a delegate of the United States to the Third Pan-American Conference and ending with his return to the University of Pennsylvania in October, 1907. He will make known the conclusions drawn from his extended travels and his study of South American Governments, institutions, and peoples in a series of lectures which he will deliver not only before the students of the University of Pennsylvania, but under the auspices of the People's Institute at Cooper Union in New York City. No American of distinction, with the exception of Secretary Root, has been received more cordially in South America than Professor Rowe. He is enthusiastic over the necessity and advantage of developing closer relations between the United States and her South American neighbors along educational, intellectual, social and economic, as well as material and commercial lines, and he believes that the International Bureau must be the principal agency for achievement in this direction.

Prof. William R. Shepherd, of Columbia University, spent about five months in making the circuit of the South American countries, beginning with Ecuador and ending with Brazil. He comes back with the same enthusiasm as characterizes the utterances of Professor Rowe, and he is going to urge upon the students of Columbia and upon others who may hear the lectures, not only a study of South America, but a visit to that part of the world.

PRESIDENT MONTT AND THE PROGRESS OF CHILE.

It is a pleasure to publish in this issue a portrait of His Excellency Don Pedro Montt, the new President of Chile, who is giving that country a popular and successful administration. President Montt is well known not only throughout South America, but in the United

States, where he was once stationed. The biographical sketch of his life, also published in this number, shows the remarkable experience he has had in statecraft. Although Chile has been suffering a little of late from a financial depression, which may come to any country, there are few nations in the world which have more abundant resources and wider possibilities of development.

A recent letter received by the Director of the Bureau from Mr. ALFRED A. WINSLOW, the American Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, says: "I believe there is a great future for this Republic. It has as great natural resources as any other country in South America. The nitrate fields of the north, the rich mineral deposits of the west slope of the Andes, the rich valleys of the central portion, and the mines and forests of the southern section, show that nature distributed her bounties lavishly in this part of the world, to say nothing of the magnificent climate Chile enjoys. It pains me to find the people of the United States are getting such a small proportion of these riches, when by good right we should have our share of them. We ought to be providing the machinery, capital, and energy very largely to develop these natural resources, instead of England and Germany. The people at home need waking up to these conditions, and I am glad to see you are getting things in motion along that line. Your Bureau can be of power."

In this connection, particular attention is called to the address of Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM before the Quill Club of New York, which is reproduced in full. Mr. YOACHAM's remarks disclosed many facts not generally appreciated in the United States.

ARGENTINE RAILROADS AND COMMERCE.

The attention of all shippers of goods to the Argentine Republic is called to an important statement published in this issue of the BULLETIN, which was prepared by one of the leading express companies of Buenos Aires. This is the kind of information that exporters desire to have before them and which they should follow in making shipments to a distant country like the Argentine Republic.

That railroads are becoming a great feature in the semipublic development of that country is shown by the "Mitre Railway Bill," the full text of which is given in this issue. In connection with this bill are given very interesting statistics about the railroad companies of the Argentine Republic, which are now twenty-two in number. Of these, eighteen are of English and one of French ownership, while three are owned and operated by the Government. They represent an invested capital of $645,000,000, and handled, in 1906, approximately, 26,000,000 tons of freight.

The latest statistics as to exports and imports of the Argentine Republic continue to show a balance of trade in favor of the Republic. For the first nine months of 1907 the exports were $240,878,611 and the imports $202,835,218.

LAND LAW, BUDGET, AND LOANS OF BOLIVIA.

That the Bolivian Government is taking proper measures for the protection of settlers and immigrants is evidenced by the land law of June 20, 1907, reproduced in this issue. Other news from Bolivia includes the bill submitted to the Bolivian Congress authorizing the Executive to negotiate a loan of 6,250,000 *bolivianos* (approximately $2,500,000), to be applied to sanitary measures in the various departmental capitals; the budget for 1907–8, in which the fiscal revenues and expenditures of the Republic are respectively estimated at approximately $8,000,000, and a statement of exports of tin to London, which shows that 6,693 tons were shipped thither during the first six months of 1907.

THE RESOURCES OF SOUTHERN COLOMBIA.

There is no section of Colombia which is richer than the great Department of Nariño in the southern section of that country bordering on Ecuador. The journey which the Director of the Bureau made through Colombia and Ecuador in 1906, enabled him to see with his own eyes the vast natural resources of the districts of Colombia and Ecuador bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and it is with particular pleasure that he has been able to reproduce in this BULLETIN a résumé of a report made by the able Governor of Nariño, Señor Don JULIAN BUCHELI, to the Treasury Department of the Republic.

Mr. JACOB ALEXANDER, one of the few Americans who live at Pasto, the principal town in southern Colombia, and who has recently been on a visit to the United States, declares that all that section is entering upon a period of great development which will presently attract the direct attention of the United States.

That President REYES is continually endeavoring to take advantage of the natural resources of his country is shown by the decree of August 13, 1907, for the protection of the national forests, which contains specific restrictions to be applied to the exploitation of rubber and tagua or vegetable ivory. The discovery, moreover, of new platinum deposits in the Department of Cauca is sure to attract the attention of all those who are troubled over the small supply of this valuable mineral.

REMARKABLE INCREASE OF CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN COSTA RICA.

The customs receipts of Costa Rica for the six months from April to September, 1907, indicate that the country is prosperous, and that its commerce is rapidly developing, for these receipts aggregated for that time approximately $1,200,000, as compared with $970,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The purchasing capacity of the Republic is growing and the people are demanding more as their own savings increase. Nearly all travelers who have traveled extensively through Central America return with excellent impressions of the contentment and prosperity of the inhabitants of Costa Rica.

PUBLIC WORKS AND EXPENDITURE IN CUBA.

Despite all of her troubles, Cuba seems to be making remarkable material progress. Improvements, public and private, are being started all over the Republic. New public works undertaken includes road building, water and sewer systems for towns and cities, harbor improvements, construction for flood prevention, new lighthouses, and other aids to navigation. Governor CHARLES E. MAGOON, whose administration is being generally commended, has recently given an estimate of revenues, under the head of public works and expenditures, for the present fiscal year, of $25,466,325, with expenses calculated at $23,309,540.

THE NEW TRADE-MARK LAW OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

In response to many requests, the new trade-mark law, passed by the Dominican Congress which adjourned in June, is reproduced in this issue. This BUREAU is continually plied with questions pertaining to the trade-mark laws of all the Latin American Republics, which shows that manufacturers and exporters are becoming more interested in the field.

COMMERCE AND ARBITRATION IN ECUADOR.

Mr. HERMAN R. DIETRICH, Consul-General of the United States in Guayaquil, Ecuador, has submitted an interesting report showing for 1906, an increase of nearly 26 per cent over the preceding year in the total export valuations of Ecuador. These amounted to $11,690,243. The imports in the same period were $8,505,800, or an increase of about 8 per cent. This gives a balance of trade in favor of Ecuador of approximately $3,000,000.

United States Minister Fox, formerly Director of this Bureau, has been much occupied with the meetings of the Arbitration Tribunal to settle difficulties arising between the Guayaquil and Quito Railway and the Government of Ecuador.

PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS IN GUATEMALA.

The full text of the regulations which will govern the Pan-American Medical Congress, to be held in Guatemala city during the summer of 1908, is published in this issue, and should be read carefully by all medical men and others who may plan to attend this important gathering. By the time this Congress assembles the new railroad from the Caribbean coast to Guatemala city should be completed, so that it will not be difficult to reach the capital. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that that city can be reached by land from Mexico or by sea from the Pacific coast in a comparatively easy trip.

In this connection it can be noted that the November issue of the "Overland Monthly," published in San Francisco, California, will contain an illustrated article on Guatemala, prepared by the Director of this Bureau in response to the special request of the editor, Mr. HAMILTON WRIGHT.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE HAITIAN REPUBLIC.

A résumé is published of the acts of the twenty-fifth Congress of Haiti, which adjourned on August 22, 1907; and attention is called to the additional data on cotton and cotton seed, as well as to some notes on the sisal-hemp supply.

MINISTER UGARTE OF HONDURAS.

Señor Dr. Don ANGEL UGARTE, the new Minister to Honduras, was received by President ROOSEVELT on November 4, 1907, when the usual speeches of felicitation were exchanged. Minister UGARTE has established his legation at the New Willard Hotel, and is accompanied here by his nephew, Señor Don MANUEL UGARTE. The new Minister is greatly interested in the development and progress of Honduras, and hopes that Americans having capital to invest will consider carefully the possibilities of the large undeveloped field in his Republic.

MEXICAN MATERIAL PROGRESS.

The latest reports from Mexico show that that country is continually making progress along important material lines. The new railroad in the State of Sonora will be of great advantage to the frontiers of the United States and Mexico, as it will connect the important mineral regions and put the west coast of Mexico into closer touch with the United States. The present conditions of Guadalajara are pointed out in the résumé of a paper furnished the Bureau by Senor Don OTHON CAMARENA.

The customs receipts of the Republic for the first nine months of 1907 aggregated $7,133,947, gold, or an increase of nearly $1,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1906.

The International Sanitary Conference will meet in Mexico city during the first week of December, and it is expected that there will be a good attendance of delegates from the different American Republics. Important questions are to be considered affecting Pan-American sanitary conditions. Most of the preparations, as far as the organization of the conference is concerned, are now in the hands of Dr. WALTER WYMAN, Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and Chairman of the International Sanitary Bureau.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NICARAGUA.

Señor Don PIO BOLANOS, Consul-General of Nicaragua in New York, outlines economic conditions in Nicaragua which are of much interest. A Government monopoly of matches has been declared, which will come into force on January 1, 1908.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOCAS DEL TORO IN PANAMA.

Consul JAMES C. KELLOGG, of Colon, describes the development of Bocas del Toro, as affected through the banana interests and the privileges of the United Fruit Company.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY.

The message of President FERREIRA, of Paraguay, of which a résumé is published, shows a generally optimistic sentiment concerning the year 1906, with a favorable outlook for 1907. While Paraguay is somewhat isolated, from lack of railway communication with the coast of South America, it is a country of considerable natural resources which are sure to experience a great exploitation in the near future.

DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURES IN PERU.

Peru is greatly developing her manufacturing industries and in that way becoming less dependent upon supplies from the outer world. She has a climate and soil suitable for the growth of cotton and now has seven cotton factories in operation consuming raw material to the extent of 3,000 tons. In order to promote this industry the Government is giving its aid in every practical manner.

Although the trade conditions in 1906 show a slight decline in exports from the figures of 1905, the imports advanced $3,250,000 over 1905. The total exports were $28,479,404 and imports $24,953,602. In this connection it is well to note that imports from the United States showed an advance of over $2,000,000 and exports thither $1.000,000.

URUGUAYAN INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The exposition fever has reached Uraguay, and a National Industrial Exposition is projected for February, 1908, in Montevideo, the capital.

The latest customs receipts of Uruguay, showing an advance of $400,000 during the eight months' period, January to August, 1907, over the same period of the preceding year, indicate increased buying capacity for the people.

Notable action of the Government, which is attracting world-wide attention, is the abolition of the death penalty. The workings of the new law will be watched everywhere by students of sociology and penology.

REPORTS FROM VENEZUELA.

From Venezuela come reports in regard to the settlement of pecuniary claims, the examination of proprietary medicines, and the establishment of a porcelain factory in Caracas.

FISH CULTURE IN LATIN AMERICA.

An interesting paper is published in this issue on fish culture in Latin America, prepared by one of the best experts in the United States, Mr. John W. Titcomb, chief of the Division of Fish Culture in the Bureau of Fisheries, who was largely instrumental in establishing fish culture in the Argentine Republic.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS (New York) have reproduced from the British press, for American circulation, a fascinating book of life and travel in Peru under the title "The Andes and the Amazon." Many of the chapters have previously been read as papers before the Royal Geographical Society or published in the Society's journal, but the present collection puts a valuable and interesting work in the hands of the general public. The author, C. REGINALD ENOCK, F. R. G. S., Mining Engineer, has penetrated into the little explored regions of the Peruvian Andes and writes enthusiastically of the natural beauties of mountain and sky. With hardly less interest he describes the vast stretch of the "Montaña," that territory to the east of the Andes, beginning at the line of vegetation upon their eastern slope and base, extending throughout all the enormous region of rivers and forests traversed by the great affluents of the Amazon—the Marañon, Huallaga, Ucayali, Madre de Dios and others—and thence right into the heart of Brazil and up to the plains of the Argentine Republic. This is the agricultural and rubber-producing section of the Republic, whereas the Andes provides limitless possibilities for the exploitation of minerals. It is in the possession by Peru of natural outlets for her products both to Pacific and Atlantic ports that the writer sees the brightest possibilities for future development, and he earnestly recommends the construction of a railway to unite a Pacific Peruvian port with the headwaters of the Amazon, whereby the Atlantic may be reached. Iron, coal, copper, lead, silver, gold, and quicksilver exist in vast quantities, and though the location of the mines is, in many cases at altitudes of 15,000 to 17,000 feet above sea level, certain atmospheric conditions offset climatic rigors. The beneficial effect of the Panama Canal on the country's trade is noted as comparable to Chilean growth through proximity to the Magellan Straits route, and the economic status of the Republic is logically dealt with. To the explorer and nature-lover, as well as to the scholarly reader, Mr. ENOCK's book will make a strong appeal, for leaving at one side the more evident facts of national life, he enters into details of private and personal character, touching genially upon native idiosyncrasies and tendencies as evidenced by daily contact with the Peruvian of small towns and little traveled roads. Many sketches made by the author add greatly to the interest and value of the volume.

The collection of books in the Columbus Memorial Library have been notably augmented by the presentation of "*La Repubblica Argentina, arte, industria e commercio.*" This work, published in Italian for the International Exposition at Milan, 1906, describes in an interesting manner the commercial and industrial establishments

of the Republic. Commencing, as it does, with a short geography and description and comprising in its 396 pages articles on the various industrial enterprises, it forms a volume of special value to persons interested in the industrial welfare of the Argentine Republic. The entire volume is profusely illustrated with half-tone cuts of the government buildings in Buenos Aires, places of interest throughout the country, interior and exterior views of the industrial establishments mentioned in the text, portraits of prominent people, and an excellent series of pictures of the falls of Iguazu.

Chile—Its history and development, natural features, products, commerce, and present conditions are exhaustively described in a volume by G. F. SCOTT ELLIOT, with an introduction by MARTIN HUME; New York, CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 1907; 357 pages, 39 pictures and maps. About two-thirds of this work is devoted to the history of Chile from prehistoric times down to and including the Balmacedist civil war of 1891. The period from the abdication of the first president, BERNARDO O'HIGGINS, in 1823, down to the war with Peru and Bolivia in 1879 is almost a blank, and yet this is a half century rich in historical incidents and is the period of the real foundation and growth of the Republic. The section of the work devoted to the present is adequate in material and treatment. In fact, it shows that the author, when he trusts to himself and writes about the things that he has seen and knows, produces something more readable and better worth while than when he attempts an historical sketch but imperfectly digested. The chapters upon nitrates and mines, the frontier and great forest, and, in particular, the chapter on transports and communications, are admirable though brief. The introduction by Maj. MARTIN HUME, unquestionably the foremost writer of Spanish history, presents in eight pages an outline, in miniature, of Chile's history from the time Almagro and his starving 400 Spaniards and host of Peruvian Indians first saw from the inhospitable Andes its green valleys until, by the overthrow of OSORIO at Maipu, the patriots gained the Yorktown of Chilean independence. Interesting treatment is given the accepted location of the pass selected for the crossing of the Andes by the Andean Railway, and the merits of other points of passage are discussed with vigor. The topographical consideration of the Republic is of more than ordinary value, and the bearing upon animal and vegetable life afforded by its immense latitudinal range and by the varying degrees of rainfall in the valley inclosed between the Andes and lower coast range is clearly defined, from the nitrate deserts of the north, where absolute dryness is necessary for the preservation of *the easily* soluble deposits, to the pastures of the south.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

NOVEMBER 8, 1907.

To the Chairman and Members of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of American Republics:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following annual report on the work and scope of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

INTRODUCTORY.

As the present Director did not take charge of the International Bureau until January 11 of this year, his observations must be confined largely to the period which has elapsed since then. His predecessor, Hon. WILLIAMS C. FOX, was appointed United States Minister to Ecuador after having served the Bureau faithfully for many years, first as Chief Clerk, next as Secretary, and finally as Director of the Bureau.

In carrying out the programme for the reorganization of the Bureau and the enlargement of its scope as provided by the Pan-American Conference held at Rio de Janeiro in the summer of 1906 the Director has been ably assisted by the Secretary of the Bureau, Mr. FRANCISCO J. YANES, and by all the members of the staff who were connected with the Bureau under the former administration. Although the volume of work has increased vastly, each member of the staff has cheerfully done his part, and the Director appreciates fully such cooperation in his efforts to make the Bureau a practical and popular agency for the development of Pan-American commerce and comity.

The Director desires, moreover, to thank the Chairman and the individual members of the Governing Board and the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States for the special interest they have manifested in the progress and welfare of the Bureau and for the good advice and support they have invariably given him in every matter that has been brought to their attention. He fully recognizes that it would be impossible to accomplish the best results for the Bureau without such powerful assistance.

NEW BUILDING.

Early in January, 1907, the Chairman of the Governing Board announced the gift by Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE of $750,000 for the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics. The $200,000 previously appropriated by the United States Government were used for the purchase of Van Ness Park, formerly chosen for the site of George Washington University, at the Corner of Seventeenth and B streets, as the location of this structure. On March

28 the programme and conditions of the architectural competition for the new building were issued. The contest closed on June 15, when a jury of award, composed of CHARLES F. MCKIM, HENRY HORNBOSTEL, and AUSTIN W. LORD, all of New York, three of the leading architects of the country, acting in conjunction with the Chairman of the Governing Board and the Director of the Bureau, unanimously selected as the winning design one submitted by ALBERT KELSEY and PAUL P. CRET, associate architects, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The plans and specifications, on which bids can be made by contractors, are now being carefully prepared by the architects and will probably be finished about December 15. It is hoped that the actual work will begin in January, 1908. While there has been some delay in the preparation of the plans, owing to the illness of one of the architects and to the necessity of revising the original drawings, there will be a counterbalancing favorable influence in the fact that bids submitted in January will probably be much cheaper than those which might have been submitted earlier, on account of financial and labor conditions. The foundations of the building ought to be nearly completed in April, 1908, so that an appropriate ceremony of laying the corner stone can be had in that month, when the weather should be favorable for outdoor exercises. Photographs of the architects' drawings of the building have been published in the leading newspapers of the United States and Latin America and have been the means of awakening much new interest in the institution. Of the twenty-one Republics contributing to the building fund, eleven have paid their quotas and ten are in arrears, representing an amount due of $25,363.99. The $200,000 appropriated by the United States was used, as stated above, for the purchase of the site, while the sum of $28,390.55 already paid in by the other ten countries is deposited in the American Security and Trust Company. It is hoped that the Governments which have not yet paid their quotas may see fit to do so in the near future.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

The exhibit of the International Bureau of the American Republics at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition has been of great educational value. The Bureau was invited to take part in the Exposition and the sum of $5,000 was allotted for this purpose. Later $1,000 was transferred to the State Department by Hon. WILLIAM C. FOX, then Director of the Bureau. The Bureau's exhibit consists of a collection kindly loaned by the Philadelphia Commercial Museums showing natural products from all of the American Republics; original maps and publications of the Bureau; photographs of the members of the First and Second Pan-American Conferences; of the

Directors of the Bureau; and of scenes in Latin America, and documents of historic value. The most striking feature of the exhibit has been a large wall map of the countries of the International Union showing the main geographical features, railway and steamship lines, capital cities, and statistical tables of the area, foreign commerce, and population of each Republic. This map, together with the relief map indicating the route of the proposed Intercontinental Railway, the principal orographic features of the Andean Range, and the hydrographic basins of America, have been instrumental in teaching in a practical way thousands of visitors that South America, or Latin America, covers an area much larger than they expected.

The number of visitors to the Bureau exhibit from the time of the opening of the building to date may be estimated at from 30,000 to 33,000 per month, in round numbers. In order to make the Bureau and its work better known, a folder was specially prepared giving in condensed form data of interest to readers, and a small pamphlet was gotten out giving the history and scope of this institution. A large number of copies of the MONTHLY BULLETIN and other publications have been distributed freely to visitors who have shown genuine interest in Latin America, including the Director's illustrated articles "The Land of To-morrow," "Resourceful Central America," and "Latin America as a Field for United States Capital and Enterprise."

THE MONTHLY BULLETIN.

Several important changes have been made in the MONTHLY BULLETIN which have tended to increase its popularity, if a conclusion can be drawn from the opinions constantly received in the Bureau from subscribers and others who read it. Every day requests are coming in from institutions, firms, and individuals in all parts of the world who wish to be placed on the regular mailing list. In view of the limited income of the Bureau and the small comparative sum that can be used for printing, it has been necessary to establish a regulation that no names will be placed on the free mailing list unless specifically indorsed, in the United States by a United States Senator or Member of Congress, and in foreign countries by the home Foreign Office or the diplomatic representative in Washington. The changes mentioned include (1) an introductory review of the principal features of the BULLETIN so that each reader may know at a glance what it contains that is of interest to him; (2) the reproduction of appropriate photographs; (3) the omission of much useless statistical matter, and (4) the summarizing into more readable form of official commercial reports and data. Many other changes are contemplated which will be inaugurated as soon as the

facilities of the Bureau permit. That the BULLETIN has a well-established position and reputation is proved by the extent to which it is quoted, not only in the United States and Latin America, but in Europe.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BUREAU.

There could be no better evidence of the practical and valuable work that the Bureau is doing and in the growing interest in everything pertaining to Latin America, which was inaugurated by the visit of Secretary ROOT, Chairman of the Board, to South America and supplemented by his visit to Mexico, than the character and quantity of letters of inquiry which come to the Bureau from day to day.

The volume of correspondence is now four times larger than it was one year ago, and it is all given careful attention with no permanent increase in the number of persons on the staff of the Bureau. Lists which have been made up from time to time of letters coming in and going out of the Bureau demonstrate the broad field which the Bureau covers. It is no exaggeration to state that the exchange of trade among the American Republics has been notably increased by the information and assistance which the Bureau has given to manufacturers, merchants, exporters, and importers, not only in the United States, but in the other countries of the International Union. For example, over one hundred manufacturing and exporting firms of the United States which before had no connection whatever with the Latin-American Republics have decided, as a result of the recommendations and advice of the Bureau, to enter that field, while a corresponding proportion of Latin-American business men have become interested in the development of trade with the United States. A remarkable feature of the correspondence has been the number of letters received from universities and colleges, professors and students, and librarians, requesting the opinion, cooperation, and help of the Bureau in the development of the study of the history and progress of the Latin-American nations and of the Spanish and Portuguese languages. The Bureau, for instance, has provided over fifty important libraries, in all parts of the United States, with lists of books about Latin America and has acquainted hundreds of students with facts which would assist them in their studies.

Scores of tourists and travelers who have heretofore only visited Europe and the Orient have sought information from the Bureau as to routes of travel to Latin America, and steamship lines connecting with that part of the world report a large increase in the number of persons traveling through these countries. There has been a corresponding growing movement among the people of Latin America to visit the United States instead of going only to Europe A special

indication of this tendency was the recent excursion of fifty representative Brazilians to the United States.

The total correspondence of the Bureau now averages nearly two thousand letters a month received and answered. All these are carefully filed, and the information collected is kept in such form that it can be consulted at any moment. The character of the inquiries which, since the first of the year, have come to the Bureau show not only a decided interest in Latin America, but also that what is called in commercial parlance "the good will" of Latin America is desired by the manufacturers and merchants of the United States. The Bureau at the present moment is somewhat handicapped in furnishing certain classes of statistics and other specific trustworthy data on Latin America, because of a lack of information due, on the one hand, to the scarcity and, in some cases, lack of Latin American official data on the subject, and, on the other hand, to an insufficient force of experts who should devote their time to tabulating and collating the data in the library and files of the Bureau.

POPULAR INTEREST IN LATIN AMERICA.

In connection with popular interest in the work of the Bureau, the Director desires to submit, simply as evidence of such interest, that he has been called upon by universities, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and various organizations in all parts of the United States to deliver addresses descriptive of the history, development, and present day conditions of the Latin American Republics. In so far as the work of the Bureau would permit, he has endeavored to comply with these invitations, because they afford one of the best opportunities of informing the people about questions of importance. The leading magazines, reviews, and newspapers of the country have also requested the Director to prepare articles about Latin America, and he has striven to meet these requirements, because in that way he could reach a very large element of people who would otherwise remain without authoritative information regarding Pan-American progress. The records of the Bureau show that nearly three hundred invitations of the character described above have been extended to the Director since January 1, 1907.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE SCOPE AND WORK OF THE BUREAU.

The enlargement of the scope and work of the Bureau in the future as anticipated by the resolutions of the Third Pan-American Conference held in Rio Janeiro during the summer of 1906 is a subject which is receiving the serious attention of the Director. While he has planned many changes and extensions in the work of the Bureau in order to put these resolutions into effect, he has necessarily been

compelled to proceed slowly until the Bureau is assured of an increased income. It will be impossible to inaugurate completely the plans of the Third Pan-American Conference until the various Governments have doubled their appropriations in accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Governing Board at its May meeting. A number of Governments have already reported their approval of this increase and the Secretary of State of the United States has recommended it to the Congress of the United States, but this additional revenue, if approved, will not be available until July, 1908. Of the twenty-one Republics which support the Bureau, seven are, moreover, still delinquent in their dues for past years to the total of $8,692.17. It is hoped that these will be paid in the near future, so that the Bureau may have the benefit of this measure of income of which it has been so far deprived.

The Third Pan-American Conference called for the establishment of a special section of commerce, customs, and commercial statistics, and the Director will soon submit a specific plan for carrying out this resolution, which will involve considerable increase of expenditure. Another resolution called for a study of the monetary systems of the American Governments and the preparation of a report for the next conference. While much of the work under this head can be done by the different Governments, an expert will be required to collate the information coming from the various countries and prepare it for submission to the next conference.

Other resolutions call (1) for the gathering and classifying permanently all trustworthy information on the natural resources, projected public works, and legal conditions under which it is possible to obtain from the American Governments concessions of lands, mines, and forests; (2) for the study of the laws that regulate public concessions in the various countries of America, in order to make recommendations to the American Governments what agreements or dispositions would best contribute to the industrial progress and the development of the natural resources of the Republics of the Continent, so that this information may be placed before the next Pan-American Conference; (3) for studying thoroughly the plan for an intercontinental railway and ascertaining what the different Governments will do in the matter of concessions of land, subventions, interest guaranties on invested capital, exemption of duty on material for rolling stock and on construction material, and any other concessions that they may deem it advisable to grant; (4) for the collection and study of the material for the elaboration of a project containing the necessary bases of a contract which it may be advisable to conclude with one or more steamship companies for the establishment and maintenance of navigation lines connecting the principal ports of American countries; (5) for making recommendations to the

Governments represented at the Third Pan-American Conference that, with the aim of bettering the means of facilitating trade, they should conclude conventions among themselves, stimulating as far as possible a rapid service of communication by railway, steamer, and telegraphic lines, as well as postal conventions, for the carriage of samples, so that goods and commercial advertisements may circulate with rapidity and economy, etc.; and (6) for other classes of work which can only be carried out by a considerable increase in the staff and revenue of the Bureau, but for the accomplishment of which, however, preliminary steps have already been taken in so far as the limitations of the Bureau, under its present conditions, will permit.

MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

I. Some changes in the staff and salaries of the Bureau, with recommendations as to the reorganization of the force, will be submitted by the Director in a special report at the December or January meeting of the Governing Board.

II. The Central American Peace Conference, for which a protocol was signed on October 16, will hold its sessions in the building of the International Bureau. The entire second floor is being prepared for its meetings, and will be in readiness on November 11.

III. At the last meeting of the Governing Board the Director was instructed to prepare a special report on the handbooks issued by the Bureau. For this purpose he has been collecting data from the different countries and getting opinions as to what is the most practical method to pursue. His conclusions will be submitted to the Governing Board in the near future.

IV. The Latin-American Governments, through their embassies and legations in Washington, should be impressed with the fact that it is to their interest to send to the Bureau, or the Columbus Memorial Library, the latest official publications and newspapers, as otherwise the efforts of the Bureau on their behalf and in the discharge of the duties devolving upon it are much handicapped.

V. The Third Pan-American Conference called for the appointment of international committees in each country to assist the Bureau in securing the approval by such Governments of the various resolutions passed at the conference. It is desirable that the members of the Governing Board urge upon their respective Governments the appointment of those committees, as the Bureau will need their cooperation in carrying out its plans of reorganization and in preparing the work for the next conference.

VI. The International Sanitary Bureau, which has as its chairman Surg. Gen. WALTER WYMAN, of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and which carries on its work under

the auspices of the International Bureau of the American Republics, is making preparations for the Third International Sanitary Conference, which will be held in Mexico City during the first week of December, 1907. About ten of the Republics have signified their intention to send delegates, and all indications now point to a successful gathering.

VII. In view of the length of the title phrase of the Bureau, "The International Bureau of the American Republics," it would seem advisable to use, wherever consistent, the descriptive term "Pan-American." This appears to be both comprehensive and popular. It is the only word in the English language that gives an idea of the character of the Bureau in brief form. Of course the official title will remain the same, but for general or popular use this abbreviation is apparently the best that can be devised.

VIII. In order to give individuality to the present building of the International Bureau, and to point it out to those who are seeking to find its offices, a simple pennant, or burgee, has been raised over the building. This is not in any sense a flag and should not be so regarded. In order to give it character, however, it carries the colors which are found in the flags of the American Republics. The first design showed the letters 'I. B. of A. R." for "International Bureau of American Republics," but this was so little understood that it was changed to "Pan-American Bureau," which everybody can read and comprehend. "Pan-American" was used, as there was not space for the full lettering of the official title of the Bureau.

ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BUREAU.

Inasmuch as the budget and estimates for the year beginning July 1, 1908, were submitted in a report of the Director to the meeting of the Governing Board held on the 1st day of May, 1907, and as such budget and estimates were duly approved by the resolutions of the Governing Board, they are not included in this report. There is, however, appended a detailed statement of the accounts for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1907, and of the expenditures of the Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. An inspection of these discloses the gratifying fact that on July 1, 1907, there was a balance in favor of the Bureau of $18,169.99. Lest this might be misleading, and it would appear that it was unnecessary to call for an increased appropriation from the different Governments, it must be borne in mind that this sum is made up almost entirely of delinquent quotas which were paid in during the course of the year and should not be included in the regular estimates of receipts and expenditures of the Bureau. This balance will assist the Bureau in beginning work that would otherwise be entirely delayed another year.

EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE PRESENT BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU, CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, are as folows:

Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Annual appropriation of the United States, 1907			$36,000.00
Balance from receipts from sales, rents, etc., July 1, 1906	$1,467.61		
Amount received from Latin American States on account of quotas for various years	$25,154.80		
From sale of publications	1,715.79		
Balance in bank July 1, 1906	784.21		
		27,654.80	
			29,122.41
Total receipts			65,122.41

EXPENDITURES.

From annual appropriation, 1907	$36,000.00	
From receipts from sales, rents, etc	10,952.42	
		46,952.42
Balance July 1, 1907		18,169.99

Detailed statement of expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

Item.	From annual appropriation, 1907.	From receipts from sales, rents, etc.	Total.
Compensation	$31,015.30	$2,235.28	$33,250.58
Rent	2,200.00	.....	2,200.00
Stationery	138.95	778.80	917.75
Library	641.14	1,362.26	2,003.40
Postage	50.00	282.50	332.50
Furniture	249.43	458.14	707.57
Printing (private offices)	11.07	887.46	898.53
Miscellaneous	1,694.11	4,947.98	6,642.09
	36,000.00	10,952.42	46,952.42

Account of the Public Printer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

Allotment by Congress for printing and binding		$20,000.00
Extra allotment by Congress for printing and binding (available until June 30, 1908)		6,000.00
		26,000.00
Amount of bills rendered for fiscal year ended June 30, 1907		25,793.39
Amount unused		206.61

There is still due the Public Printer for work done during the fiscal year 1905–6 $2,406.34. This amount could not be paid from the allotment for 1906–7, as said allotment only covers work done in the fiscal year for which it is made.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

Attached is the report of the Columbus Memorial Library for 1906-7, submitted to the Director by the Acting Librarian, Mr. Charles E. Babcock.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN BARRETT,
Director.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY, 1906–7.

SIR: The growth of the Columbus Memorial Library during the past year has been very encouraging, and of such a nature as to indicate that many of the Republics forming the International Union are conforming with the requirements of the Second and Third International American Conferences, making the Columbus Memorial Library a depository of two copies of each of the official publications issued by the American Republics.

Even though no large donations of books relating to a particular country have been received, as in previous years, the records show an increase in the additions to the shelves of 1,644 volumes and pamphlets. This is the largest increase by 377 titles ever recorded in the library, and the fact that it is distributed over all the countries demonstrates that a greater interest is being taken in the library than ever before.

The demand upon the library for lists of books, maps, and general information of all kinds has been so unprecedented, since the new movement favoring the increased interest in Latin-American affairs was developed after the Third International American Conference, that most of the time of the library force has been taken up attending to requests of correspondents, thus preventing the complete cataloguing of the library and the proper administration of the office work.

To date complete card catalogues have been made under author, title, subject, analytical and reference cards of the Republics of Brazil, Peru, Chile, and Panama. All new additions to the library have been fully catalogued, classified, and arranged, and many current issues of periodicals have been indexed.

The library force has just completed a list of all works pertaining to history and description in the library, with a short list of articles in magazines. This list is now in the hands of the printer, and we trust will soon be ready for distribution.

During the year just closed, the library received from all sources 2,545 volumes and pamphlets. The following table shows how these publications were obtained and to which countries they relate:

Country.	By gift and exchange.		By purchase.		Periodicals bound.	Duplicates.	
	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.		Volumes.	Pamphlets.
Argentine Republic	43	28	6	2	13	22	48
Bolivia	41	26	1			7	9
Brazil	68	26	10	5	12	27	
Chile	38	17	3		16	13	14
Colombia	48	26	3	1	16	11	10
Costa Rica	64	27			2	6	10
Cuba	23	21	5		8	9	30
Dominican Republic	4	14	8		1	1	
Ecuador	24	15	3	1	2		10
Great Britain	10	2			8		4
Guatemala	3	5	3	1	1		
Haiti	2		7	1	1		
Honduras	2	12	1				1
Mexico	132	105	15	6	20	42	8
Nicaragua	13	7	4	1		13	3
Panama	6	13	2	1	1	2	8
Paraguay	3	10	1			1	2
Peru	30	18	2	1	5		1
Salvador	3	7			2		1
United States	78	46	21		4	121	329
Canal Zone	5	9	1				
Uruguay	28	12	1	2		45	21
Venezuela	30	16	26	2	2	45	5
Miscellaneous	48	45	71	3	46	15	17
Total	746	507	204	27	160	380	521

RÉSUMÉ.

Received by gift and exchange (746 volumes, 507 pamphlets)		1,253
By purchase (204 volumes, 27 pamphlets)		231
Periodicals bound		160
Total additions to shelves		1,644
Duplicates received (380 volumes, 521 pamphlets)		901
Total receipts		2,545
Recount of all books and pamphlets in the library made at the beginning of the year shows:[a]		
Volumes on hand	8,938	
Pamphlets on hand	4,281	
Total on hand		13,339
Additions this year		1,644
Total now in the library		14,983
Maps:		
In the library at date of last report		538
Additions during the year		57
Total number of maps now on file		595

[a] A comparison between the figures showing the total number of volumes and pamphlets in the library last year and this shows a discrepancy. This is explained by the fact that ever since the library was established serial numbers of periodicals and sections of volumes issued in parts have been counted as complete books, whereas now the volume is not accessioned and counted until completed and bound.

Atlases:	
In the library at date of last report	40
Additions during the year	8
Total number of atlases now on file	48
Cards made during the year:	
Book and maps	6,789
Periodical indexing	1,101
Printed cards from the Library of Congress (including duplicates and reference cards)	1,281
Total number of cards added to files	9,171

OTHER ITEMS OF RECORD.

The photographic collection was increased by 694 views.

During the year a total of 445 volumes and pamphlets were bound.

The library now subscribes for 30 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals.

During the year 27,187 daily, weekly, and monthly newspapers and periodicals were received.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. E. BABCOCK,
Acting Librarian.

Hon. JOHN BARRETT,
Director, International Bureau of the American Republics.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, NINE MONTHS OF 1907.

The values of Argentine international commerce for the first nine months of 1907 show exports at $240,878,611 gold, and imports, $202,835,218, a balance in favor of the Republic being thus shown to the amount of $38,043,393.

NEW CABINET MINISTERS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States of the resignation of Doctor LOBOS as Argentine Minister of Finance and of the appointment of Dr. MANUEL M. DE IRIONDO to fill the vacancy thus caused in the Cabinet of President ALCORTA; also, that the Minister of the Interior, Señor Don M. A. Montes de Oca, has been replaced by Señor Don Marco Avellaneda.

EXPORTS OF FROZEN AND CHILLED MEATS.

The various refrigerating establishments of the Argentine Republic report as follows regarding their shipments of frozen and chilled meat during the first nine months (January–September) of 1907:

Carcasses of frozen sheep and lambs, 2,191,890; quarters of beef, frozen, 1,053,160; quarters of beef, chilled, 291,442.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE STATISTICS, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

According to official statistics the animals slaughtered in the refrigerating and salting plants of the Argentine Republic during the first half of 1907 were as follows: Refrigerating plant—cattle, 244,558 head; sheep, 12,086,482 head; hogs, 5,072; salting places—cattle, 379,734 head; horses, 1,662.

SHIPMENTS OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS IN 1907.

The Buenos Aires correspondent of "Dun's Review," in reporting on the status of the Argentine wool market for 1907, considers the statistical year as ending with September 30, at which time wool shipments had been made to the extent of 385,137 bales, as compared with 406,994 bales in 1906, though the "Review of the River Plate" puts the two totals at 389,138 and 408,955 bales, respectively. The countries receiving these exports were: Germany, 158,745; France, 151,708; United Kingdom, 44,988; United States, 20,260; Italy, 3,463, and various, 5,973 bales.

Another important export item is covered by ox and horse hides, of which the total number shipped in the first half of 1907 was 1,864,225, as compared with 1,981,717 in the same period of 1906.

QUEBRACHO EXPORTS, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

Quebracho exports from the Argentine Republic for the first six months of 1907 are reported as 173,883 tons (logs) and 25,348 tons (extract), indicating a slight increase in the former article and a small decline in the latter over the corresponding period of 1906 when the shipments were 164,254 tons and 28,378 tons, respectively.

The distribution of this product was as follows:

	Logs.	Extract.		Logs.	Extract.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
United Kingdom	10,383	3,323	Belgium	5,820	2,385
United States	34,996	12,924	Italy	7,394	1,029
France	4,614	545	Orders	64,524	.....
Germany	35,227	4,463	Other countries	10,925	679

CROP STATISTICS.

Official publication of the crop returns of the Argentine Republic for 1906–7 places the yield of wheat at 4,254,000 tons and of linseed 825,000 tons, a slight gain over the estimate.

Of the total wheat crop, 1,300,000 tons were retained for home consumption and seed, leaving 2,900,000 tons available for export. Of this amount 2,574,000 tons had been exported by the end of August, 1907. Linseed shipments had reached, at that time, 700,000 tons, and maize exports are stated as 1,100,000 tons.

The state of the crops for the agricultural year 1907–8 is very favorable, and the acreage sown in wheat and linseed is estimated to be 5 per cent greater than in the previous year, while the acreage in oats has increased 4 per cent. According to this estimate 7,450,000 hectares are under cultivation in the three specified crops.

The departmental production of the 1906–7 crops of wheat and linseed were as follows:

	Wheat.	Linseed.		Wheat.	Linseed.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Buenos Aires	2,330,000	348,463	Entre Rios	261,731	116,470
Santa Fe	663,377	288,926	Pampa Central	80,000	2,800
Córdoba	849,326	66,425	Other sections	71,000	2,500

EXPORTS, EIGHT MONTHS OF 1907.

The leading exports from the Argentine Republic during the first eight months of 1907, with a comparative statement for the same period of 1906, were as follows:

	1907.	1906.		1907.	1906.
Ox hides:			Linseed.....tons..	701,090	386,694
Dry.....number..	1,335,953	1,576,666	Maize .....do....	781,643	1,590,851
Salt.....do....	1,204,137	1,085,659	Flour.....do....	90,376	81,825
Horse hides:			Bran .....do....	124,728	108,398
Dry .....do....	56,962	85,881	Pollards.....bags..	26,407	39,300
Salt .....do....	28,180	9,461	Oilseed .....do....	113,256	140,847
Sheepskins.....bales..	34,442	32,097	Hay .....bales..	523,911	1,168,631
Hair .....do....	3,015	2,904	Quebracho .....tons..	227,758	199,950
Tallow .....pipes..	22,200	16,589	Quebracho extract.do...	36,418	35,382
Do .....casks..	55,950	53,981	Butter .....cases..	53,698	94,560
Do .....hogsheads..	9,061	2,362	Mutton carcasses.number	1,829,325	2,156,656
Goatskins .....bales..	1,634	7,397	Beef.....quarters..	1,145,403	1,409,562
Wool.....do....	270,287	266,304	Oats .....tons..	131,734	48,842
Wheat.....tons..	2,465,160	2,011,358			

IMPORTS OF PEDIGREE STOCK.

Among the imports of stock for the improvements of the strains of Argentine cattle reported for the first half of 1907 are the following: Cattle, including Durhams, Herefords, and Jerseys, 640; sheep, 1,575; horses, 218; donkeys, 43, and pigs, 346.

SUBWAY IN BUENOS AIRES.

The Argentine legation in Washington has requested United States railway contractors to submit bids for the construction in the city of Buenos Aires of two of the principal lines constituting the proposed system of Metropolitan Subway Electric Railways. It also requests bids for the purpose of lease of the exploitation of the two lines as soon as the construction work is completed. Bases for the bids and some of the plans containing data regarding the proposed railways, it is explained, may be seen by interested parties at the Argen-

tine legation and the consulates. They are in Spanish, which is the official text, and French and English translations. All bids for the construction and exploitation of the railways are to be sent to the municipal intendente of Buenos Aires, so that he shall receive them before May 1, 1908, on which day the bids will be opened.

POPULATION STATISTICS.

The Ministry of the Interior has issued a bulletin relating to the population of the Argentine Republic, in which the total population and the yearly increase for a number of years is shown as follows:

Year.	Increase.	Population December 31.	Increase per 1,000 inhabitants.	Year.	Increase.	Population December 31.	Increase per 1,000 inhabitants.
1901	132,764	4,926,913	27.7	1904	249,042	4,410,028	48.2
1902	95,335	5,022,248	19.4	1905	268,169	5,678,197	29.6
1903	138,738	5,160,986	27.6	1906	296,574	5,974,771	52.2

Of the total population of 5,974,771 there are 1,510,920 foreigners, classified as follows: Italian, 795,916; Spanish, 342,422; French, 99,740; English, 22,399; Austrian, 24,039; Swiss, 14,527; German, 21,215; Belgian, 5,634; Russian, 37,773; other nationalities, 147,354. The number of foreigners from neighboring Republics is estimated as follows: Bolivians, 10,000; Brazilians, 25,000; Chileans, 30,000; Uruguayans, 73,000, and Paraguayans, 20,000. The number of Italians in the Argentine Republic, as given by the Italian representatives in Buenos Aires, is 1,250,000; but it is probable that many thus enumerated were born in the country, if the figures given in the foregoing official estimates are correct.

RAILWAYS OF THE REPUBLIC.

In connection with the passage by the Argentine Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Mitre Railway Bill, published in this issue of the BULLETIN, the following data concerning railways in the Republic, furnished by United States Vice-Consul-General HOLLANDER from Buenos Aires, is of interest:

There are at the present time 22 railroad companies established in the Argentine Republic, of which 18 are English, with head offices in London, 1 a French company, and 3 are owned and operated by the Argentine Government. The majority of the roads—19,347 kilometers (kilometer=0.62 of a mile)—are single track, and only 446 kilometers are double track. Three different gauges are used on these lines, namely, 1 meter, 1.435 meters, and 1.676 meters (meter= 39.37 inches). Eight lines, with 12,444 kilometers, use the last-

four, with 1,806 kilometers, the medium; and ten, with 5,542 kilometers, the narrowest gauge.

In the year 1880 there were but 2,516 kilometers of railways, and the total amount of freight handled amounted to only 660,905 tons, while in 1906 there were 19,793 kilometers, and the total amount of freight handled was 26,000,000 tons. The total capital invested in 1880 was only $40,000,000, while in 1906 it was $645,000,000, there having been over $600,000,000 expended on railroads during that period. Most of this has been invested by English capitalists and some by French capitalists, but other nations are now also realizing the advantages to be obtained from investments in this country, and two valuable concessions for new railroads have been granted this year to some French-Belgian capitalists.

The Argentine Government has, however, afforded private railway companies every possible facility, such as exemption from taxes for a number of years, exemption from duties on all material required for the construction and maintenance of the roads, etc.; and the new concessions recently granted include some of these privileges.

NEW RAILWAY LAW.

Following is the full text of the Argentine railway law as sanctioned by the National Chamber of Deputies on September 25 and by the Senate on September 30, 1907.

"ARTICLE 1. All railway concessions, whether in respect of main or branch lines, to be hereafter granted shall be governed by the clauses of the present law in accordance with the general law on railways, No. 2873.

"ART. 2. The rolling stock, weight of rails, accessories, and other materials used in the construction of the line shall be specified in the tender to be submitted for the approval of the Executive power.

"ART. 3. The concessionaire shall sign the respective contract within the term of six months from the date of the promulgation of each law of concession. In each concession the terms shall be fixed within which the plans must be submitted and the works must be begun and ended, and the fines shall be laid down to be incurred by the concessionaire in the event of the work not being completed within the specified time.

"ART. 4. Before signing the contract the concessionaire shall deposit in the Bank of the Argentine Nation, as security, the sum of $200 national currency for each kilometer of line, in cash or in national bonds, which shall be returned to him in proportion to the advance of the works.

"ART. 5. Should the concessionaire fail either to sign the contract, to submit complete plans, or start the work or finish the first 50 kilo-

meters of the principal line within the terms fixed in accordance with article 3 hereof, the concession shall lapse, and, save in the case of unavoidable necessity declared by the Executive power, the security shall be forfeited. In such case the deposit shall be transferred by the bank of the nation to the order of the National Council of Education.

"ART. 6. For each month's delay in the performance of the work the company shall pay a fine to be fixed by the Executive power in the tender and to be deducted from the security deposited. In case the deposit should be thus exhausted and the company should be indebted to the extent of more than two months' fines, the concession shall lapse in respect of the portion of the uncompleted line.

"ART. 7. All lands shall be subject to expropriation by reason of public utility, the occupation whereof may be necessary for the railway lines, stations, workshops, warehouses, etc., in accordance with the plans in each case approved by the Executive power, and the concessionaire shall be entitled to effect such expropriation in terms of the general law on the subject.

"ART. 8. The materials and articles used in the construction and working imported into the country shall be free of all customs duties, this exemption remaining in force until January 1, 1947. The company shall pay during the said term, whatever may be the date of its concession, a single tax equivalent to 3 per cent of the net returns from its lines, remaining exonerated during the said term from all other taxes, whether national, provincial, or municipal. The net returns shall be determined by recognizing as expenses 60 per cent of the gross receipts.

" If the expenses should exceed this limit during three consecutive years, the company shall be held bound to prove the same to the satisfaction of the Executive power. The amount of 3 per cent of the net returns shall be applied to the construction or maintenance of the bridges and ordinary roads of the municipalities or departments crossed by the line, in the first place, to the roads leading to the stations and in proportion to the extent of the line in each Province.

" The Executive power will deposit in a special account in the Bank of the Argentine Nation the sums which may be paid by the companies in execution of article 8. Without prejudice to such sums as may be voted by special laws or by that of the estimates, this fund may not be applied to any other purpose than the one expressly determined in the present law.

" ART. 9. The passenger and goods tariff shall be subject to the intervention of the Executive power whenever the average gross earnings of the line during three consecutive years shall exceed 17 per cent of its share and debenture capital as recognized by the Executive power and the expenses do not exceed 60 per cent of the receipts. If the proportion of expenses be greater during three

consecutive years, the company shall be held bound to show the same to the satisfaction of the Executive power; and, in such case, the limit of the intervention will be proportionately raised. For these purposes the capital shall be determined by the Executive power on the opening of the line to public service and may not be increased without its consent.

"ART. 10. The charges for conveyance of materials and articles belonging to the nation and intended for the construction of the national or provincial works authorized by the laws of Congress shall be appraised at the rate of 50 per cent of the usual tariffs. On the same conditions shall be charged the conveyance of war "matériel," national officials, officers and soldiers on public service, immigrants sent forward by the Central Immigration Office, and provincial police officials and official telegrams.

"ART. 11. The tariffs for the telegraphic lines for the use of the public shall be the same as those used by the National Telegraph Department. The apparatus and materials of the telegraphic line shall be subject to the approval of the Executive power.

"ART. 12. The company shall be bound gratuitously:

"(*a*) To convey, in special compartments in which letters and printed matter can be classified, the mail bags and the officials accompanying the same.

" (*b*) To extend parallel to the railway line and along its entire length a telegraph wire to be placed at the disposal of the Government for its own use, the maintenance and repair of the same to be borne by the company without any liability or charge to the State.

"(*c*) To set apart a special building in the principal stations for the telegraph offices and post-offices.

"(*d*) To permit the junction of the national wires with those of the company's lines.

"(*e*) To provide a way for horsemen over the principal bridges, where such is considered necessary by the Executive power.

"ART. 13. The Executive power may enjoin upon the company to render movable the bridges across rivers and canals which may be declared navigable, without compensation of any kind.

"ART. 14. The final plans and the works in construction shall be subject to the inspection of the Department of Public Works and all expenses incurred in or by such inspection shall be borne by the company.

"ART. 15. Both the construction and the working of the lines shall be subject to the general law on railways and to such police regulations or regulations for inspection as may hereafter be issued.

" The legal domicile of the company shall be in the capital of the Republic.

"ART. 16. The nation reserves to itself the right of at any time expropriating the works effected under the concession for the amount of the recognized capital plus 20 per cent.

"ART. 17. Railway concessions may be transferred to third parties with the authority of the Executive power, but the transfer of the concession or of the railroad and the lease of the same can not be effected in favor of any other railway company in the country, nor can the management be amalgamated with that of other companies without the sanction of Congress.

"ART. 18. The company may construct small branch lines not exceding 30 kilometers for the purpose of connecting industrial or rural establishments subject to the approval of the respective plans by the Executive power.

"ART. 19. The railway companies at present existing may, within the term of six months, counting from the promulgation of this law, avail themselves of the benefits set forth in article 8 hereof, providing they accept the conditions laid down in the said article 8 and in article 9.

"ART. 20. At the expiration of their present exemptions the railway companies now existing who shall not avail themselves of the option contained in the preceding article shall pay all the taxes and imposts which duly fall upon them, remaining in other matters subject to the proscriptions of the present law in so far as it does not interfere with acquired rights.

"ART. 21. The sleepers to be employed on all the railroads in the Republic shall be of a hard wood indigenous to the country.

DEFECTIVE TRANSPORT FACILITIES WITH THE UNITED STATES AND THE REMEDIES THEREFOR.

The Buenos Aires "Standard" for October 3, 1907, contains a communication signed by F. A. WARDLAW, of that city, being an extended criticism of the methods of shipping goods from the United States to the Argentine Republic. Particular attention is called to the fact that in certain instances charges have been made out at "express" rates whereas the merchandise was in reality delivered by "cargo." The condition not only caused much greater expense, but also entailed greater delay in the delivery of the parcels. He strongly advises that all American manufacturers or others having dealings with the River Plate countries will see that small shipments not sent by cargo at cargo rates be in future forwarded by "parcels receipt" by the steamship agents direct, thus insuring prompt shipment and delivery at their destination.

The following article, published by one of the leading express companies in Buenos Aires, is of value in this connection and is reproduced from the paper in reference:

"In view of the increasing trade relationship between the United States and the Argentine Republic, and the almost daily changes in the Argentine customs and dock regulations, and with the idea of facilitating the shipping, receiving, and clearing of consignments, we beg to call your serious attention to the following observations, which should be carefully carried out when forwarding merchandise to Argentine ports, as by so doing many inconveniences would be avoided and much time and trouble saved in the handling of consignments:

"BILLS OF LADING AND CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.

"On obtaining the bill of lading from the steamer same must be legalized by the Argentine consulate at the port of embarkation, and also a certificate showing the origin of the merchandise shipped must be obtained from the consulate and duly viséed. One copy each of the bill of lading and the certificate of origin should be always forwarded to the consignees by the same steamer which carries the merchandise, and duplicates of same should be forwarded by the following steamer or mail. According to Argentine customs laws, all goods must be manifested in the customs within eight days of steamer's arrival in port under penalty of a fine of 2 per cent on the value fixed according to the Argentine customs tariff, and if not manifested with all details within a further period of seven days, a further fine is imposed of 5 per cent on the value of the duties. Consequently every care should be taken to have the proper documents arrive in time.

"INVOICES OF MERCHANDISE.

"It is absolutely necessary that a true copy of manufacturers' invoices for each shipment be forwarded to consignees in company with the bill of lading and certificate of origin, and when possible a duplicate copy by the following mail. This copy of invoice is most essential, since in case of claims for shortages, breakages, pilferings, etc., consignees must be armed with a copy of same in order to prove the actual contents of the packages, and the value, when damaged packages are revised in the customs before the respective consignees, steamship agents, and customs officials, otherwise the agents will not recognize claims.

"PACKING LISTS.

"Correct packing lists should always be forwarded with the above-named documents, showing clearly and truly the marks, numbers, quantity, and class of packages, quantity of merchandise, and class of each shipment; also showing net weight of goods with the wrap-

pers, etc., net and gross weight of package, measurement, and value of same. These should be given in kilograms and cubic meters when possible.

" PACKAGES.

" Many cases, especially those from the United States, arrive here in a very frail and broken condition, and are thus easily pilfered; so much so that steamship agents refuse to entertain claims when any, consequently manufacturers should pay especial attention to the packing of their goods, and strong, substantial cases or crates should always be used, well bound with iron hoops, and well nailed. We have lately received many complaints owing to the bad condition of casings, etc.

" MARKS AND NUMBERS.

"All packages should be clearly marked and numbered, and great care should be taken to see that the same marks and numbers are not duplicated in the same shipment, otherwise heavy fines may result in the customs, besides causing much confusion. When by any chance duplicate marks and numbers are noticed by forwarding agents, a countermark should be added and a charge made for this operation, since it is obviously safer to incur this slight difference than run the risk with the customs fines.

" WEIGHTS.

" Each package should have the net and gross weights clearly marked on the top, and, if possible, in kilograms.

" SMALL PARCELS SHIPPED TOGETHER.

" When forwarding a batch of small parcels shipped in one package, as cargo, they should be well packed in good, strong cases or crates and the addresses of consignees or marks carefully marked on each different parcel. By doing this, and carefully specifying the contents of each package, much time and expense would be saved, since the whole batch could then be cleared at the customs by one operation and expense of manifest stamp, whereas if they come loose and separate, each parcel requires a separate clearance and manifest.

" This applies when the same shipper is sending a number of different parcels, containing different articles, to the same consignee.

" WAYBILLS.

" These should be forwarded with each shipment with full details and instructions, and special care should be taken to see that correct addresses are given of consignees, especially in the case of private individuals.

"SAMPLES OF NO VALUE.

"These can be sent on a parcel receipt, but care must be taken to see that they are samples and not dutiable; otherwise consignees will be fined and goods confiscated. All small packages of any value, either sent on parcel receipt or as cargo, and containing dutiable goods must be clearly specified as such in the waybills.

"GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

"If the foregoing instructions are carefully carried out much trouble will be saved; besides greater economy will be exercised in the clearances.

"We would especially call attention of United States shippers to these observations, since in all our years' experience we have never handled goods which arrived here in such a bad state as American goods, and for this reason many would-be purchasers of American wares prefer to buy in other markets where greater attention is given to their shipments."

BOLIVIA.

BUDGET FOR 1907-8.

According to the projected budget presented by the President of Bolivia to the National Congress in September, 1907, the fiscal revenues for 1907-8 are estimated at 16,007,833 *bolivianos* ($8,003,926.50), and the expenditures are fixed at 16,381,611.31 *bolivianos* ($8,190,805.655), showing a deficit of 373,778.31 *bolivianos*.

The expenditures are distributed as follows among the different departments of the Government: Legislative Power, 263,336 *bolivianos;* Foreign Relations, 4,384,929.40 *bolivianos;* Finance and Industry, 2,199,828.60 *bolivianos;* Justice and Instruction, 2,731,025.30 *bolivianos;* War, 3,735,678.50 *bolivianos;* Colonization and Agriculture, 1,904,247 *bolivianos*.

EXPORTS OF TIN TO LONDON.

According to official reports from Bolivia, the exports of tin bars to London during the calendar year 1906 amounted to 14,222 tons, and those of the first six months of 1907 to 6,693 tons.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES IN THE REPUBLIC.

The total length of telegraph lines in Bolivia in 1907, according to the official publication "*El Estado*" of September 5, 1907, is 4,352 kilometers (equivalent to 2,704 miles). About two-thirds, 2,924 kilo-

meters (1,817 miles), is owned by the Government, and one-third, 1,428 kilometers (887 miles), is owned by private companies.

There are in the Republic 179 kilometers (111 miles) of telephone lines owned by private companies.

PROPOSED LOAN FOR THE SANITATION OF DEPARTMENTAL CAPITALS.

On the 13th of September, 1907, a bill was submitted to the National Congress of Bolivia wherein it is proposed to authorize the Executive of the Republic to negotiate a loan of £500,000 ($2,500,000), or 6,250,000 *bolivianos*, for the construction of sewers and sanitation of the departmental capitals of the nation. It is provided that the amount of the loan shall be distributed as follows: 800,000 *bolivianos* for the city of Sucre, 1,200,000 for La Paz, 1,100,000 for Cochambamba, 600,000 for Oruro, 600,000 for Potosi, 500,000 for Tarija, 600,000 for Santa Cruz, 400,000 for Trinidad and Riberalta, and 200,000 to cover the cost of surveys, plans, and estimates of the respective works.

LAND LAW OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Bolivian land law of June 20, 1907, provides as follows:

"ISMAEL MONTES, President of the Republic.

"Whereas the law of October 26, 1905, establishes the form in which the public lands to be used for agricultural purposes, cattle raising, the exploitation of resinous trees and other forestal substances susceptible of extraction shall hereafter be disposed of, and intrusts the compliance therewith to the Department of Colonization and Agriculture; and that

"Whereas the former grantees are entitled to resort to the provisions of the aforesaid law, it is proper to determine the provisions to which all applications shall be subject, bearing in mind the laws of November 13, 1886, December 10, 1895, and such other provisions as relate thereto;

"Therefore, in the exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 5 of article 89 of the Constitution, I hereby decree:

SECTION I.—*Concerning lands and applications therefor.*

"ARTICLE 1. All uncultivated lands situated within the territory of the Republic, and also those which, although they have already been granted, have not as yet been protected in the proper legal form, are hereby declared property of the Government.

"ART. 2. These lands can only be acquired through purchase by any person who is in the full enjoyment of his civil rights, the hectare being the standard unit of measure.

"ART. 3. The acquisition of lands comprises also such vegetables as may be found thereon, and they shall be paid for in cash at the following prices:

"(*a*) One boliviano per each hectare of land containing resinous and rubber trees, such as the siphonia or hevea, caucho, balata, hule, peloto, manicoba, incense, copaiba, and similar trees which grow wild and are used in manufacturing industries and medicine.

"(*b*) Ten centavos per hectare of land suitable for agricultural purposes and cattle raising.

"ART. 4. Any person or company desiring to acquire Government lands shall file an application, written on stamped paper of 10 bolivianos per page, before the prefect or national delegate within whose jurisdiction the lands applied for are located.

"ART. 5. In said application shall be stated: (1) The name, residence, and occupation of the applicant; (2) the number of hectares; (3) the quality of the land, that is to say, whether they are arable or pastoral, or whether they contain rubber trees; (4) the exact location thereof, as well as a statement of the provincial and cantonal jurisdiction to which the land applied for belongs; (5) the name by which the concession will be known; (6) the names of the neighboring landowners, if any, as well as the names of their properties, specifying whether they are grantees of Government lands or private owners. Should there be no neighboring landowners, the fact should be stated, and in addition the application shall be accompanied by a plan or sketch of the land in question. Such applications as lack these requisites shall be disregarded.

"ART. 6. As soon as an application for lands is filed, the hour of said filing shall be noted at the foot of the document, with the signature of the prefect or delegate and respective secretary, and the notary of the treasury shall be requested to furnish information as to whether the application does not refer to any previous concession legally made.

ART. 7. If from the information applied for it should appear that no previous application has been made, the prefect or delegate shall issue, on the same day, the order of concession, and the notary shall forward a certified copy both of the petition and the order to the departmental bulletin and to such newspaper as may be designated for that purpose, keeping a proper record of the proceedings.

"ART. 8. Priority concerning the filing of the application, when duly proved by the record referred to in the foregoing article, and by the record made in conformity with the provisions of article 31, entitles the interested party to have preference over any other subsequent application.

SECTION II.—*Concerning publication.*

"ART. 9. After the issuance of the order of concession, every application for lands shall be published four times in succession at intervals of fifteen days, both in the departmental bulletin and in one of the newspapers of the capital where the concession is made.

"ART. 10. Any notary who fails to forward the copy on the same day, or who does not cause the application to be published in the manner specified in the foregoing article, shall be punished by the prefect or delegate with a fine of from 5 to 20 *bolivianos*, and shall be dismissed from his office if said offense is repeated.

"The applicant shall pay the expenses of publication.

"ART. 11. Should no opposition be made within sixty days from the date of the publication, the survey, measurement, and drawing of the respective plan of the lands applied for shall be ordered, and said operations shall be performed by two experts, one of whom shall represent the Government, while the other shall represent the interested party, if the latter is not satisfied with the work of the former, the expenses to be paid by the purchaser.

SECTION III.—*Concerning oppositions.*

"ART. 12. Oppositions to concessions of lands shall be lawful only in the following cases:

"1. When filed in the period comprised from the date of the first publication until 60 days after the last publication, that is to say, within a term of one hundred and twenty days.

"2. When accompanied by public titles or instruments which shall prove the lawful rights of the interested party.

"3. When based on the priority of the concession or on the lack of free land.

"Any opposition made after the expiration of the term of one hundred and twenty days from the date of the first publication, or for any other causes than those above stated, shall be disregarded by the respective prefect or delegate.

"ART. 13. All lawful opposition shall be forwarded to the proper district judge of the capital of the Department where the concession is made, so that it may be acted upon in the usual manner, and at the end of such actions as are brought all the proceedings shall be duly returned.

"ART. 14. The oppositions based on a legal title of private ownership and by agreement with the Spanish Crown will warrant the proper action in accordance with the common law, provided they are comprised in the terms established by case 3 of article 12 of this law.

"ART. 15. The opponents shall cause the proceedings to be made known to the common court within eight days. Should they fail to

comply with this requisite, the administrative proceedings concerning the grant shall be continued.

"ART. 16. After an opposition has failed in an action the suspended proceedings shall be taken up and the party in interest shall produce a certified copy of the judgment passed before the respective prefect or delegate.

"SECTION IV.—*Concerning forfeiture.*

"ART. 18. The denouncement of forfeiture may be made by any person properly qualified therefor, and the filing thereof, together with the respective record made by the prefect or delegate, and the respective secretary, shall be entitled to the right of priority for the new grant, which shall be acted upon under the same conditions as the principal grant, after publishing the order of forfeiture.

"ART. 19. Both these denouncements and the opposing demands shall be filed within ten days from the date of the last publication new hearing of the parties in interest, should they produce new documents, in view of which the attorney shall report in order to render a decision at once.

"ART. 20. The application for survey and the fixing of landmarks shall be filed witin ten days from the date of the last publication, under the penalty of forfeiture should they fail to file said application.

"ART. 21. The same application in case of an opposition concerning which a decision has been rendered shall be filed within twenty days after sentence has been rendered, also under the penalty of forfeiture.

"ART. 22. The proceedings of survey and the setting up of landmarks shall be carried out and filed before the prefect or delegate within the precise term of sixty days from the date on which the prefect or delegate shall order said proceedings to be instituted, not including the period of time allowed in accordance with the distance, under penalty of forfeiture.

"SECTION V.—*Concerning survey and setting of landmarks.*

"ART. 23. The operations of the survey and the setting of the landmarks shall be inspected by the administrative official or parochial mayor (alcalde) commissioned for that purpose by the prefect or delegate having authority to take oath from the expert or experts and to be personally present during said operations, and he shall cause clear landmarks to be fixed at that time and to designate or fix, as far as possible, the natural limits of the grant under his own responsibility.

"ART. 24. The expert or experts shall draw the plan and shall make the proper report, stating therein: (1) The extent, the number of

hectares, the shape, kind, and condition of the land. (2) In case of rubber groves, they should specify whether the trees are being exploited, or whether exhausted or abandoned. (3) The landmarks that indicate the boundary of the property, with the necessary clearness, and shall ascertain if possible the natural limits. (4) The improvements and uses of which the ceded land is susceptible.

"ART. 25. The operations of survey and the fixing of landmarks shall be carried out after duly notifying the owners of the adjacent lands, and if said owners can not be found, notification shall be made to their managers or administrators, and in the absence of the latter said notifications shall be published through edicts in any of the newspapers of the capital, as well as in the departmental bulletin, announcing the day and hour in which said notification and all the data concerning the adjudication. This publication shall be made but once, and ten days before the survey, and shall serve as a personal summons to the owners of the adjacent lands.

"ART. 26. Whenever the operations of survey and setting of landmarks have to be carried out in sections of the country of difficult communication with the capital of the Department, the prefect or delegate shall grant a reasonable term in addition to that granted in article 22 of this law.

"SECTION VI.—*Concerning the grant, possession, and title.*

"ART. 27. After effecting the operations of the survey and placing of landmarks, the prefecture shall order that the proceedings be forwarded to the Department of Colonization, and the latter shall issue the order of final concession or grant after the payment of the total value of the lands, and shall order that the proper record be made in the registry of said Department, and that the title deeds in favor of the grantee be issued, requesting that the provisions of article 10, division 3, of the supreme decree of February 11, 1905, concerning the use of stamped paper be complied with.[a] The party in interest shall use this title in order to take possession in accordance with the common law and before the proper authorities.

"ART. 28. The purchasers are bound to establish a family or married couple on at least every 1,000 hectares, in order to promote colonization, in the term of four years, under the penalty of a forfeiture of the grant.

"ART. 29. Applications for more than 20,000 hectares shall be filed directly with the Department of Colonization, which shall order the

[a] Article 10. Stamped paper of the seventh class, of the value of 10 *bolivianos*, shall be used. * * *

Division 3: On the first two pages of the title deeds of grant and denouncement of Government lands, waters, rubber-tree groves, etc.

publication thereof in the manner provided for in article 9 of this law. After the publication and before the operations of survey and placing of landmarks are carried out, they shall be forwarded to the legislative power for approval.

"SECTION VII.—*Concerning registration.*

"ART. 30. In the notarial offices of the treasury department of the capitals of the Departments, as well as in authorized notarial offices, a register shall be kept by years, which shall be called a registry of grants of Government lands. Said registry or record shall be made on paper of the third class, which the parties in interest shall supply.

"ART. 31. There shall be kept in the same offices a book containing a record of applications for lands in which all the applications filed shall be recorded, noting expressly in writing the day and the hour of the filing for the purpose of fixing the priority of the applications.

"ART. 32. At the Department of Colonization there shall be kept as many registers of grants of land as there are Departments in the Republic and Territories subject to the jurisdiction of a national delegation. These registers shall also be kept on paper of the third class furnished by the parties in interest.

"ART. 33. In the registers of the notarial offices of the treasury department, and in those of the national delegations, there shall be recorded integrally in chronological order, all applications for lands and also the decrees issued by the prefect relating to the same.

"ART. 34. There shall be recorded in the same registers the final decree of the grant issued by the Department of Colonization or by the national delegation, as the case may be, the proper annotation being made on the margin of the page containing the insertion prescribed in article 31, and there shall be inserted in the latter that of the page containing the final order of said Department of Colonization.

"If the insertion prescribed in this article has to be made in the registry of the following year because that of the previous year was closed, this fact shall be stated in the marginal notes.

"ART. 35. In the register of the Department of Colonization there
l be inserted integrally and consecutively both the application
he decree issued by the prefect, and also the final order of grant,
in addition there shall be inserted a copy of the plan which shall
de at the time of the survey of the granted lands. The inser-
prescribed in this article shall be made in the register corre-
ing to the Department to which the granted lands belong.

T. 36. On December 31 of each year the register shall be closed,
re shall be noted on the last page thereof, under the signa-

ture of the respective secretary, delegate, or prefect, the number of the pages of said register, the number of the completed applications as well as that of those pending, and the number of the applications that have been forfeited.

"ART. 37. After a register is closed, it shall be properly bound to be kept in the archives, and the chief clerk of the Department of Colonization and the secretaries of the delegations and prefectures shall have the binding made before making the index that each register must necessarily have.

"ART. 38. For the entries made in the registers of the grants of Government lands the parties in interest shall pay the copyists at the rate of 40 cents per page.

"ART. 39. In the record book referred to in article 31 the notaries shall make an entry of the application and of the decree of the prefect, stating the name and general description of the application, the number of hectares applied for, the location and quality of the land, whether arable or pastural land, or whether they contain rubber trees, the exact hour of the filing, which shall be shown by the record made on the same application. The annotation prescribed in this article shall bear the signature of the party in interest.

"SECTION VIII.—*Concerning public lands previously granted.*

"ART. 40. The rights of those who had acquired Government lands in accordance with the provisions of the law of November 13, 1886, are declared in force, said owners being entitled to consolidate said rights subject to the provisions of the present law.

"ART. 41. For the purpose of this consolidation a term of two years, which shall not be extended, is granted in order that the administrative proceedings may continue, it being understood that in order to secure said consolidation it shall be necessary to pay the total price of the hectares of land acquired.

"ART. 42. Those who, having obtained the consolidation, do not protect their ownership by establishing continued works in the proportion of one-sixth part per lot of 25 hectares shall forfeit their rights and the concession or grant shall become free.

"The lands referred to in this article may be granted in the form and by the usual proceedings.

"ART. 43. The term of two years granted in article 41 shall commence from the date of the promulgation of the present law.

"SECTION IX.—*Concerning portions of rubber lands previously granted.*

"ART. 44. Such grantees as have not paid the fifteen annuities prescribed for the consolidation established by article 10 of the law

of December 10, 1895, may refuse to make the annual payment by lots or parts of lands, and may subject themselves to the terms of the new law, and in such case the National Treasury shall give them credit for the amounts paid for the lease in collecting such amounts as may be due.

"ART. 45. Merchants who own rubber lands and who fail to pay an annuity shall subsequently be conjointly enjoined by the prefects by means of a bill of charges and receipt drawn by the National Treasury.

"ART. 46. The prefect, on the same day, shall decree the order of solvency, allowing ninety days in which to make the payment. This order shall be notified to the grantee or legal manager, and whenever it is impossible to comply with this requisite, owing to the absence of the party in interest or for other reasons, said notifications shall be published three times in the departmental bulletin at intervals of twenty days.

"ART. 47. Whenever eviction is officially declared, the decree by virtue of which the portions of land on which judgment has been passed revert to the State, shall also be published in the departmental bulletin.

"ART. 48. In any of the cases referred to in the foregoing articles, the aforesaid decree shall be issued on stamped paper of the value of 10 *bolivianos* per page required to be used for these applications.

"ART. 49. To this end the grants the proceedings of which have not been finished up to date shall be continued under the same penalties established in chapters 2 and 3 of the decree of June 30, 1896,[a] and after paying such annuities as are due from the date on which the first application was made.

"ART. 50. To that end any notary who fails to officially represent the fact that the proceedings for the completion of the grant were abandoned during a period of three months, as provided for in

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[a] ART. 21. The applicant for lands who abandons for three months his action for the continuation of the proceedings referred to in this article shall forfeit in accordance with the law any right or preference to the grant, and the portion of lands applied for shall be declared free, except in cases of unavoidable circumstances.

ART. 22. Opposition to the grant of rubber lands shall be lawful whenever the said opposition is filed within the term specified by article 15 of the law (sixty days) and fixed by this law, basing the same solely on the following two causes: (1) the priority in the discovery, and (2) the previous legal approval.

The opposition not included in these terms, or in other than the causes specified, shall be entirely disregarded by the respective prefect or delegate.

ART. 23. No opposition shall be considered unless the action is accompanied by a public instrument showing the party in interest to be entitled to make said opposition, or by the proceedings showing the affidavits concerning the priority of the discovery.

article 21 of said law, shall be divested, on the same day, or his notarial powers.

"Said officials shall forward every three months a statement of the claims referred to in the foregoing paragraph, without prejudice to the tables referred to in article 66 of the law concerning rubber, and in cases of consolidation.

"ART. 51. Cases in litigation shall be decided by the common courts, subject to the laws in force at the time they were begun, provided they are duly protected by the payment of the annuities which the parties in interest are bound to pay.

"ART. 52. In the absence of denouncers the National Treasury shall, every six months, forward to the prefectures and national delegations a complete list of the names of outlawed grants, in order that said prefectures or national delegations shall declare the land in question free, and cause the same to be published in the bulletin as many times as may be deemed necessary for the knowledge of business men in general.

"ART. 53. The solvency decrees referred to in this chapter shall be notified without prejudice to common actions. On the expiration of the term fixed, the prefects shall notify the judge who has cognizance of the action, so that he may take such steps as he may deem advisable.

"SECTION X.—*Concerning national delegations.*

"ART. 54. The national delegates mentioned in the grants referred to in this law shall be subject to the provisions thereof, and shall, furthermore, issue the final decree of grant, and after complying with this requisite the proceedings shall be forwarded to the Department of Colonization in order that the latter may proceed to revise said proceedings and issue the decree of approval, directing that the original proceedings be recorded and that the respective titles of ownership be issued.

"ART. 55. In the absence of the archives or documents giving information concerning the matter in question, the authorities, granting a reasonable time, and by means of paid commissions, shall direct that the grantees of rubber lands be notified under the following conditions:

"(1) Filing the titles of the grant showing their rights.

"(2) Certified copies showing rights that may be transferred.

"(3) Certified copies showing the payment of Government taxes.

"(4) A declaration showing the production of the farm and the number of hands employed.

"(5) Notice of the way through which exports are made, for the information and knowledge of the proper custom-house officials.

"ART. 56. Any merchant who fails to file the required document shall be again warned, and a shorter term shall be allowed him, under penalty of officially instituting an action of clandestine exploitation for the collection of double annunities, as prescribed in article 32 of the law concerning rubber.[a] Should the announcement be made by a third party the latter shall be entitled to 50 per cent of the amount due, which shall be jointly collected, in accordance with the decree of January 18, 1877.

"ART. 57. In cases of these denouncements, which must be forwarded through the delegations and prefectures, the Attorney-General shall pass upon them in accordance with the laws.

"ART. 58. The denouncements shall be accepted at the time of filing, directing the proper authority or attorney to proceed to make a summary investigation, without prejudice to the rights of the party in interest to designate the person he is entitled to appoint within the term of twenty-four hours ofter the notification thereof.

"These experts shall be paid by the parties in interest out of the quota fixed by the proper authority whenever they fail to agree, and in case of resistance public force may be employed.

"SECTION XI.—*Concerning centers of immigration.*

"ART. 59. In conformity with the provisions of article 6 of this law, lands for colonization shall not be granted to private parties.

"ART. 60. These lands shall be distributed in the manner prescribed by the rules and regulations concerning immigration.

"SECTION XII.—*General provisions.*

"ART. 61. The prefectures shall continue to take cognizance without any alteration whatever of the proceedings of grants made in conformity with the law of December 10, 1895, provided said grants are not subject to the provisions of this law.

"ART. 62. The decrees issued by the prefectures or delegations may be appealed from to the Department of Colonization, in accordance with articles 687 and 688 of the Civil Procedure, amended by articles 17 and 18 of the law of December 19, 1905, and the procedure shall be in accordance with the rules established by chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, and

[a] ART. 23. After the expiration of this term whoever possesses tracts of land without having legally applied for or obtained from the State the land occupied, shall be punished by a fine equivalent to double the price of the annuities that should be paid during fifteen years, and said double amount shall be paid in the customary way for the consolidation of lands.

6, title 1, book 3, of the Code of Civil Procedure.[a] The decisions of the secretaries of the Departments will not permit any other recourse of annulment than that established by article 822 of the Civil Procedure, construed by the law of October 13, 1892.[b]

"ART. 63. Inasmuch as the rights of the State do not prescribe, the recount or the resurvey of the tracts of rubber or other lands granted may be effected whenever the proper authorities may deem it advisable, through special or appraising commissions composed of experts or attorneys, and any excess land that may result shall revert to the Government, and no title by prescription shall be valid.

"ART. 64. This excess land shall always remain in favor of the possessors thereof if they so desire, and they shall pay the value of said land in accordance with the provisions of this law.

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[a] In both cases the appeal is lawful, (1) from any final sentence rendered in an action followed through the commoncourts; (2) from such interlocutory decrees as may be issued while said action is being carried on when the same cause irreparable loss or damage difficult to make good.

Such appeal will also be lawful, but only so far as the restitutive effect is concerned, (1) from auction decisions and any other rendered in Executive actions; (2) from such decisions as may have been rendered in summary actions; (3) from all those sentences the suspension of which cause any danger of delay in the execution thereof.

(Law of December 19, 1905.)

ART. 17. No. 2 of article 687 of the Civil Procedure is hereby repealed.

ART. 18. The following is added to article 688: "(4) From such interlocutory decrees as may be issued while said action is being carried on when the same cause irreparable loss or damage difficult to make good; (5) from decrees deciding the rights of third parties interposed as incidents in Executive actions; (6) from interlocutory decrees or final sentences rendered in the action of necessary or voluntary attendance; (7) from the final sentences or interlocutory decrees rendered in actions of eviction."

[b] ART. 822. The recourse of annulment of all final or interlocutory decrees rendered in oral or written actions may be interposed because of lack of jurisdiction, whatever may have been the litigation on which said decision has been rendered. In this case the courts or judges that, by law, have the power to render a judgment in the first instance concerning the public officer who has assumed the jurisdiction shall take cognizance, and upon declaring the annulment shall place the responsibility of the losses and damages in favor of the injured party and a fine of from 10 to 100 pesos, which shall go into the municipal treasury.

(Law of October 13, 1892.)

Article 1: Article 822 of the compiled procedure shall be construed as follows: The recourse of annulment allowed by article 822 of the Compilation is only lawful by way of protection of article 23 of the Constitution of the State when the officials usurp functions not belonging to them, or when they exercise jurisdiction or power not derived from the law.

Article 2: The following addition is made to article 816 of the Compilation: "Or against those deciding an exception of incompetency, but in all these cases the certificate of deposit required by the filing (article 817) shall be attached."

"ART. 65. The expenses incurred in these operations, at which the parties in interest shall be present, shall be paid by the latter and by the Government, in accordance with the estimates decreed by the proper Department and the value of the special revenues derived.

"ART. 66. The grants obtained without the previous declaration of eviction or forfeiture shall not be legal in the administrative proceedings referred to in this law, it being necessary to previously apply for them, accompanied by all of the data relating thereto, in order that the register may contain a record of the subrogation.

"ART. 67. Whenever the grantee fails to defend his rights through the recourse of opposition within the term of one hundred and twenty days from the date of the first publication, and when the new grantee has obtained the grant and the title deed from the Government, the former shall be entitled to appeal to the common courts in defense of his ownership, but only within the precise term of one year, which shall not be extended, from the date on which the titles were issued, and to this end the latter shall be published in the departmental bulletin within the first thirty days of its issuance under the responsibility of the notary, who shall be fined to the amount of 20 *bolivianos* for the first offense, and deprived of his powers as a notary for the repetition of said offense. This publication notice shall also be paid by the grantee.

"ART. 68. Persons denouncing Government lands improperly taken from the State shall receive one-sixth of their value, in accordance with the provisions of article 8 of the supreme decree of April 12, 1880.

"ART. 69. The lands containing wild, strayed, or unbranded cattle shall be granted independently of the latter, which shall be obtained in accordance with the special law of February 23, 1878.

"ART. 70. The prefects and national delegates, under their own responsibility, shall forward to the proper Department an annual detailed statement of such grants as have been made. In addition, they shall send every six months a statement concerning the industrial progress and exploitation, and relating to the compliance of the legal provisions in the sections of their respective jurisdiction."

BRAZIL.

DETAILS OF FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

Total imports into Brazil during the first half of 1907 are valued at $91,661,660, as against $69,961,124 in the same period of 1906, while exports were $143,645,850, against $104,354,952 in the first six months of 1906.

This trade increase is attributed by United States Consul-General ANDERSON, at Rio de Janeiro, to the immense coffee crop of the year. He further states that the record of the United States in this connection is not as encouraging as it might be, for while Brazilian imports of United States goods materially increased, other countries show a greater proportionate advance.

Total imports of Brazil for the first six months of 1907 show an increase of 31 per cent over those of the same period of 1906. United States merchandise received in the Republic advanced $2,271,560, or about 24.4 per cent, whereas Great Britain increased her sales to Brazil by over $8,000,000, representing an increase of 42.5 per cent. The most significant increase is that of Germany, which made a record of 46.1 per cent over the year before. The comparative rank of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States has not been changed, but the lead of the two competitors of the latter country has materially increased.

The imports of Brazil for the first six months from the principal trading countries, figuring the amounts at $4.85 to the pound sterling, and compared with the same period in 1906, were as follows (a decrease being noted for Uruguay):

Country.	1906.	1907.	Percentage of increase.
Germany	$9,484,267	$13,856,717	46.1
Argentina	7,422,910	9,007,741	21.3
Austria-Hungary	1,038,632	1,550,778	49.3
Belgium	2,920,565	3,252,540	11.4
United States	9,351,266	11,633,826	24.4
France	6,369,830	9,751,658	53.0
Great Britain	18,964,315	27,021,023	42.5
Italy	2,431,814	3,324,500	37.0
Portugal	4,731,175	5,664,344	19.7
Newfoundland	923,309	1,161,366	25.8
Uruguay	3,766,612	2,584,487	−31.0
All other countries	2,556,429	2,852,680	11.5
All countries	69,961,124	91,661,660	31.0

The table gives the exports from all countries sending more than $1,000,000 worth of goods in the half-year period. Of these total imports, the increase has been very largely in goods manufactured by the United States. The increase in the imports from the United States has come very largely in flour, bacon, lard, and machinery of various sorts, especially electrical machinery. The increase generally has been all along the line, particularly in cotton manufactures, machinery and railway supplies, drugs and chemicals, manufactures of leather and unmanufactured leather, coal, jute yarn, kerosene, codfish, wheat, wines, lumber. In short, the general course of trade has been largely a continuation of the increase in the same lines and same articles noted in changes in the trade between 1905

and 1906. The notable increase in imports from Germany represents mostly cottons and industrial machinery and railway supplies and from Great Britain cottons and machinery. Newfoundland is cutting out the American codfish trade and Austria-Hungary has made a notable increase in its flour shipments.

The greatest single item of interest to the United States is that of cotton manufactures. The imports from the United States have fallen off materially from those of last year, as those last year did from the year before. American cotton manufactures are disappearing from the Brazilian market very rapidly, while those of Great Britain and Germany, made from American raw material, are rapidly increasing. Great Britain's ratio of the total of Brazil's import trade rose from 27.1 per cent in the first six months of 1906 to 29.5 per cent of the total in the first half of the current year, and the increase was very largely in goods manufactured from American materials. The increased imports generally illustrate the manner in which the trade of Brazil is being centered into that with the few leading countries. There was an increase in the imports from all countries except Uruguay, Chile, Cuba, Japan, Paraguay, Burma, Russia, and Turkey, and the increase from all the smaller countries averaged only about 12 per cent, as compared with the 31 per cent of general increase and the much greater proportional increase with Great Britain and Germany.

The chief changes in the import trade of Rio de Janeiro were in line with those of the nation at large. There was a very marked increase in imports of flour, wheat, cotton manufactures, industrial machinery and railway material, electrical machinery, wines, building materials, lard, bacon, typewriters, musical instruments, codfish, English beer, and sundry goods.

While the general purchasing power of the people of Brazil has generally increased, the chief explanation for this great increase in imports is the great coffee crop of the season of 1906–7. The total exports for the half year of 1907 were $143,645,850, as compared with $104,354,952 in 1906 and $93,249,830 in 1905. The increase in the exports for the half year of 1907, therefore, over the previous year was 37.7 per cent, as compared with the increase of 31 per cent in imports. The exports of Brazil for the first six months in 1907 were:

Coffee	$66,428,030	Cacao	$3,177,138
Rubber	41,600,380	Cotton	6,627,864
Tobacco	4,700,960	Sundry	17,571,648
Sugar	395,750		
Herva maté	3,144,080	Total	143,645,850

Of the total exports of the country for the six months the products which have been the basis for the country's prosperity for many

years—coffee, rubber, tobacco, herva maté, cacao, and cotton—have formed about 86.2 per cent of the general exports.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, SEVEN MONTHS OF 1907.

Figures published by the Brazilian statistical office report the total imports of merchandise by Brazil during the months January–July, inclusive, 1907, at 356,666:766$ (approximately $112,000,000), as compared with 253,175:067$ (approximately $85,000,000) in the corresponding period of 1906.

Export valuations are given as 542,939:081$ ($171,000,000), against 360,622:297$ ($121,000,000) in the first seven months of the preceding year.

A trade balance in favor of the Republic is thus shown for the later period of $58,000,000, as compared with $36,000,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The articles of export, with their respective valuations, are given as follows: Coffee, $84,000,000; rubber, $45,000,000; tobacco, $5,000,000; sugar, $405,000; herva maté, $4,000,000; cacao, $4,000,000; cotton, $7,000,000, while "sundries" figure for a little more than $20,000,000.

TRADE VALUES, EIGHT MONTHS OF 1907.

Import values reported for the Brazilian Republic for the eight months ending August, 1907, show a total of 413,157:281$ (approximately $129,000,000), and exports for the same period figure for 604,815:497$ (approximately $190,000,000).

MARITIME SERVICE, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

United States Consul-General ANDERSON reports at length to the Department of State of the United States from Rio de Janeiro concerning the maritime service of Brazil during the first six months of 1907, calling attention to the fact that while there was a steady development of European communication facilities with Brazilian ports, "there has been no increase in the number of fast ships plying between American and Brazilian ports for the simple reason that there were no such ships in 1906 and there have been none in 1907."

During the first half of 1907 there arrived from Europe 81 ships of 14 knots speed or over, with a net registered tonnage of 283,795 or about 430,000 tons, gross, as against 46 ships in the corresponding period of 1906. Ninety-one ships of like speed departed from Rio de Janeiro for Europe during the first six months of the year with a net registered tonnage of 338,692.

From Europe, therefore, there was a service, mail and fast freight, of over 3 ships per week, and to Europe there was a weekly average of 3½ ships.

The service is over and over the German line ships, the Austrian and French lines and all English ships but the Royal Mail, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and several Australian service ships. It represents a mail and freight facility with Europe which is entirely lacking for the United States.

The English mail lines have put several new, large, and finely equipped vessels into their service and other lines have received notable augmentations.

The increase in tonnage between Brazil and Europe reflects, in general, the increase in the country's trade as a result of the immense coffee crop. There was no similar increase in the number of vessels toward American ports, the record for steamers being 64 for the half year. The arrivals were substantially the same as those for the preceding year.

Of the ships listed above, only those of England are from a nation having more exports to Brazil than the United States. Germany has a large and growing trade with Brazil and maintains a fine schedule of maritime service, though the vessels are below the 14-knot limit of speed. France and Italy, with less trade intercourse with Brazil than the United States, have a satisfactory fast shipping service.

During the six months of the year under review, 1 American ship, a sailing vessel, entered the port of Rio de Janeiro and 2 American sailing ships cleared from the port.

Further advices state that the Lloyd *Brazileiro* Steamship Company recently brought to Rio de Janeiro 3 vessels from England for use on Brazilian routes. Two of them were for coastwise trade, the third to be used in the New York trade. There has been a large reduction in rates to New York since the Brazilian line started, though it does not sail direct, making stops on the way.

The purchase by the Hamburg South American Steamship Company of the New York-Brazilian line of the Union Shipping Company has started a rate war by the Lamport and Holt Line, which, according to the "*Frankfurter Zeitung*," has brought about a reduction in rates from Brazil to Europe from $8.40 to $3.60. This is said to mean a saving of nearly $25,000 on a cargo of 80,000 bags of coffee.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

United States Consul-General GEORGE E. ANDERSON has forwarded to the Department of State of the United States a report of great interest, detailing the various municipal improvements recently carried out in Rio de Janeiro, for which two loans of £5,000,000 and £3,000,000, respectively, were placed in London in 1903. These loans were secured by a special tax of 2 per cent *ad valorem* on all goods imported into Rio de Janeiro and paying other duties. For the public

portion of street improvements Mr. ANDERSON estimates that about $35,000,000 have already been expended.

It was determined to construct 3,500 meters of improved docks with modern conveniences and enough water to carry the largest ships coming into the harbor. The planning of these docks developed the advisability of reconstructing many of the streets along the water front, out of which in turn grew the purpose of embellishing the city, for which a special loan of about $12,000,000 was placed.

The Avenue Central, which extends along the shore of the beautiful bay of Rio de Janeiro, was commenced in March, 1904, and practically finished about two years subsequently. For its construction nearly 600 buildings were demolished, many of them being of the most substantial character. This avenue and its continuation runs for about 4 miles, rounding out a great plan of driveways and boulevards. The new port works are at the north of the city's water front. In a rough parallelogram formed by the Avenue Central and the boulevard along the Mangue Canal run a system of asphalted avenues having a total extent of about 15 miles, while the total length of modern paving laid is not far from 25 miles. Miles of stone curbing and stone pavements have been laid, improved sewerage and water service have been provided, and more than 20 miles of streets have been widened and improved by the addition of a system of parks and plazas.

As a part of the improvements, the Federal Government has constructed along the Avenue Central a number of public buildings, notably the Palacio Monroe, in which the last Pan-American Conference was held. The municipality has also under construction a theater whose cost up to August, 1907, had been $2,227,000, though it was still uncompleted. The buildings along the avenue to replace those destroyed, are modern in character, many of them being of stone, but the majority of brick with cement and concrete facings. The plans for these various structures were submitted for the approval of the municipal government, with the result that there has been a well-defined plan of general embellishment marking the whole, so that with its buildings and the vista of mountains and sea at either end, the avenue is unquestionably one of the finest in the world.

SUGAR AND COTTON CROPS OF PERNAMBUCO IN 1907.

According to figures compiled by the "*Diario de Pernambuco*," the production of sugar in the State of Pernambuco for the crop year, which extends from September 1, 1906, to August 31, 1907, was 1,478,462 bags, compared with 2,047,038 bags in 1905–6. The cotton crop of this State for 1906–7 amounted to 274,524 bales, compared with 246,217 bales in 1905–6.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

A bill has been introduced in the Brazilian Congress authorizing the Government to grant a premium of 50 *contos* to any person who shall invent an economic process for the extraction of rubber without causing injury to the trees, and for its prompt coagulation. To encourage the establishment of rubber manufactories in Brazil, the bill also grants to the first five rubber factories which within two years are established in the Acre Territory and in the States of Amazonas, Para, Bahia, Sao Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro exemption from the payment of import duties for a period of five years on all material and machinery imported for said mills.

TEXTILE MILLS.

According to official statistics there are at the present time in Brazil 110 textile mills, employing 734,928 spindles and 29,420 looms, and having a total capital of 165,439,952 *milreis*. These mills give employment to 39,159 operatives and produce annually 242,087,181 meters of cloth. The mills consume annually 37,891,780 kilograms of cotton.

CHILE.

SEÑOR DON PEDRO MONTT, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Señor Don PEDRO MONTT, jurist and statesman, was born in Santiago, Chile, in 1846. His parents were Señor Don MANUEL MONTT, a statesman, jurist, and President of the Republic, and Señora ROSARIO MONTT. He prepared for college at the National Institute in Santiago, studied law at the university, and was graduated on January 3, 1870. His political career commenced in 1874 with his election to Congress, being made afterwards president of the Catholic Educational Society. Aided by the name of his illustrious father, and heir to the prestige and public influence of the latter in the party to which he belonged, his has been a brilliant political career. In 1885 and 1886 he was elected Speaker of the House, and during the administration of President SANTA MARIA, he commenced to exercise a powerful influence in governmental affairs as well as in the political leadership of the national party founded by Don MANUEL MONTT, with the powerful assistance of DON ANTONIO VARAS. During this period he went to Europe to study the constitutions of European countries. In 1886, he was appointed Minister of Justice and Public Instruction at the beginning of the administration of President BALMACEDA. In 1887, he became a member of the Sanitary Com-

mission, and in June of that year was appointed Secretary of the Department of Industry and Public Works.

While in Congress, and during his administration of the Government, he constantly worked for the betterment of the condition of the jails and penitentiaries. In 1890, he took part in the parliamentary opposition to the administration of President BALMACEDA, in the triumph of which he had contributed in the Congress of 1885 and 1886, having been twice Secretary of State under the BALMACEDA administration. When the political prominence and constitutional powers of the Government resulted in civil war, he took a direct and active part in the revolution of 1891, being a member of the governing board in Santiago. He then went to Peru, later to Europe, and thence to the United States as Diplomatic Agent of the Iquique governing board. After the triumph of the revolution he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile near the Government of the United States in Washington, and while discharging the duties of this post the claim caused by the affray of the sailors of the U. S. S. *Baltimore* in Valparaiso originated.

Returning to Chile, he was appointed Secretary of the Interior during the administration of President JORGE MONTT. In 1896, he was a member of the Court of Honor which met at Santiago to render a decision on the presidential election of Don FEDERICO ERRÁZURIZ Y ECHAURREN. Since 1897 he has been the acknowledged head of the coalition that has formed the policy of the administration of President ERRÁZURIZ Y ECHAURREN. During the following administration of Don JERMAN RIESCO he was vice-president of the Council of State. He was director of the insane asylum, into which he introduced practical improvements for the purpose of alleviating the condition of the unfortunate inmates of that institution. He was also a member of the Board of Public Instruction for many years. In March, 1906, he was elected Senator from Santiago, and on June 24 of the same year, President of the Republic for the term 1906–1911.

The plan for the construction of the longitudinal railway to connect the northern and southern parts of the Republic, and which was submitted to Congress, and the plan for improving the port of Valparaiso, were the works with which President MONTT began his administration. Having come into power at a time when the country was deeply grieved and shocked because of the earthquake on August 16, 1906, the economic disturbance of which greatly affected the markets of the Republic, President MONTT devoted all his zeal and attention to the bringing of the country out of the condition of prostration into which it was plunged by said catastrophe. Through

his influence, import duties were lowered, railroads constructed, and schools and hospitals built—all of which will doubtless contribute to the prestige and fame of his administration.

ADDRESS OF SEÑOR DON ALBERTO YOACHAM BEFORE THE QUILL CLUB.

In addressing the Quill Club of New York, on October 20 1907, Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM, Chargé d'Affaires of Chile in the United States, spoke as follows:

"I must begin by acknowledging my gratitude for the honor the Quill Club of New York has conferred on me by sending me an invitation to speak before so distinguished an audience. I am in no wise a speaker, but I consider it is my duty, as well as it is a pleasure, to avail myself of this opportunity—so kindly granted me—to try to make known to you my country, its resources, the stability of its institutions, and its brilliant future.

"The small importance that the trade relations between Chile and the United States have attained is due to several causes, namely, lack of interest on the part of American capitalists in South American investments; distrust growing out of the so much heralded revolutions ascribed to the entire South American Continent, when, as a matter of fact, they do not thrive in my country; while imperfect knowledge of our progress, the productive capacity of the country, and the enormous wealth of its soil are also to be counted among other factors to the slow development of our relations.

"But now that the United Statesh has attained a degree of prosperity unknown in the history of the world and that the accumulation of capital is enormous it is to be hoped that when in search for new fields of activity attention will be turned to my country, and no other is so wide and so safe.

"The visit to South America of that eminent American statesman, Mr. ROOT, which has been the forerunner of an ever-increasing propaganda in favor of a policy of confraternity and commercial intercourse with the South American countries, on the one hand, and on the other, the well-directed and intelligent efforts of the present Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, Mr. BARRETT, to bring that policy and propaganda to a successful issue will undoubtedly remove in the near future the obstacles I have mentioned which have heretofore blocked the way to the increase of our relations and to the development of that economic and social solidarity which must exist between countries struggling to attain the same lofty ideals.

"Several elements must be taken into consideration in order to gain a clear, complete idea of a country; the most important, among others, being its geography, its history, its political institutions, and

its national economy. These subjects, however, are so extensive that under the present circumstances I shall simply dwell upon some of them as briefly as possible, so as not to tax your kind attention.

"The Republic of Chile lies on the southernmost portion of the western coast of South America, stretching between 18° and 55° south latitude. Its area measures 290,000 square miles, or in other words, the combined territorial extension of Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, and Belgium. The Republic is 2,535 miles in length, a feature which not only gives the country a peculiar configuration, facilitating traffic and transportation of its products, but also endows it with a variety of climates, on account of the different latitudes, it being dry and hot in the north; temperate, with regular rains, in the central region, and cold in the south. Due, however, to its topography, the prevailing winds and currents, the temperature of Chile is neither as hot nor as cold as it is in the corresponding latitudes in this continent. The temperature of the city of Santiago, for instance, 1,820 feet above the level of the sea on the thirty-third parallel, rarely goes on winter nights below 30° F., while the maximum temperature during the summer months ranges between 80° and 85°.

"I have no accurate official data as to the population of Chile, but, so far as I know, I think I am not overstating the facts when I say that it exceeds 4,000,000 inhabitants, well distributed between cities, towns, and the country, forming a homogeneous race of pure Spanish origin, without a trace of Asiatic or African blood. Owing to its climate and race, Chile since its early times has been an agricultural country. In the seventeenth century she exported to the entire western coast of America, cereals, wines, cattle, and other products of its soil.

"After its independence, a century ago, thanks to the stability and wisdom of its institutions and administrations, the country has been able to devote all its efforts not only to the development of its agricultural wealth, but to the exploitation of its unbounded mineral resources as well.

"Allow me to quote some statistical figures to give you an approximate idea of Chile's importance as an agricultural country, abundantly providing for the necessities of home consumption.

"The present production of wheat amounts to 25,510,000 bushels and that of barley to 5,500,000 bushels. The Chilean grape, the cultivation of which is on a par with that of France, yields over 66,000,000 gallons of wine. In the central portion of the Republic alone, there are over 1,500,000 head of cattle, while in the Magellan straits, where lands until lately have been considered worthless, there are at present over 1,800,000 sheep. I may add that Chile produces all the fruits of the Temperate Zone and all kinds of cereals.

"Although agriculture in Chile offers a wide field to man's activities, the richest products of the country are those from its mines, particularly from its immense nitrate deposits, nitrate being indispensable to modern industry and agriculture. Until a few years ago English capital only was invested in the development of the nitrate industry, but at present both Chilean and German capital have invaded the field, and under its influence powerful companies have developed, increasing the production of the nitrate of soda, borax, and iodine over 30 per cent during the last five years, exports now reaching the enormous amount of 3,500,000 tons.

"During the years 1906 and 1907, 40 new works have been established. A fact well worth mentioning at this moment is that the cost of the machinery and plant of every one of those 40 works is about $450,000, or a total of $18,000,000, which could have been sent by the United States in exchange of our products.

"Great energy and activity is also displayed in the development of our numerous copper, gold, and coal mines.

"It is difficult to give an idea of the progress and development of a country without mentioning, even in a cursory manner, its means of communication. This is to me a particularly pleasant duty, as by so doing here among you, gentlemen, I render a just tribute to the honored memory of a great and enterprising American engineer, Mr. WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, whose statue the city of Valparaiso is proud to show, and whose name is forever linked with the most important undertaking of Chile in former days. To WHEELWRIGHT is due the construction of the first South American railway, between Caldera and Copiapo, in 1831; and in 1833, after having obtained a concession from the National Congress, he organized in London a steam navigation company to carry our trade, thus building the foundation of our merchant marine.

"Our railroad system at present extends for over 4,894 kilometers, or nearly 3,000 miles, about one-half of which belongs to the State and the balance to private corporations. But this is not all of our railroad development, as we have several other lines under construction or already surveyed. Among the lines under construction I shall mention what I may call the international lines, as the railroad from Arica to the capital of Bolivia and the system which in a few years will extend into the Argentine Republic, across the Andes, reducing to thirty-two the seventy hours' travel which now separates Santiago from Buenos Aires. The almost insurmountable difficulties met with while perforating the solid mass of the Andes has been so far the only drawback to the completion of the line; but, thanks to the aid and protection given by the interested Governments, it is confidently expected that the connection will be finally established before 1910.

"I shall only refer, among the already surveyed lines upon which work will soon begin, to the one to be constructed between the port of Arica and Santiago, which will complete Chile's share of the Longitudinal Railway and which, it is hoped, will soon unite New York to Punta Arenas, thus establishing the true American solidarity.

"Mr. A. WINSLOW, American Consul at Valpariso, while discussing this work and the opportunities it affords for an investment of capital, representing a cost of over $20,000,000, has this to say in the 'Consular and Trade Reports' for September, 1907: 'The engineers who have been employed in the survey of the Longitudinal Railway that is to parallel the coast from Arica to Santiago have reported that the field work is about completed and they expect to report on time—that is, about October 1, 1907. Railroad contractors and manufacturers of railroad materials should keep in touch with this enterprise, for everything must be imported, even to the ties, and the new portion will cover more than 1,000 miles.'

"As I have already stated, the first movement toward the establishment of a regular steamship line was due to Mr. WHEELWRIGHT. The steamers *Chile* and *Peru*, the pioneers of this line, sister ships of about 700 tons burden, first reached Valparaiso in 1840. From those days Chile's commercial movement has increased considerably. The latest official statistics at hand shows that the total foreign and domestic trade of Chile is represented by a grand total of 35,000,000 tons, of which number foreign trade must be credited with 17,000,000, while the balance of 18,000,000 tons represents the coastwise trade. This trade has been carried in ships of the following nationalities to the extent shown in the respective figures:

England	16,665,000	Germany	6,454,000
Chile	10,346,000	France	835,000

"In this enormous traffic the United States participated to the extent of 270,000 tons only, while the balance goes to various other nationalities. Chile's share, as shown by the statistics, is 30 per cent of the total maritime movement.

"Chile's peculiar topographical features have since the early days of our independent life drawn the attention of all our Chief Executives to the necessity of improving our ports, some of which have not been endowed by nature with good harbors, while others are not suitable to meet the requirements of an ever-increasing trade and our enlarged merchant marine and war vessels. The projected harbor improvements of Valpariso alone will cost about $20,000,000. This amount suffices to show the magnitude and importance of the work. As a sign of the interest that American enterprise and genius commences to feel in Chilean interest let me add that some of the most competent and responsible New York builders are interested in this work.

"Besides the activity shown in the agricultural and mining industries, the construction of works of public utility, such as railroads, harbor improvements, school buildings, and others, our great foundries and machine works are also worthy of attention, as they give us locomotives, mining machinery, agricultural implements of home manufacture, besides other industries, such as pottery works, shoe factories, and others, canning or packing plants, etc., for home consumption.

"There are two most important factors which have hindered a greater development and held back the greater material progress that Chile, with its natural wealth, the energetic character of its sons, the honesty of its public administration, and the stability of its institutions might have attained. These two powerful factors are a lack of capital to give life to the home industries and scarcity of labor. To eliminate the latter the Chilean Government has had to struggle against the difficulty of the great distance of the country from the principal European centers, and now, due to an excellent colonization plan, has established a well-directed flow of immigration. This system will secure the needed labor to work and industrial resources. The number of immigrants entering Chile in 1906 was 1,442, while during the first six months of 1907 the number was 3,790. This speaks very highly in favor of the Government efforts to develop the immigration.

"Allow me to quote a few more figures to show the progress and balance of our trade in 1905, regretting my inability to obtain later data. During 1905 our imports amounted to $70,729,790, against $99,453,445 for exports, or a balance of trade in favor of Chile amounting to $28,729,790.

"So far I have only dealt with the material progress of Chile. I would not close my remarks, however, without giving you a brief outline of the Chilean press, and its educational institutions, which are an index of the moral and intellectual development of a country.

"Scarcely had our ports been open to the commerce of the world when one of the first ships to reach Valparaiso was the American frigate *Galloway*, bringing the first press used for printing the first newspaper published in Chile, on the 13th of February, 1812, under the auspices of the young independent Government.

"The editorial work was intrusted to a friar, Don CAMILO HENRIQUEZ, a man of great learning, religious fervor, and staunch political principles, who, discarding at once old colonial traditions, opened a new horizon unknown to the young Republic, teaching the political creeds growing out of the new conditions created by the revolutionary wars of the United States and France.

"It was in the following year, 1813, that the press began to enjoy complete freedom. Until then it had been under censorship, but by

an act of the '*Junta de Gobierno*,' or Board of Government, that same year the censorship was abolished, thus doing away with that humiliating system. Ever since the freedom of the press has been a feature of Chile's progress, both from a legal and from a practical standpoint. The first newspaper was a weekly sheet, with an issue of 200 copies, the humble pioneer of our press of to-day, which consists of a large number of newspapers, such as '*El Mercurio*,' '*El Ferrocarril*,' '*El Diario Ilustrado*,' '*La Unión*,' '*El Heraldo*,' '*El Chileno*,' and very many others, edited in Santiago, Valparaiso, and in the provinces, where thousands of copies of these papers are daily printed and circulated. Following American methods the Chilean press of to-day gives preference to general news. It must be said in justice to our newspaper interests that with very few exceptions the cable service of the Chilean press is much superior to that of papers of equal importance in many European capitals. The editorials or 'leaders' are also a most important feature of Chilean journalism, as they serve the twofold purpose of teaching or forming public opinion and maintaining the dignity of the mission of the press. The names of Chile's most important men have always been connected with the progress of Chilean journalism.

"The fathers of my country, recognizing how important it is for the good government of the people to foster education, made this one of the great vital questions, and from the beginning of our independent life education has received special and preferential attention from our administrations. Like Chilean journalism, education had a very humble beginning, since there was not sufficient money to develop it to the point the pioneers in this movement desired to attain. But the good seed, planted at the proper time, has given the desired results, and public education in Chile has been so encouraged with the increase of national wealth that our schools and universities are on a par with the best institutions of learning of the world. Under the board of primary education over 3,000 schools have been opened in the Republic for the free education of over 200,000 students. The professional schools, following the best systems of modern education which have been established in Chile for the last ten years, have also received special attention, so that I may say that there is not a city of any importance in the country that has not its professional school. Agricultural and mining schools, so useful in the development of the country, have not been forgotten, nor the normal schools, where primary school-teachers are graduated. Secondary education may be obtained free in the national lyceums or in private institutions. The average attendance to these secondary schools is estimated at 25,000 pupils.

"Among the educational institutions devoted to special instruction I may mention the military and naval schools, the School of Arts

and Trades, and the Conservatory of Music. There are many other similar institutions which I would gladly mention were it not that I fear to overtax your patience.

"The general supervision and control of the whole system of Chilean public instruction is under a Board of Public Education, which also has direct supervision in the election of the director of the University of Chile, its principal institution for superior or higher education and the pride of the country. It is in this university that physicians, lawyers, engineers, and, in short, all those who desire to follow any of the liberal professions, study and graduate after five or seven years' study, according to the special branch of science elected, after having made the preliminary studies necessary for an equal length of time either in the '*Instituto Nacional*" or in any other institution of secondary education.

"I would like to say a few words in regard to the history of my country, its well-established credit in the money markets of Europe, its laws and political institutions, its army and navy, and other important subjects; but I fear to have trespassed on the good nature and benevolence of my friends here. Allow me, in conclusion, to renew my heartfelt thanks to you all, and particularly to the president and members of the Quill Club, for their kind hospitality and the opportunity given me to speak in this great center of commerce and intelligence of my country in my endeavor to invite the world's attention to its immense economic resources, and its high intellectual development, as shown by its system of education and its public press."

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF TRADE VALUES, 1906.

The latest statistics published officially by the Chilean Statistical Office report total imports for 1906 as 225,265,516 *pesos* and exports as 271,448,216 *pesos*, divided as follows as to countries of origin and destination:

Country of origin.	Values.	Country of origin.	Values.
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Great Britain	84,639,214	Panama	170,968
Germany	55,630,091	Guatemala	167,263
United States	24,040,865	Japan	77,171
France	14,371,259	Portugal	59,030
Australia	9,485,017	Sweden	27,616
Peru	6,906,397	Bolivia	27,431
Argentine Republic	6,216,649	Austria	26,913
Belgium	6,180,698	Turkey	23,809
Italy	5,237,945	Costa Rica	20,238
India	4,628,984	Paraguay	10,260
Spain	1,607,606	Mexico	9,960
Uruguay	1,529,568	Russia	5,386
Brazil	1,364,057	Norway	2,703
Switzerland	1,106,607	Egypt	2,071
Ecuador	978,910	Other countries	4,250
Holland	223,666	From fisheries	113,850
Cuba	186,329		
China	182,875	Total	225,265,516

Calculated at the rate of $0.365, the value of these imports was $81,208,218.54 United States gold, the figures for the preceding year having been officially stated as 188,596,418 *pesos* ($68,837,692.57).

Exports had the following destinations and values:

Country of destination.	Value.	Country of destination.	Value.
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Great Britain	122,681,581	Paraguay	135
Germany	51,690,434	Brazil	449,608
United States	48,074,213	Austria	186,099
France	17,520,494	Ecuador	186,832
Peru	1,446,984	Maldive Islands	15,056
Belgium	5,015,460	Panama	46,638
Italy	3,283,863	Guatemala	29,345
Holland	12,531,372	Nicaragua	497
Spain	3,012,516	Costa Rica	6,436
Argentine Republic	2,080,540	Mexico	8,573
Japan	229,648	Colombia	2,780
Bolivia	864,316	Sweden	270,600
Honolulu	1,131,969		
Uruguay	502,227	Total	271,448,216

The valuation of the reported exports in United States currency was $99,078,599.57 and of the preceding year $96,801,355.08 (265,209,192 *pesos*.)

STATUS OF THE NITRATE INDUSTRY.

United States Consul ALFRED A. WINSLOW, reporting from Valparaiso on the nitrate industry of Chile and its bearing upon the economic life of the Republic, states that the Government has for several years received from 20 to 50 per cent more from the export duty levied on nitrate than it has received from import duties, the sum of $10,306.445 being credited to this source in the revenue returns for 1906. About 50 per cent of the business is clear profit to the operators of the nitrate industry.

The figures for the production of Chilean nitrate during the first six months of 1907 show a total output of 19,001,546 Spanish quintals[a] (over 950,000 tons), as compared with 18,252,411 quintals in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Total exports are quoted as 16,392,211 quintals (over 819,000 tons), a gain over the first six months of 1906 to the amount of 735,959 quintals.

Consumption figures for the two half years under comparison are given as 25,870,188 quintals in 1907 and 25,510,285 in 1906.

The United States in 1906 took about 25 per cent of the total output, though Great Britain far outranks that country, with nearly 50 per cent. Germany stands second as the receiver of this item of export. While the quantity shipped abroad has only increased a little more than 21 per cent since 1900, its value has nearly doubled.

[a] 100 pounds.

At the opening of 1907 nitrate works in the country numbered 121, operated by machinery almost exclusively of European origin, mainly from Great Britain.

DEMAND FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

The Consul-General of the United States at Valparaiso, Mr. ALFRED A. WINSLOW, has reported to the Department of State of the United States concerning the advertisement for bids for locomotives on the part of the Chilean Government. Proposals will be received until January 2, 1908. The demand is for 70 locomotives, of which 40 shall be wide gauge (5 feet 6 inches) for freight trains, 15 wide gauge for passenger trains, and 15 narrow gauge (3 feet 3⅜ inches), freight.

The prices must be stated in Chilean gold, at 18 pence, for each locomotive, according to type, landed in Chile. The wide-gauge freight engines are to be landed at Talcahuano, the passenger engines at Valparaiso, and the narrow gauge at Coquimbo, Chañaral, or Huasco, at the option of the directorate.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the director-general, for $2,000 Chilean currency, at 18 pence, for each locomotive, to serve as a guaranty. General plans, both longitudinal and transverse, must also accompany each proposal, while the successful bidder must furnish three complete sets of blueprints of each of the types that are accepted from him.

Bidders must bind themselves to pay a forfeit of 2 per cent for each fifteen days' delay beyond the time specified in the contracts. Half of the freight locomotives must be delivered within eight months of the signing of the contracts and the remainder in the ensuing four months.

The terms of payment are two-thirds of the price on the delivery of the locomotives, the balance when they have run 10,000 kilometers, less 1 per cent which will be retained for one year to guarantee the replacing of defective parts.

Mr. WINSLOW reports that American engines have a fine record for service and durability in Chile.

ACTIVITY OF MINING INTERESTS.

United States Consul A. A. WINSLOW, of Valparaiso, reports that greater activity was shown by the mining interests of Chile during the first six months of 1907 than for the same period for several years.

This is particularly true in copper mining, the exports showing a gain of 2,000 tons during that time over the same period of 1906. So far, during 1907, several rich discoveries in silver and copper prop-

erties have been made in the Coquimbo, Atacama, and Antofagasta districts. The rapid advance of these districts is only delayed for lack of better transportation facilities. Some of the newly reported discoveries are said to be fabulously rich, yielding as high as 60 and 70 per cent of silver, while others are said to yield from 80 to 90 per cent of copper. The gold fields of southern Chile so far have not proven to be very rich, outside of now and then a pocket. The yield for the first six months of 1907 barely covered the expenses of working the dredges, by which means nearly all the mining is done in that district.

SALMON RAISING IN NUEVA IMPERIAL.

According to a communication received in the Bureau of Waters and Forests of the Department of Industries of the Chilean Republic from the Governor of Nueva Imperial, the acclimatization and raising of salmon in the Imperial River and its affluents has given highly satisfactory results. The sizes of the largest fishes vary from 25 to 30 centimeters in length, having been placed in the river in November, 1903, at which time their size was 5 centimeters. The smallest, placed in November, 1906, are from 10 to 15 centimeters long.

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

In its issue for September 22, 1907, "*El Mercurio*," of Valparaiso, Chile, publishes the text of a decree of President MONTT, governing immigration into the Republic, as follows:

"SECTION 1. There shall be established in Europe, for the management of the immigration service, a bureau to be known as 'General Immigration Agency.'

"SEC. 2. This bureau shall be under the direct control of the Department of Foreign Relations, Worship, and Colonization, and shall have a personnel consisting of a general agent, a secretary and accountant, four agents with permanent location, twelve subagents, four physicians, and four deputies.

"SEC. 3. The general agent shall have charge of the study and supervision of immigration in the different European countries and of the promotion and propaganda of migration to Chile; he shall have under his control the permanent agencies and the personnel of subagents, physicians, deputies, and other employees. His functions shall be:

"(*a*) To make the nominations of the persons to be appointed to the different positions in the general agency and to propose the removal of employees.

"(*b*) To organize in his office an exhibit of national products and views of Chile.

"(*c*) To give the necessary instructions to immigration agents.

"(*d*) To keep an account of all funds that he may receive for the expenses of the bureau. He shall render quarterly accounts to the fiscal treasury of Chile in London, and provide the agents with the funds necessary for the performance of their duties.

"(*e*) To maintain correspondence with national and foreign offices dealing with immigration or colonization affairs, and with the Chilean consuls in Europe in regard to the same subject.

"(*f*) To study, and send to the Minister of Colonization, all migration statistics of every country, and the laws and regulations on the subject, as well.

"(*g*) To see that the colonists or emigrants sent by companies or individuals who have signed colonization or immigration contracts, have the qualifications required by law; he shall report immediately any violations by said companies or individuals.

"(*h*) To ascertain the character or profession of emigrants.

"(*i*) To authorize the details of employees, and the payment of their traveling and subsistence expenses.

"(*j*) To submit in the month of January of every year a detailed report on the service under his charge, in which he shall also suggest any amendments, reforms, or measures that he may deem necessary for the betterment thereof.

"SEC. 4. The secretary and accountant of the general agency shall perform the duties which the general agent may prescribe and shall have under his charge:

"(*a*) The accountability of funds and the preparation of general statistics concerning the service.

"(*b*) The signing, in the name of the general agent, of routine papers, and during the absence of said official he shall dispatch urgent matters.

"(*c*) The keeping of a record of the work done by each agency; he shall notify the general agent of any irregularity that may come under his observation.

"SEC. 5. The agents with permanent location shall perform the same duties prescribed for the agent-general in paragraphs (*b*), (*d*), (*e*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), and (*j*) of section 3 in their transactions with the general agency. In addition, it shall be their duty:

"(*a*) To send to the general agency a monthly report of the work performed during the respective month, wherein they shall make suggestions for the betterment of the service.

"(*b*) To engage and send immigrants, in accordance with the instructions which they may receive from the general agent; they shall issue the respective transportation orders, and shall send to the general agent, to the immigrants' lodging house, at Talcahuano, Valpa-

raiso, and Antofagasta, and to the Inspector-General of Colonization, a list of the immigrants sent by each steamer.

"(*c*) The list must be sent by the same steamer carrying the immigrants enumerated therein to the respective directors of the immigrants' lodging houses at Talcahuano, Valparaiso, and Antofagasta, and to the Inspector-General of Colonization in Santiago.

"(*d*) To make statistics of the immigrants sent by them, stating therein the nationality, sex, condition (whether single, married, or widowed), age, trade or profession, and education of each immigrant. These data shall be sent together with the list referred to in the preceding paragraph.

"(*e*) To furnish information relating to the different industries of Chile, already established or in prospect; maritime and land freight charges; prices of lands and their capacity for production; salaries, and such statistical and other data regarding the financial conditions of the country.

"(*f*) To furnish, on request, information and data regarding the services under their charge.

"(*g*) To attend to the service of immigration propaganda, and to be in communication with institutions, societies, and persons engaged in immigration affairs.

"(*h*) To comply with all orders and instructions that they may receive from the general agent.

SEC. 6. The physicians shall be under the direct supervision of the respective agents, and it shall be their duty—

"(*a*) To make a physical examination of each immigrant, and to issue the respective health certificate.

"(*b*) To give immediate notice to the agent in case they should find that an immigrant is suffering from a disease, insanity, or physical deformity, so that his debarkation may be prohibited.

"(*c*) To inspect the vessels carrying immigrants, and to report on their sanitary conditions.

"SEC. 7. The subagents shall be under the supervision of the agent, and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by him. It shall also be their duty:

"(*a*) To prepare publications for the encouragement of immigration into Chile.

"(*b*) To prepare pamphlets, and résumés for the same purpose.

"(*c*) To give lectures on Chile, its natural resources, industries, labor conditions, etc.

"(*d*) To distribute publications and pamphlets, in accordance with the instructions from the agent.

"SEC. 8. The deputies shall be under the supervision of the agent. It shall be their duty:

"(*a*) To render in the office such services as may be required from them by the agent.

"(*b*) To engage immigrants.

"(*c*) To execute such missions as may be intrusted to them by the agent.

"(*d*) To inspect in the port of embarkation the character of the immigrants.

"(*e*) To travel in the steamers carrying immigrants in order to see that they are properly treated, and to arrange for their destination.

"(*f*) To turn over the immigrants under his charge to the director of the immigrants' lodging house.

"SEC. 9. No employee of the immigration service shall enter into contracts relating to matters which may come before the agent general, or before any of them individually. Employees violating this section shall be punished in accordance with the law, irrespective of their removal or suspension.

"SEC. 10. The general agency shall be located at present in Italy and the agencies in such places as may be designated by the general agent.

"SEC. 11. Persons desiring to be accepted as immigrants must file with any of the immigration agencies an application, together with the following certificates:

"(*a*) Birth certificate; if the applicant has a family he shall also file the birth certificates of each member thereof.

"(*b*) Health certificate, to the effect that neither the applicant nor any member of his family is suffering from a contagious or chronic disease.

"(*c*) Certificate of morality and of good character and habits.

"(*d*) Certificate accrediting the trade or profession of the applicant.

"SEC. 12. An immigrant certificate shall be issued by the agent to applicants having the qualifications indicated in the preceding section.

"SEC. 13. An immigrant certificate shall be issued by the agent to applicants having the qualifications enumerated in section 11, by virtue of which the applicant and members of his family—that is to say, his wife and children—shall have the following privileges:

"(*a*) Free transportation on third class from the port of embarkation to Chile. Immigrants called for by the general agency shall be given preference over those engaged directly by the agencies.

"(*b*) Foremen of mining or industrial workshops or establishments presenting evidence of such character may obtain second class transportation for themselves and their families.

"(*c*) Free freightage of such machinery and tools belonging to them, provided the total weight thereof does not exceed 2 tons.

"(*d*) Free transportation for themselves and their baggage from the port of debarkation to their point of destination. This transportation shall be furnished by the immigrants' lodging houses at Talcahuano, Antofagasta, or Valparaiso.

"(*e*) Free board and lodging in the Government hostelries for a period of eight days. This period shall be extended only in case of illness or other just cause and by permission from the Inspector-General of Colonization.

"SEC. 14. Immigrants possessing special knowledge of any of the industries enumerated in the following section and carrying with them the necessary machinery or, at least, the indispensable elements for the establishment of such industries in Chile shall be given, besides the third-class transportation for themselves and families, free freightage for their machinery and tools.

"SEC. 15. The industries referred to in the preceding section are: Manufacture by machine of fiber sandals and clogs; apiculture; horticulture; poultry raising; manufacture of bone buttons and other articles derived from that material; ceramics, wax manufacture; basket manufacture; manufacture of fine nails for cabinetmaking and saddlery; manufacture of conserves and preserves; manufacture of neckties; beet-sugar culture; cultivation of linseed, ramie, heniquen, and other textile plants; manufacture of refractory clays used in melting or refining metals; galvanoplasty; glove manufacture; tinning and artistic bronzing; dairying; marble and stone cutting; electric mechanics; perfumery; sanitary plumbing; straw-hat manufacture, and such other industries which, in the discretion of the agent general, may be useful in Chile.

"SEC. 16. Preference shall be given to immigrants engaged by persons or companies in Chile who shall have paid a fee of £4 for the transportation of each.

"SEC. 17. Transportation ordered from Chile may be paid in Europe by the immigrants themselves or in Chile by the person or company engaging them. In the latter case the interested party shall purchase a three-day sight draft payable to the order of the agent in the port nearest to that of embarkation. The person ordering the transportation shall send by mail to the immigration agent the respective order, together with the draft, as the case may be, and the address of the immigrant in Europe.

"SEC. 18. The fees referred to in sections 16 and 17 shall be paid by the agent to the steamship company. In case the order for transportation, paid by draft sent from Chile, is not used the agent shall return its value to the office that sent the order in another draft, from which shall be deducted the cost of remittance.

"SEC. 19. The fiscal treasury of Chile in London shall honor the drafts from the general agent on funds sent by the Government to meet the expenses for the promotion and propaganda of immigration and all other expenditures connected with the service.

"SEC. 20. The annual salaries to be paid the employees named in section 2 shall be: For the general agent, £750; for the secretary and accountant, £400; for the agents, £500; for the subagents, £300; for the physicians, £300; and for the deputies, £240. These salaries shall be paid by the fiscal treasurer in London. These employees, except the general agent, shall be under contract, which shall be renewed from year to year.

"SEC. 21. The general agency shall have an allowance of £300 per year for office rent and stationery; the agents shall have such allowances as may be deemed necessary by the general agent.

"SEC. 22. The regulations of June 24, 1905, are hereby repealed."

RAILROAD FROM CAMARONES TO BOLIVIA.

On September 9, 1907, the Executive of the Chilean Republic promulgated a law of Congress granting Messrs. ROTHSTEIN, SANCHEZ & IZQUIERDO privilege to construct and exploit a railroad line starting from the Pacific coast, near the Port of Camarones, passing near Chilcaya Lake, and terminating at the Bolivian border. The duration of the concession is ninety years from the date of the opening of the road; at the expiration of that period the line and its appurtenances shall become the property of the Government. The concessionaires must make a deposit of 20,000 *pesos* in bonds to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the contract.

RATIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION.

On August 23, 1907, the Senate of the Chilean Republic ratified the Universal Postal Convention of Rome, signed on the 26th of May, 1906, and which became effective on October 1, 1907.

TRADE OF PUNTA ARENAS IN 1906.

According to official statistics recently received by the International Bureau of the American Republics, the trade of Punta Arenas during the year 1906 was as follows (in Chilean currency):

Foreign imports	$10,206,993
Coastwise imports	1,333,100
National exports	13,010,202
Coastwise exports	1,406,923
Total	26,047,418

THE MEAT INDUSTRY AT PUNTA ARENAS.

The "South American Journal" reports the formation of a company at Punta Arenas with a capital of £3,000,000 ($15,000,000) for the marketing of congealed meats, principally in Tacna. Specially constructed steamers are to be provided, as well as model abattoirs, while extensive land areas are to be required for the raising of cattle.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF IMPORT AND STORAGE DUES.

A Chilean law recently promulgated provides that import duties and storage dues may be paid in gold, as established by the law of July 31, 1898, or in paper money, with the corresponding increase necessary to obtain 18 pence per *peso* in drafts on London at ninety days' sight. The President of the Republic will fix the surcharge before the fourth day of each month, taking as a basis the average of the international exchange in the previous month.

THE CONVERSION FUND ON JUNE 30, 1907.

According to a statement published by the Bureau of Accounts of the Department of Finance of the Republic of Chile, the conversion fund amounted on June 30, 1907, to $78,564,561.02 of 18 *pence*, or £5,881,512.05.03. This fund is deposited in three banks, as follows: *Deutsche Bank*, £3,550,249.15.08; *Disconto Gesellschaft*, £1,713,839.15.08; National Bank, £617,422.14.03. The deposits in the *Deutsche Bank* and the *Disconto Gesellschaft* earn interest at the rate of 3½ per cent and those in the National Bank 3 per cent.

COLOMBIA.

DELEGATE TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been notified by the Legation of Colombia in Washington that the Government of that Republic has designated Dr. JENARO PAYAN as its delegate to the Third International Sanitary Convention, to be held in the City of Mexico during the month of December, 1907.

CUSTOMS REVENUES IN 1906.

The revenues collected by the different custom-houses of the Republic of Colombia during 1906 amounted to a total of $7,294,497.70, Colombian gold, the expenditures being only $590,628.25. The

amount of revenues is distributed as follows among the various custom-houses:

Barranquilla	$4,442,212.42
Cartagena	1,445,187.34
Buenaventura	722,330.58
Cucuta	303,855.85
Santa Marta	173,945.76
Tumaco	142,070.90
Riohacha	58,438.41
Meta	18,574.99
Arauca	4,228.75
Ipiales	3,652.70
Total	7,294,497.70

PROTECTION OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS.

In accordance with decree No. 976 of August 13, 1907, the Colombian Government has taken measures for the protection of the national forests. Specific restrictions are applied to the exploitation of rubber and *tagua* (vegetable ivory) and fines are levied upon all infractions of the laws.

The main items covered by the decree are as follows:

"ART. 16. Only trees that have reached their complete development will be allowed to be cut; that is, when they have borne seed plentifully in large trees, or when they have given stock or root shoots in small trees, it being absolutely prohibited to fell young trees and sprouts that may serve for replanting the forest.

"ART. 17. The exploiters of woods are obliged to give an account to the authority that has granted the permit therefor of the kind and quality of wood that the forest which they may be exploiting produces and the place through which the wood will be brought.

"ART. 18. The extraction of rubber must be made with a view, above all, to the conservation of the trees, and the same in regard to any other analagous resinous gum trees.

"ART. 19. It is absolutely prohibited to fell the trees, to make cuts in the roots or tap them in a way that may cause their drying. The cuts must not be made at less than 40 centimeters (centimeter= 0.3937 inch) from the ground, and no higher than 2 meters (meter= 39.37 inches), taking into consideration the size of the tree, and only in the bark without penetrating the trunk.

"ART. 20. In making the incisions care must be taken not to chip the bark and not to make them very long, avoiding perforating the trees uselessly. The cuts must be transverse or oblique, and only up to a third of the trunk.

"ART. 21. In each tree the number of cuts must not be above 12, according to the size and robust character, and between each tapping an interval of two or three days must be allowed; the extraction of the sap once ended, the incisions will be covered with wax or clay and the tree must be allowed to rest for at least six months. The extraction of the sap of young trees will not be allowed; they must have the proper age for exploitation.

"ART. 23. It is absolutely prohibited to cut the ivory-nut palm tree at any age, or its sprouts. Those caught doing so will be punished with a fine of $5 to $10 gold for every quintal (metric quintal 220.46 pounds) of nuts gathered, to be imposed by any authority that may take knowledge of the deed.

"ART. 24. The purchase of ivory nuts not fully grown will be punished with a fine of $5 in gold for every quintal, to be imposed by the authority that may take knowledge of the deed, without detriment to seizure of nuts so purchased, and the culpable parties will be liable to prosecution for contraband.

"ART. 25. No one shall extract ivory nuts from the national forests without having obtained the corresponding authorization or permit in conformity with the laws regulating their extraction and with the present decree. Transgressors will be punished with a fine of $5 gold for every quintal, without detriment to seizure by the authorities, of nuts so extracted.

"ART. 26. Young ivory nuts that may be seized will be destroyed by the proper authority; and such fines as may be imposed in accordance with the previous articles, as well as the value of such ivory nuts of good quality as may be seized, will be divided equally between the municipal treasury and the person who may have discovered and reported the contravention.

"ART. 27. The exploitations of parasite plants will be allowed only on condition of no destruction of the trees or bushes upon which such parasites are found, and gatherers of orchids must always leave enough to insure their continual production.

"ART. 28. The extraction of the barks of trees by peeling from standing trees is prohibited."

DISCOVERY OF PLATINUM DEPOSITS.

Recent dispatches received from the Republic of Colombia give account of the discovery of valuable platinum deposits in the rivers Boraudo and Chiquinquira, in the district of Lloro, of the *intendencia* of Choco, Department of Cauca. It is said that the platinum found in those deposits has an extraordinary brilliancy. The provincial authorities have ordered that no mining claims on land situated within a perimeter of 1 league on either side of said rivers, shall be admitted.

EQUIVALENTS OF FOREIGN COINS.

In a resolution, dated September 3, 1907, the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Colombia fixes the equivalents of foreign and Colombian gold coins in relation with the legal currency established by law 35 of 1907, as follows:

Coins.	Equivalents in national currency.
American dollar	$1.02
French, Belgian, Swiss, and Greek franc	.1962
Italian lira	.1962
Venezuelan bolivar	.1982
German mark	.2446
English and Peruvian pound	At par.
Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian crown	.28
Austrian crown	.2008
Argentine, old Colombian and Italian peso	.97
Cuban peso	.95

United States Consul I. A. Manning, of Cartagena, reports that the new bills of the *Banco Central*, based on English gold, that is, $5 bills, or of 5 *pesos*, having the relative value of the pound sterling, are beginning to be placed in circulation. The Government bills circulate generally throughout the country and are required to be accepted, the Government fixing, as far as possible, the rate of exchange for gold. The present rate is about on the basis of $1.01 to $1.02 in Colombian bills for $1 American gold. American money is in general circulation, and most all contracts are made in that medium.

The *Banco Central*, it is said, has a monopoly of Government banking, collecting all customs dues and revenues of the Government, and all Government funds are banked with the *Banco Central*.

It is anticipated that the Bank of Bolivar, capitalized at $500,000, will open for business about November 1. It has an arrangement with the *Banco Central*, which acts as fiscal agents for the Government, by which it will be allowed to isue bills amounting to $1,000,000 in gold.

NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NARIÑO.

At the request of Mr. JULIAN BUCHELI the following extracts from his report made as Governor of the Department of Nariño to the Treasury Department of Colombia are published:

"The Department of Nariño is bounded on the north and east by the Department of Cauca, on the southeast by Brazil, on the south by Peru and Ecuador, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The population is 246,411, not including the savage tribes of Putumayo and the civilized tribe of the villages of this district. This Depart-

ment has suffered less than any of the other Departments of Colombia because of the political troubles that have taken place during the last few years.

" The opening of the Panama Canal will undoubtedly help to promote commerce on the Pacific coast, of which Nariño forms a part. At present Tumaco is the most promising town in Colombia on the west coast. The city of Guapi is also advantageously situated at the mouth of the Guapi River, and deep draft steamers can anchor in its port. After the Panama Canal is completed, the trade which will be carried on through the Patia River will be very important.

"The value in gold of the exports and imports through the custom-house of Tumaco, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1906, amounted, respectively, to $293,772 and $164,006; those from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1906, to $335,752 and $326,488, and those from January 1 to June 30, 1907, to $399,187 and $325,737, or a total of exports and imports, respectively, of $1,028,711, and $836,231 during the eighteen months referred to. The value in gold of the exports and imports through the custom-house of Ipiales from January 1 to June 30, 1907, amounted, respectively, to $14,166 and $9,367. The principal exports were ivory palm, cocoa, rubber, hides, straw hats, precious woods, coffee, gold, silver, etc.

" Foreign capital may be profitably invested in the mining and agricultural industries. The exports of gold through the custom-house of Tumaco during the eighteen months from January 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, amounted to $371,447, and it is believed that within the next four years the mining industry will have considerably developed, greatly contributing to the production and increase of wealth in this Department. The mining zones of the Department of Nariño are the eastern, central, and western. The flat portion of the eastern zone contains fluvial lands, the higher portion rocks and fossils, the mountains granite, while the central zone contains volcanic rocks—mostly tufas—showing the great volcanic action prevailing in these regions.

" The western zone is the only one where mines have been worked, and until recently neither the central nor the eastern zones have been explored. At present the placers at Barbacoas are being worked by the primitive system of washing or panning, especially on the Telembi River, on the banks of which is the town of Barbacoas. Placers have also been worked in Mayasquer, where gold and platinum ores have also been found, and on the upper Telembi gold ores are found in abundance. It is said that large quantities of rich gold and silver exist ores in the Panga region. There is also in this

Department an abundance of other minerals, such as copper, coal, corundum, and sapphires.

"The entire output of rubber is exported via the Amazon River, and it may be added that the Tumaco rubber plantations contain about 1,700,000 rubber trees. In order to encourage the cultivation of the rubber tree, the Government pays a bounty of $4 gold for each quintal of rubber exported produced on the cultivated rubber plantations.

"There are 2,000,000 cocoa trees in the plantations of the Department of Nariño. During the last thirty-six months the Toquilla straw-hat industry has taken the second place among the articles of export of the Department. The exports of ivory palm constitute one of the principal sources of wealth of this Department.

"Cattle raising is an important industry in the Department of Nariño, the estimated value of this product being $4,300,000 silver. Cattle are exported to the Republic of Ecuador and to various Derpatments of Columbia. This Department produces nearly all kinds of natural products of the best quality, due to its varied climates and the great fertility of the soil, the principal ones of which are wheat, anise seed, potatoes, peas, lentils, corn, barley, sugar cane, coffee, bananas, etc., and in the cold and temperate zones a great variety of fruits.

"The division of real property into small tracts has greatly contributed to the development of agriculture, and in spite of the small holdings of individuals the price of real estate is not high, except when close to large towns. There are 1,200,000 hectares of cultivated land in the Department of Nariño, the value of which is about $13,000,000, or, approximately, at the rate of $10 silver per hectare.

"The Banco del Sur, established in the city of Pasto, has a capital of $500,000 and governmental authority to issue bank notes for an equal amount.

"The city of Nariño supports numerous manufacturing industries, such as saddleries, tanneries, carpentering and blacksmithing establishments, textile manufactories, machine shops, varnish works, etc. The southern trail or road could easily be converted into a wagon road or highway at a cost of about $400,000.

"Finally, it may be safely said that innumerable enterprises might be established in the Department of Nariño, such, for instance, as the construction of wagon roads to the Pacific coast, the building of smelters, the installation of electric plants, the building of aqueducts, flour mills, etc., in all of which foreign capital may be profitably employed."

COSTA RICA.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR SIX MONTHS OF 1907.

Customs receipts at the various ports of the Republic of Costa Rica for the six months April–September, 1907, aggregated 2,467,409.58 *colones* (approximately $1,200,000), as compared with 1,956,686.95 *colones* ($970,000) in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The reported receipts are greater than the estimates for the six months by 92,409.58 *colones*.

REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTIES ON REVOLVERS AND AMMUNITION.

President VÍQUEZ, of Costa Rica, issued on October 8, 1907, a decree reducing the import duties on revolvers and ammunition from 15 *colones* per kilogram, the former rate of duty, to 3 *colones* per kilogram. Duties on ammunition for gallery rifles are also reduced from 9.68 *colones* to 2 *colones* per kilogram, without the 50 per cent surtax.

CUBA.

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUDGET ESTIMATES.

In outlining the public works undertaken in Cuba, Hon. CHARLES E. MAGOON states that the Provisional Government has entered upon a plan of extensive public improvements, such as road building, water and sewer systems for the towns and cities, harbor improvements, flood prevention, light-houses and other aids to navigation, which will undoubtedly accomplish the industrial and commercial development of Cuba in the same, if not greater, measure as results from works of such character in other countries of the world. It has also been called upon to expend large sums, outside the ordinary administration of government, such, for instance, as the payment of approximately $600,000 to the owners of the horses seized by the insurgents, also the payment of $1,387,083 for the church property, pursuant to the contract entered into by the military government of the island; also the repair of damages to public works, edifices, etc., occasioned by the cyclone in October, 1906.

The Department of Hacienda estimates that the revenues from all sources of the National Government of Cuba for the present fiscal year will aggregate $25,466,325. The budget for the ordinary expenses of the Government for the present fiscal year include items aggregating $23,309,540. Few of the large projects of public im-

provements now under construction or in contemplation are provided for in this budget. The funds for their construction were appropriated by the Cuban Congress and remain in the Treasury, but are unavailable for other purposes and must be devoted to the work for which the appropriations were made—a situation which is very gratifying, as it insures a great deal of public improvement—but many of the appropriations are insufficient to complete work contemplated, and these appropriations must be increased by the action of the Provisional Government.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

TRADE-MARK LAW.

The Dominican Congress which adjourned in June, 1907, passed the following law governing the registration and application of trade-marks in the Republic:

"ARTICLE 1. Any manufacturer or dealer has the right to distinguish his wares or products by means of special trade-marks.

"ART. 2. Trade-marks may be made up of anything not prohibited by this law and which may distinguish certain articles from others identical or similar but of different origin. Any name, signature, or firm, letters or symbols may serve for this purpose only if used in a distinctive form. Trade-marks may be used on the articles themselves or on the wrappings or packages which may contain them.

"ART. 3. With the object of guaranteeing the exclusive right of possession and the exclusive use of said trade-marks, it is indispensable that they be registered, deposited, and published in accordance with the terms of the present law.

" REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS.

"ART. 4. In order to effect the registration it will be necessary that the person interested, or his legal representative, apply to the Minister of Improvements and Public Works, application being made on properly stamped paper and accompanied by two or more copies or facsimiles of the trade-mark, which must contain a detailed exposition of what constitutes the mark. The application should contain further a declaration of the kind of industry or business to which it is assigned for use, the vocation of the petitioner, and his place of residence.

"ART. 5. The chief clerk of the Ministry of Improvements and Public Works shall certify each one of the models or copies, the day and hour upon which they are received, and, in case of the registration being ordered, will deposit one of said copies in the archives of the [illegible] and will deliver one to the interested person, together with

the certificate of registration duly numbered. There shall be published in the '*Gaceta Oficial*' the certificate of registration, which shall contain the characteristic features of the trade-mark, copied from the declaration required by article 4.

"ART. 6. Registration shall be forbidden of such marks as contain: First, the coat of arms, medals, or insignia, either public, official, national, or foreign, except in the case of its due authorization previous to the passage of this law. Second, a name or firm that the petitioner may not use legally. Third, the indication of a determinate locality or establishment which is not that of the origin of the article, even though to such indication there be added or not a fictitious name or that of another. Fourth, words, pictures, or figures which involve offense to individuals or to public decorum. Fifth, the reproduction of any other mark already registered for an article of the same kind. Sixth, the entire or partial imitation of a mark already registered for a product of the same kind, which might lead the consumer into error or confusion. The possibility of error or confusion shall be considered as such whenever the differences between two marks can not be recognized without due examination or comparison, in which event it is to be subject to the decision of the Minister of Improvements and Public Works, assisted by the members of the council.

"DISPUTES AS TO OWNERSHIP—MAKING TRANSFERS.

"ART. 7. In the registration of trade-marks the following rules shall be observed: First, the precedence as regards the day and hour of presentation of the mark will establish the preference to be given to the petitioner as regards registration. In the case of the simultaneous presentation of one or more identical or simliar marks, the one shall be admitted which shall have been used or possessed during the greater length of time, and this requisite lacking, none of said marks shall be registered until the parties concerned shall modify them. Second, in case of any doubt existing as regards the use or possession in any way, the Minister of Improvements and Public Works shall ordain that the parties interested adjust the question before the commercial court, and then he shall proceed to effect the registration in conformity with the judgment pronounced.

"ART. 8. The registration of a mark shall be valid for all goods for twenty years, at the termination of which it may be renewed, and so on successively. The registration shall be considered null and void should the owner of the registered mark make no use of it within a period of one year.

"ART. 9. The mark can only be transferred with the industry of the product or the business for which it was adopted, due annotation

being made in the registration, in consideration of authentic documents. A like annotation shall be made if, once the firms changed, the trade-mark should still exist. In both cases the publication of the same shall be necessary.

"FINES FOR BREAKING THE LAW.

"ART. 10. A fine of $100 gold, to be turned into the Treasury, shall be imposed upon: First, anyone who uses the legal mark of another person. Second, anyone who reproduces, in its entirety or in part, in any way whatsoever, and without the consent of the owner or of his legal representative, any registered and published trade-mark. Third, anyone who imitates a trade-mark in such a way as to deceive the consumer. Fourth, anyone who uses such imitated mark. Fifth, anyone who sells or offers for sale articles which display an imitated trade-mark, provided that he can not justify the manner of its derivation. Sixth, anyone who makes use in his products of a commercial name or that of a firm which does not belong to him, whether it constitutes or not a part of a registered mark. To determine such imitation as is alluded to in Nos. 4 to 7, inclusive, of this article, it is not necessary that the similarity of the mark be complete; it will be sufficient that there be a possibility of error or confusion, in accordance with the exposition of No. 6 of article 8. Usurpation of a commercial name or that of a firm, treated in No. 7 of the present article, will be considered as existing whether the reproduction be complete or whether there be omissions, additions, or alterations, provided that there exist the same possibility of error or confusion on the part of the consumer.

"SMALLER FINE FOR MINOR OFFENSES.

"ART. 11. A fine of $50 gold, to be turned into the Treasury, shall be imposed upon: First, anyone who, without due authorization, shall use on a trade-mark the coat of arms, genealogical insignia or insignia of a public or official, national or foreign character; second, anyone who shall use trade-marks which offend public decorum; third, anyone who shall use a trade-mark with indications of a locality or establishment not that of the place whence comes the merchandise or product, whether to this indication is united or not the name of another or a fictitious one; fourth, anyone who sells or offers for sale any article of merchandise or product which may bear marks such as indicated in Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of this article, provided he can not justify the manner of its derivation; fifth, anyone who shall use a trade-mark containing anything personally offensive or anyone who sells or offers for sale articles which display such marks.

"ART. 12. Judicial action as a result of the offenses mentioned in *preceding article* shall be started by the fiscal attorney of the

district where products are found displaying aforesaid trade-marks. The owner of the establishment falsely reproduced, as well as any dealer or manufacturer engaged in the same business, shall possess the right to register a complaint against the infractors mentioned in No 3 of article 11.

"ART. 13. Recurrence of the offense will be punished by the doubling of the fine. A recurrence of the offense shall be said to exist when, after due warning, there shall be judgment pronounced against the offender within a following period of five years for a crime set forth in the present law.

"ART. 14. The above-mentioned fines do not exempt delinquents from the payment of damages and injuries to which the suit for claims instituted by the interested parties may give rise.

"RIGHTS OF TRADE-MARK OWNERS.

"ART. 15. The person interested may demand: First, that there be instituted an investigation or examination to determine the existence of falsified or imitated trade-marks or of merchandise which bears such marks; second, the seizure or destruction of the falsified or imitated marks in the shops where they are manufactured or wherever they are found before being put into use; third, the seizure and deposit of merchandise or products which bear marks similar to those denominated under Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of article 6.

"ART. 16. Seized articles shall serve as a guaranty of the payment of the fine and the indemnification due the interested party, and, to that end, after the destruction of their trade-marks they shall be sold at public auction during the hearing or lawsuit if they are liable to damage or deterioration, or, otherwise, during the execution of the law, an exception being made of those products which are harmful to public health, in which case they shall be destroyed.

"ART. 17. The seizure or attachment of falsified products which display a false trade-mark or a legitimate one used fraudulently shall constitute the basis of the lawsuit.

"ART. 18. Attachment or seizure shall be brought about upon the requisition: First, of the party most concerned; second, of the fiscal attorney of the district where the falsified merchandise or products are found; third, of the tax collectors, provided that falsified articles are found in the establishments visited by them, and by any authority who, upon search, shall find falsified trade-marks or articles.

"COURT PROCEDURE.

"ART. 9. When the seizure is brought about by the accusation of some authority, the owners of the trade-marks or their representatives shall be notified to the end that they may begin action against

the guilty parties, a period of thirty days being granted them for this purpose, under pain of the annulment of the seizure in favor of the complainant.

"ART. 20. The appropriate court for the hearings or the lawsuits referred to by this law is that of the place of residence of the plaintiff or that of the place where the merchandise showing falsified or imitated marks or a legitimate mark used illegally are found.

"ART. 21. Foreigners and natives whose establishments are located outside of the Republic may enjoy the benefits of this law if it be permitted by reciprocal diplomatic agreements celebrated between the Dominican Government and that of the place of the establishments.

"ART. 22. The guaranties and obligations contained in this law shall be applicable to trade-marks registered previous to it.

"ART. 23. This law annuls that part of any other which may be contrary to it."

ECUADOR.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES IN 1906.

According to a report furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics under date of September 16, 1907, by Mr. HERMAN R. DIETRICH, Consul-General of the United States at Guayaquil, through the Department of State of the United States, the commercial statistics of Ecuador for 1906 show a very flattering increase in the foreign trade of the country over the record for 1905.

Notwithstanding occasional rumors of political discontent in some sections of the country, which tended to curtail operations to some degree, business in general was very satisfactory in 1906. The balance of trade, as usual, was in favor of Ecuador; crops were good and sold at high prices; labor was generally employed, and the merchants, banks, and other financial institutions did a profitable business.

The total exports, in 1906, were valued at $11,690,243, an increase of $2,407,409, or nearly 26 per cent, over the previous year. This increase in the exports is naturally attributed to the larger amount of crops raised, on account of a more favorable season, and a slight advance in the price of "Toquilla straw hats," caused by a scarcity of the straw and an unusually large demand for the hats. Cocoa also commanded a better price than in former years.

The total imports into Ecuador in 1906 were valued at $8,505,800, an increase of $638,855, or about 8 per cent of the value in the preceding year, indicating a substantial advancement of Ecuador's trade. The increase in the value of imports from the United States *during* the same period was not as great as that of France, Great

VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, WHERE GREAT SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS ARE SHORTLY TO BE MADE.

Britain, and Belgium, being only about 2½ per cent, while France gained 14 per cent, Great Britain 22 per cent, and Belgium 69 per cent. Trade from some of the other countries decreased materially, compared with previous years.

The pricipal articles exported were cocoa, coffee, ivory-nuts, hides, rubber, and straw hats. The principal articles imported were food products, such as lard, flour, canned goods, etc.; candles, kerosene, coal, cordage, cotton and woolen textiles, silks, cotton and woolen underwear, shoes, queen'sware, drugs and medicines, corrugated iron (used principally for roofing), iron and hardware, machinery, railroad equipment, paper, and wines and liquors.

The total value of exports from Ecuador in 1906 and the proportion sent to each country were as follows:

Country.	Value.	Country.	Value.
Argentine Republic	$66,006	Honduras	$2,490
Austria	57,533	Italy	181,994
Australia	100	Mexico	21,786
Belgium	7,663	Nicaragua	2,627
Bolivia	500	Norway	3,000
Brazil	5,000	Panama	17,510
Chile	439,349	Paraguay	2,721
Colombia	13,707	Peru	313,282
Costa Rica	10,899	Salvador	2,826
Cuba	28,736	Spain	502,265
France	3,412,348	United States	3,920,776
Germany	1,897,856	Uruguay	10,363
Great Britain	693,753	Venezuela	3,000
Guatemala	1,150		
Haiti	4,263	Total	11,690,243
Holland	36,700		

As compared with $9,282,834 in 1905, an increase of $2,407,409, or nearly 26 per cent.

The articles and their values exported from Ecuador in 1906 were as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	
Bark	145,262	$9,155
Bark, mangrove (for tanning)	1,290,032	6,420
Cocoa	52,690,500	6,311,655
Coffee	5,845,585	465,685
Cotton	57,702	6,450
Cyanide ore (gold and silver)	.....	148,700
Fruits	6,138,378	54,398
Gold bullion and dust	.....	154,715
Gold, minted	.....	273,545
Hats, straw	.....	1,200,998
Hides (of neat cattle)	2,998,625	423,028
Ivory nuts	47,852,606	1,307,669
Leather, sole	8,017	1,682
Rubber	1,391,652	975,155
Skins, alligator	71,600	6,690
Skins, deer and goat	6,668	1,820
Silver	.....	3,740
Straw (Mocora)	107,106	37,500
Straw (Toquilla)	149,046	33,677
Tobacco	149,503	11,057
Miscellaneous	3,878,895	257,504
Total	.....	11,690,243

Following are the articles and their values exported from Ecuador to the United States in 1906:

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	
Antiquities of stone and clay		$3,895
Cocoa	10,781,875	1,523,320
Coffee	1,362,575	114,490
Cyanide ore (gold and silver)		148,700
Gold bullion and dust		151,960
Hats (Toquilla straw)		307,280
Hides (of neat cattle)	2,213,750	348,802
Ivory nuts (shelled and unshelled)		449,950
Rubber	1,185,000	862,283
Skins, alligator	67,340	5,560
Skins, deer and goat		750
Wood (sample)		8
Miscellaneous		1,835
		3,918,743
Returned American-made goods		2,033
Total		3,920,776

The total value of imports into Ecuador in 1906 and the proportion supplied by each country are shown as follows:

Country.	Value.	Country.	Value.
Austria	$20,435	Italy	$260,840
Belgium	388,125	Peru	102,975
Chile	99,275	Salvador	26,385
China	27,610	Spain	246,110
Colombia	24,830	United States	2,328,460
France	637,900	All other countries	15,120
Germany	1,547,570		
Great Britain	2,780,175	Total	8,505,800

As compared with $7,866,945 in 1905, an increase of $638,855, or about 8 per cent.

The imports from the United States show an increase, compared with the previous year, of $57,330, or about 2½ per cent. The imports from France increased $78,500, or about 14 per cent; and those from Great Britain $500,000, or about 22 per cent. The imports from Germany show a slight decrease ($3,400) compared with 1905.

The articles and their values imported into Ecuador in 1906 were as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	
Animals, live	674,476	$21,470
Arms and ammunition	506,545	73,254
Coals	100,860	19,879
Books, blank and printed	243,162	41,794
Candles	1,468,735	141,044
Carriages	172,715	56,530
Cement	4,245,144	24,225
Clothing, made up	293,715	195,506
Cordage and string	547,822	125,498
Crockery and glassware	2,881,248	184,851
Drugs and medicines	1,408,374	223,390
Food products	30,888,535	1,272,356
Gold and silver coin	3,808	963,500

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	
Hats	57,798	$83,032
Iron and hardware	9,390,735	498,753
Jewelry	6,606	19,509
Leather, manufactured	37,710	24,958
Lumber, rough and manufactured	13,712,158	91,900
Machinery	22,201,815	639,246
Matches	252,036	19,433
Minerals	80,765,716	173,245
Musical instruments	155,940	45,691
Oils, in general	704,842	51,405
Paints and varnishes	384,472	25,455
Paper, all kinds	2,107,116	145,725
Perfumery	288,083	81,180
Silks, pure and mixed	34,875	102,155
Textiles, other than silk	6,610,195	2,113,018
Shoes and articles for shoes	182,719	140,739
Vegetables	1,413,482	91,516
Wines and liquors	5,488,943	334,798
All other articles	4,837,010	461,652
Total	192,067,390	8,505,800

Fire insurance.—There are 10 fire insurance companies having offices in Guayaquil, of which 5 are English, 3 German, 1 Dutch, and 1 national. During the year 1906 property to the value of $3,345,515 was insured, on which a premium of $184,766 was collected. The local company distributed among its shareholders $13,500 as a result of the year's business, being a dividend of 9 per cent on its capital stock.

Railroads.—The Guayaquil and Quito Railway was completed as far as Ambato, and the citizens celebrated with a jubilee the arrival of the first train to their city on Thanksgiving Day, 1906. Since that date it has been constructed as far as Chasqui, 42 miles from Quito. The managers of the railway are making every effort to have the road completed to Quito by January 1, 1908.

At the present time an electric tramway is under construction in Guayaquil, and the managers say they expect to have at least a portion of the line in operation by the end of this year.

Vessels entered.—During the year 1906, 184 steamers, 11 sailing vessels, and 1 cruiser, with a registered tonnage of 354,354, entered the port of Guayaquil. Of the steamers 96 were English, 33 German, 52 Chilean, and 3 French. The cruiser was also French. No American vessels entered the port.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN GUAYAQUIL AND VALPARAISO.

A line of steamers to ply between Guayaquil and Valparaiso is projected by a syndicate of business men in the former city, according to advices forwarded to his home Government by United States Consul-General DIETRICH, of Guayaquil.

The vessels are to be of a storage capacity of 500 tons or more, with refrigeration for the preservation of fruit, and also with separate apartments for fuel, sufficient for five or six days, which is to be

either coal or petroleum: the speed to be from 12 to 15 knots per hour. These vessels are to engage chiefly in the traffic of fruit and other products that abound in Ecuador, such as bananas, oranges, lemons, pineapples, cocoanuts, mangoes, aguacates, papyas, etc., which are to be distributed in all the ports south. It is also proposed to export a large quantity of split bamboo poles, for which there is a good demand in some of the ports of Peru and Chile, especially in Callao, Antofagasta, and Iquique, where they are principally used for building warehouses for storing saltpeter and for building the inside walls of houses. Iquique and Antofagasta, being situated in a barren district, afford the best market for the poles. On returning from Valparaiso, general cargo will be accepted by these vessels for northern ports.

In addition to the establishing of the line to Valparaiso, it is also proposed to put into service one or more vessels which are to be employed in a general trade between Guayaquil and Panama and intermediate ports, making also frequent trips to the Galapagos Islands, where many herds of cattle, hogs, and sheep are found, which up to the present time have virtually had no market. The sugar industry is also developed to some extent on these islands, the product of which heretofore has been brought to Guayaquil in sailing vessels.

To encourage the establishment of the service of these new steamers, the Ecuadorian Congress on October 7, 1905, passed an act providing for a subsidy of $750, to be paid monthly, for each such vessel put into service, which is an important item.

THE GUAYAQUIL AND QUITO RAILWAY ARBITRATION.

The arbitration tribunal that, in accordance with the agreement entered into between the Government of Ecuador and the Guayaquil and Quito Railway, is to settle the controversies and differences existing between the two contracting parties, was officially declared constituted in Quito, the capital of the Republic, on the 5th of October, 1907. Besides Mr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, United States Minister at that capital and arbiter appointed by the United States Government, and Señor Dr. CESAR BORJA, arbiter appointed by the Ecuadorian Government, there were present also at the opening session Señor LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Minister of Foreign Relations, and Señor L. E. BUENO, assistant secretary.

THE BREWING INDUSTRY.

In reporting on the brewing and consumption of beer in Ecuador, United States Consul-General H. R. DIETRICH estimates that six of the eight breweries in the Republic had an aggregate estimated out-

put in 1906 of 137,640 dozen quarts. Several are newly established, and the production will be increased. For purposes of taxation in Ecuador, breweries are divided into first, second, and third classes. Those of the first class pay $250 (United States currency) per month taxes; second class, $125, and third class, $75. The class to which any given brewery belongs is determined by Congress, and does not necessarily depend on capacity for production or sales.

The importations of beer for the past two years have been as follows:

Country.	1905.	1906.	Country.	1905.	1906.
United States	$11,417	$11,088	France	$1,530	$30
Germany	36,768	41,558	Belgium	884	1,517
Great Britain	2,607	1,476			
Italy	325	.....	Total	53,236	55,669
Chile	255	.....			

The total quantity of beer imported, estimated by weight and including the weight of containers, packing, etc., was 627,204 kilograms (2⅛ pounds) in 1905 and 632,353 kilograms in 1906. Duty is collected at the rate of 3 cents United States currency per kilogram, gross weight; i. e., including weight of containers and packing.

GUATEMALA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The following rules and regulations shall be observed at the Pan-American Medical Congress to be held in the city of Guatemala in August, 1908:

CAPITAL WHERE THE CONGRESS IS TO BE HELD.

ARTICLE 1. The Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress will be held in the capital of the Republic of Guatemala on August 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1908.

CONCERNING THE MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS.

ART. 2. All physicians of the Western Hemisphere who make application and who hold a diploma issued by any of the medical universities or schools of this continent, including the West Indies and Hawaii, shall be registered as members of the Congress.

CONCERNING THE SESSIONS.

ART. 3. All the ceremonies becoming an act of such importance shall be observed at the inaugural session. To that end the committee on organization shall prepare the programme of said session, which shall be presided over and solemnly opened by the President of the Republic, assisted by the entire diplomatic corps and the high officials of the Government, as well as by scientific institutions, etc., for the purpose of increasing the solemnity of the occasion.

ART. 4. In addition there shall be an intermediate and a final session, both of which shall be regular and formal. The committee on organization shall prepare the proper programme for both sessions, and at the final session the conclusions of the different sections shall be read, and the capital in which the next meeting is to be held shall be selected by a vote of the Congress.

ART. 5. At the inaugural session the secretary of the Congress shall make a brief statement of the essays received and of anything else he may deem proper to refer to at that time.

ART. 6. There shall be no discussion at the regular session.

MEMORIALS, EXTRACTS, AND DISCUSSIONS.

ART. 7. The memorials shall be made in writing in Spanish, English, French, or Portuguese.

ART. 8. In order to be read an extract shall be prepared, which shall not contain more than six hundred words. All papers shall be sent to the office of the secretary of the committee on organization before the 15th of July, 1908, to be delivered to the proper section.

ART. 9. The reading of the extract shall not last more than twenty minutes, and the entire contents shall, by agreement of the respective section, be published in the original language in the minutes and proceedings which the Congress shall cause to be duly printed.

ART. 10. In the discussions each speaker shall be entitled to speak but once on the same subject and not longer than ten minutes. The author of the paper under discussion may speak as many as three time, and five minutes each time, at the discretion of the chairman of the respective section. The chairman shall decide all questions not covered in these rules and regulations in accordance with the usual parliamentary practice.

ART. 11. The committee on organization shall distribute in due time among the members of the Congress the programme to be observed at the different meetings, and the order in which the sections of the Congress shall discuss and vote upon the matters and topics brought before them.

CONCERNING THE SECTIONS.

ART. 12. There shall be the following sections: Medicine in general, general surgery, medicine and military surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, therapeutics, anatomy, physiology, diseases of children, hygiene and demography, legal medicine, opthalmology, laryngology and rhinology, dermatology and syphilography, mental and nervous diseases, bacteriology, radiography, pathological anatomy, materia medica, diseases of the Tropics, epidemiology, and dental surgery.

ART. 13. The meetings of the sections shall be held in the building of the School of Medicine from 3 to 6 p. m. and shall be presided over by the chairman of each section, alternating with the respective vice-presidents of the nations represented.

ART. 14. The committee on organization shall appoint a secretary for each section who shall alternate his functions with the respective secretary of each of the nations represented.

ART. 15. The secretary of each section shall collect the papers sent him by the committee on organization, and shall distribute them for study, reading, discussion, and publication. The secretary shall note the discussions in detail for record in the respective minutes, and shall make general statements of such resolutions as each section may take, forwarding them to the office of the committee on organization.

ART. 16. The secretary of the committee on organization shall make a summary of such resolutions as are passed by the sections, in order to report concerning the same at the final session.

JUAN J. ORTEGA,
President.
JOSÉ AZURDIA,
Secretary.

An interesting programme, consisting of a sham battle for the purpose of showing the necessary training of the military sanitary corps, an exhibition in floriculture, fruits, and fruit trees, medicinal plants, taxidermy, and a series of official entertainments, has been arranged for the instruction and entertainment of the members of the Congress, interested persons, and visiting friends.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION.

In order to celebrate with greater solemnity and pomp the opening of the railroad to the Atlantic (*Ferrocarril del Norte*), an event considered as of extreme importance for the prosperity of the Republic, President ESTRADA CABRERA, of Guatemala, in a decree under date of September 28, 1907, ordered that the National Exposition, which should have taken place on October 27, 1907, be postponed until the day on which the first train coming from Puerto Barrios shall enter the capital. The work of construction on that railroad is progressing very rapidly, and it will soon be completed.

HAITI.

RÉSUMÉ OF THE ACTS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

In Haiti it is customary for Congress, at the closing of each legislative session, to submit an address or report to the nation, reviewing its work, explaining its conduct, justifying its acts, and submitting the results of its work to the impartial judgment of the people.

The Twenty-fifth Congress adjourned the 22d of August, 1907, and the "*Moniteur*" of August 31, 1907, publishes the address to the nation, in which are embodied the public acts accomplished or undertaken during the term.

Among the more important measures taken and which bear directly upon the development of the country are to be mentioned the numerous railroad concessions which were granted to connect Gonaives with Hiche, Cap with Port au Prince, Ganthier with Fonds Parisien, Port au Prince with Leogane, Leogane with Cayes, Cap with Ouaneminthe, and Cayes with Camp Perrin.

Concessions were also granted for the exploitation of the forest of the public domain, while the following industries were established in the Republic: A logwood distillery, paper factory, petroleum refinery, candle factory, and ice plant. Light-houses were erected along the coasts, wharves constructed at Port au Prince, Cap Haitien, and St. Marc; and the cities of Port au Prince, Cap Haitien, Cayes, Jeremie, Gonaives, Port de Paix, and St. Marc were provided with electric lighting.

Conventions were signed between the Haitian Government and Great Britain, between the State and the cable company for a reduction of their indemnities and rates, and a treaty between the French Republic and Haiti.

Other bills passed related to the following measures: Coinage of nickel money; modification of the civil code, code of civil procedure, criminal instruction and commerce; opening of the port of Mole to foreign commerce; regulations relating to the exposition of Haitian products by consuls and consular agents; customs tariff, maximum and minimum tariff; establishment of an insane asylum and a leprosy hospital; creation of a commission to verify the floating debt; decrease of the interest on the internal debt to one-half; recognition as public debt the aid given to the victims of the disaster of 1902; regulation of higher instruction (schools of medicine, law, pharmacy, and applied sciences), and numerous other laws affecting the internal administration of the country. Many of the concessions, conventions, and bills have from time to time been published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN as they were passed by Congress.

EXTRA DUTY ON COTTON AND COTTON SEED.

Owing to the high prices obtained for cotton and cotton seed in foreign markets, where it is used for making cotton-seed oil, a "statistical" duty of $0.20 gold per 100 pounds is to be levied on these products from October 1, 1907, by the Haitian Government.

The present law abrogates all contrary laws or by-laws.

SISAL HEMP SUPPLY.

United States Consul J. B. TORRES reports from Port au Prince that owing to neglect on the part of the natives the production of sisal hemp in Haiti is on the decline. For 1905, 1,209,428 pounds were shipped, while in 1906 the quantity had decreased to 669,886 pounds. The bulk of the product goes to the United States.

HONDURAS.

RECEPTION OF MINISTER UGARTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. ÁNGEL UGARTE was received in his capacity as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States by President ROOSEVELT on November 4, 1907.

On presenting his credentials, Minister UGARTE spoke in English, as follows:

"Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in Your Excellency's hands the letter by which I am accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras near the Government of the United States.

"It is a source of much pleasure to me to have been the recipient of this distinction on the part of my Government, as the mission with which I am charged is one relating to the promotion of friendship with the Great Republic over which Your Excellency so worthily presides.

"The spirit of impartial justice, which ever animates and inspires the American Government, leads me to hope that in the fulfillment of the mission intrusted to me I will be enabled to benefit by the good counsel of that Government, and thus to strengthen the cordial relations now existing between the two countries.

"I beg that Your Excellency will accept the best wishes of the people and Government of Honduras for the continued welfare of the United States as well as for that of Your Excellency."

President ROOSEVELT replied in the following terms:

"Mr. MINISTER: I am pleased to receive from your hands the letter whereby you are accredited by your Government as its Envoy

Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States.

"Having at heart the best wishes for the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the Hunduranean people, I shall be glad at all times to give you my cooperation in all that may properly tend to the promotion of their welfare and to the maintenance and strengthening of the ties of good relationship that subsist between the two Republics.

"I thank you for the sentiments of good will to which you give expression on behalf of the Government and people of Honduras, and I beg you to convey to His Excellency, President DÁVILA, my own good wishes and those of this Government for the success of his administration."

MINERAL WEALTH.

From a report by Mr. DÉSIRÉ PECTOR, reproduced in "*La Bandera Liberal*," of Tegucigalpa, the following information concerning the mineral resources of Honduras has been obtained:

Gold is found in abundance throughout almost the entire territory of the Republic, especially in veins or lodes in the central mountainous group of the Departments of Olancho and Tegucigalpa, and is also obtained in nuggets and dust in the eastern part. It is found free or in combination with silver, copper, iron, tellurium, etc., and in nuggets of 1, 2, 3, and up to 7 or more ounces. The annual output of gold in the Republic is estimated at from 30,000 to 35,000 ounces. The washings or placers produce from 800,000 to 1,500,000 *francs*' worth of this metal, according to the available water supply. The washing of auriferous sands is still carried on in wooden vessels or troughs. If more scientific methods and more modern systems were employed, together with improved tools, gold extraction would be facilitated and a larger quantity obtained. There are, however, well-organized exploitations of veins, such as those at Transito, Clavo Rico, Teneco, Socorro, Las Animas, Santa Lucia, Los Diamantes, El Triunfo, and above all at the English mine Aramecina and the American mine Rosario, which employs about 900 men, and with a 45-stamp mill extracts nearly 1,000,000 ounces of silver and 10 per cent of gold, representing a value of $95,000 gold per month, or $1,500,000 annually.

Rich placer mines have been found in the Guayape, Jalan, and Mangulile rivers, the sands of which yield about 3 *francs* per cubic meter.

Silver is widely distributed in the Republic, and is generally found combined with gold, copper, iron, and arsenic, the yearly output being about 2,000,000 ounces. From 1903 to 1904, bar silver was exported to the value of 700,000 *francs*.

Copper is found in many districts, but in small quantities. It is generally in the form of carbonates, and the azurite and malachite varieties contain a fair proportion of silver. The annual output of copper is about 30,000 ounces.

The Departments of Gracias and Choluteca contain platinum in the form of leaves, grains, and nuggets, but the quantity is small and little sought after.

There are deposits of lead in the high central tablelands, the annual output of this metal bein about 4,000 kilograms.

The iron of Honduras is of superior quality, and is found in the form of oxides and combined with sulphur. On the north coast and in the interior there are mountains containing magnetic iron. The magnetic ores of Agualteca contain 60 per cent of pure iron suitable for the manufacture of the highest grades of steel. This iron does not contain phosphorus. There are immense deposits at Agualteca which can be worked on a large scale at the surface for fifty years. There are lime and water in abundance near these deposits, and water could be used as a motive power.

There is a nickel mine in the Republic, and tin, bismuth, and antimony are frequently found.

Bituminous coal is found on the Atlantic coast in the Department of Yoro, and in the neighborhood of the Ulua River. Cinnabar and opals are found in the Department of Gracias. The opals are abundant at Erandique, and are equal to the Hungarian opals. Petroleum is also found in the Republic.

The annual exports of salt, through the port of Amapala, amount to 150,000 kilograms. Alum, nitrate of potash, sulphur, asbestos, and mica are found in different places, and it is likely that if the territory were properly studied, petroleum, precious stones, and deposits of uranium and its compounds might be found.

MEXICO.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1907.

Federal receipts from customs at the various custom-houses of Mexico during the first nine months of 1907 aggregated $14,267,894.11 national currency (7,133,947,055 gold), as compared with $12,353,-888.26 ($6,176,944.13) in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The values noted for 1907 were distributed as follows: Export duties, $227,883.09; import duties, $13,704,840.44, and port dues, $335,170.58.

UNITED STATES DELEGATES TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State that the following delegates have been designated on the part of the United States to the Third International Sanitary Convention of American Republics, to meet in the first week of December in the City of Mexico: Surgeon-General WALTER WYMAN and Passed Assistant Surgeon R. H. VON EZDORF, of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service; Major PAUL F. STRAUB, Surgeon, United States Army; Dr. CHARLES HARRINGTON, Secretary, Massachusetts State Board of Health; Dr. SAMUEL C. DIXON, Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania; Dr. A. H. DOTY, Quarantine Officer of the Port of New York; Dr. W. G. OWEN, Vice-President of the Louisiana State Board of Health; Dr. RHETT GOODE, Member of the International Sanitary Bureau, and Dr. H. L. E. JOHNSON, Trustee of the American Medical Association.

SHORTAGE OF THE SUGAR OUTPUT FOR 1908.

"*El Economista Mexicano*" for October 26, 1907, states that the production of Mexican sugar in 1908 will fall short of the previous one by 30 per cent. This falling off is attributed to the scarcity of rainfall in the State of Morelos, the principal sugar-producing section. In other districts it is estimated that the average yield may be anticipated.

SILVER BASIS OF STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES, NOVEMBER, 1907.

The usual monthly circular issued by the Department of Finance of the Mexican Republic announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of November, 1907, is $42.33, according to calculations provided for in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, JULY, 1907.

According to figures issued by the statistical division of the Department of Finance of the Republic of Mexico, the total value of importations during the month of July, 1907, was $19,628,127.81 Mexican currency ($9,814,063.95), as compared with $14,976,197.06 ($7,488,098.53) in July, 1906, an increase of $4,651,930.75 in favor of 1907. The exports were valued at $18,492,826.22 Mexican currency ($9,246,413.11), in comparason with $19,844,820.76 ($9,922,410.38) during the same months of the previous year, a decrease of $1,351,994.54.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Total receipts for import and export duties at the thirty-eight ports of entry of the Mexican Republic for September, 1907, aggregated $4,986,757.69 (Mexican currency). Of this amount $4,905,054.36 were for import dues, as compared with $4,411,096 in the preceding month; and $81,703.33 were credited to export duties, as against $67,538 in August. The port fees for the month amounted to $116,937.03.

PROMOTION OF IRRIGATION IN SAN LUIS POTOSI.

The government of the State of San Luis Potosi, by a decree issued on October 7, 1907, exempted from local taxation and imposts for a period of from five to twenty years all capital invested in enterprises and machinery destined to improve the irrigation facilities of the State.

INDUSTRIAL RAILROAD OF PUEBLA.

By a decree of October 25, 1907, the President of Mexico approved a contract entered into between the Minister of Communications and Public Works and Lic. LUIS RIBA, representing the company of the *Ferrocarril Industrial de Puebla*, relative to the establishment of electric power for the operation of said railroad, and authorizing the free importation of all materials required for its inauguration.

HENEQUEN EXPORTS, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

A comparison of Yucatan henequen shipments through the port of Progreso made during the first six months of 1907 and the corresponding period of the preceding year, the number of bales and their weight being shown, follows:

Year	Bales.	Kilos.
1906	253,661	40,972,450
1907	295,984	47,908,164

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

In Los Angeles, Cal., a company has been formed which has for its object the establishment of a direct line of steamers and sailing vessels between said port and Mexican ports, and also of an oriental steamship line starting from southern California. The capital of the company is $1,000,000, and it shall be known as "The Mexican Trading Company," with central offices at Los Angeles.

NATIONAL RUBBER PLANTERS' CONVENTION.

The Mexican Rubber Planters' Association assembled in convention in the City of Mexico on October 9–10, 1907, for the purpose of considering the best means for promoting the development of that industry throughout the Republic.

The meetings were opened by an address by the Minister of Promotion, who outlined the purposes of the association and expressed his earnest desire for the profitable outcome of their organized efforts to establish a greater interest and profit in the planting of rubber.

Many valuable papers were presented to the convention, notably that of Dr. PEHR OLSSON SEFFER, who, as a result of twelve years' investigation of the subject, divides the areas suitable for rubber planting as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Mexico	95,000	Venezuela	3,400
Malay Peninsula	92,000	Ecuador	3,000
Ceylon	85,000	New Guinea	2,500
Africa	30,000	Borneo	2,000
Central America	14,000	Colombia	1,800
Java	10,000	West Indies	1,600
India	8,200	Other countries	1,000
Brazil	6,000		

A board of directors was elected, and February 2 of each year selected for the reassembling of the association.

NEW RAILROAD IN SONORA.

Advices forwarded to the Department of State of the United States by the United States vice-consul in charge at Nogales, Mr. ALBERT W. BRICKWOOD, jr.. report that under date of September 7, 1907, a contract was executed to construct and exploit for a term of ninety-nine years, according to the railroad laws of April 29, 1899, a railroad in the State of Sonora, which, starting from kilometer 47.540 of the line from Naco to Cananea of the same company terminates in the town of Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, a distance of 100 miles. The grantee, or company which it may organize, must terminate the entire line within eighteen months counting from the date of the publication of the contract. The route has been surveyed and will be resurveyed to make alterations and imporvements. Grading has already been done from the east end of the new line from a point called Verde for a distance of more than 10 miles, and rails are being laid over this portion. A large force of men, numbering 300, together with mule teams, are to be started grading from the west end of the road at Nogales.

The railroad will be a great advantage to the frontiers of the United States and Mexico, connecting important mineral regions, putting the west coast of Mexico in closer touch with the markets of the United States, furnishing a shorter shipping route, making it possible also for those sections tributary to Cananea and Nogales to be reached without leaving the State of Sonora.

With the building of a railroad that is projected from Ciudad Juarez, State of Chihuahua, on the frontier opposite El Paso, Texas, to Cananea, there will be a continuous line of railways along the frontier from Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, to Nogales, Sonora.

DEVELOPMENT OF GUADALAJARA.

Guadalajara, capital of the State of Jalisco, Mexico, is stated by Señor OTHON CAMARENA, in a recent communication to the International Bureau of the American Republics, to be the most prosperous city of the western part of the Republic.

At present Guadalajara has about 120,000 inhabitants and is really very advantageously situated, occupying the center of a semicircle formed by the Rio Grande, or Santiago, River, which is one of the largest rivers of the country, 4 miles from the city at the nearest point and 10 miles at the farthest. In the section through which the river runs there are large tracts of rolling land, greatly facilitating the distribution of the water, which is being utilized (as yet on a small scale) for generating electric power.

During the last few years the industries of Guadalajara have greatly developed, and it is to be hoped that before long there will be notable improvements, due as much to the circumstances noted as to the fact of the approaching completion of the line which the Mexican Central Railway is constructing to Colima and Manzanillo. In 1908 there will be direct communication with the latter port of the Pacific, thus facilitating and promoting trade with the western part of the United States. The road from Guaymas to Guadalajara, which is an extension of the Southern Pacific, is also being constructed, and there is reason to hope that within five years this important line will be completed, thereby greatly contributing to the promotion of business and industry.

Many new enterprises are being established and many more could prosper here. The climate of Guadalajara is ideal. The city is situated in the Tropics at about 21° and at an altitude of 1,540 meters above the level of the sea, the temperature being almost uniform. It is never too cold nor too warm here, and throughout the winter plants are in bloom and the orange trees bear fruit.

The sanitation of the city as well as the water service are in good condition and are being constantly improved.

NICARAGUA.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

From a paper prepared by Señor Don Pio Bolaños, Consul-General of Nicaragua, in New York, the following information concerning the commercial and industrial status of the Republic has been obtained:

With a superficial area of 145,000 square kilometers and a population, according to the latest census, of 600,000, Nicaragua possesses innumerable resources for the development of all industries, while her varied climate renders her specially adapted to agricultural enterprises. The two great lakes situated in the heart of the country provide easy access to both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and provide ample facility for the extension of national commerce.

In the northern Departments of Nueva Segovia, Matagalpa, and Jinotega, vegetables and fruits yield abundant harvests, while the gold bearing deposits are, though but partially explored, a source of considerable revenue. In Matagalpa and Jinotega the large coffee planations are worked by colonies of Americans and Germans, who apply the natural water power of the country to the operation of such machinery as is required. The same Departments also yield a very good quality of wheat.

The survey of a railroad, from 100 to 110 miles in extent, has been completed from Momotombo, on Lake Managua, to Matagalpa. Connection is now made from Momotombo to Managua by steamers, while Corinto, on the Pacific Ocean, is reached by a railroad which extends to Granada on Lake Nicaragua.

The harbor of Corinto permits the entrance of vessels of great draft, and at the opening of 1907 a 500-foot wharf was put into service where large vessels may tie up with ease.

The interior towns are connected with Corinto and Granada by branch lines of railroad, the total extent of the line being 171½ English miles. In the surveys for an intercontinental railroad from New York to Buenos Ayres the National Railroad of Nicaragua was accepted as one of the integral parts of the system, the portion therein embraced extending from Chinandega to Granada.

From Monkey Point, on the Atlantic Ocean, a railroad line is under construction which will reach San Miguelito, a distance of 116 miles approximately. Up to November, 1906, 66 miles of this road had been surveyed, 40 having been definitely located, 25 cleared for construction, and 6 graded. Shipments of rails have been received for the 40 miles of trackage decided upon and about 500 laborers have been employed.

The region traversed by this line is an entirely virgin country. In the Atlantic section, banana and rubber lands are found, crossed by a number of streams. Further into the interior are forest areas and grazing lands, the former containing quantities of wild rubber trees and valuable hard and cabinet woods. In the lake region the great fertility of the soil renders it preeminently adapted for agriculture. The facility of transport from San Miguelito via the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua is an important consideration for the planters of this district.

Total exports for the first six months of 1905 are reported as having a valuation of $2,314,248.24 gold, and for the last half of the year they were valued at $1,074,939, making a total for the year of $3,388,187.24, as compared with $3,925,920.16 in the preceding year.

Imports for the first half of the year 1905 were valued at $1,759,014.93 gold.

Many concessions have been granted by the Government carrying valuable navigation, mining, and agricultural rights, one of the most important being that of recent date to the Agricultural and Mining Company of Nicaragua, composed of United States citizens. This concession covers the navigation of the Prinzapolca and Grande rivers.

The principal mining districts of the Republic are: In the Department of Jerez, the La Libertad, Santo Domingo, and Rio Mico mines; in the Department of Leon, those of Santa Francisca and Santa Rosa; in Esteli, those of San de Limay; in Segovia, those of Maulizo, San Juan de Tepaneca, Pericon, Jicanto, Murra, and Los Encinos, while the mines of the Department of Zelaya (formerly the Mosquito Reservation) are Pis Pis, Cuincuinita, Prinzapolca, Cuino, La Luz, and Los Angeles.

The last-named Department comprises some of the richest and most fertile sections of the Republic, and after having remained under British rule for more than half a century is now formally incorporated in the boundaries of Nicaraugua.

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY ON MATCHES.

The President of Nicaragua, in a decree dated September 20, 1907, has ordered that from the 1st of January, 1908, the Government shall have the monopoly on the importation and sale of matches of all kinds, such importation or sale by private persons being thus prohibited from said date.

PANAMA.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOCAS DEL TORO.

United States Consul JAMES C. KELLOGG, reporting from Colon, states that the port of Bocas del Toro will in a few years become one of well-recognized importance in Central America.

The United Fruit Company has obtained privileges from the Panama Government for the erection of a large concrete and steel wharf and warehouse at a point known as Almirante, a few miles by water from Bocas del Toro; also the right to build and operate a railroad from Almirante to the Banana River, and thence to connect with the company's railroads in the Changuinola district, where they have extensive banana plantations. This line of railroad from Almirante to Changuinola is about 13 miles in length and will be completed about February, 1908. From Changuinola the railroad crosses the Sixiola River and enters the new banana country of Sixiola, from whence the fruit will go to the wharf at Almirante, where it is expected that one steamer a day will be loaded.

The United Fruit Company has a contract with the Panama Government for the filling in of the town of Bocas del Toro, the raising of the houses to the required grade, the installation of a sewer system, and the building of a sea wall. The sea wall and the sewer system have already been completed. The work of filling in the town is now progressing rapidly and will soon be finished. The contract calls for a number of new streets, avenues, gutters, sidewalks, etc. After Bocas del Toro has had these improvements completed, together with the sanitary cleaning now progressing under the direction of the American sanitary authorities of the Canal Zone, it will be one of the healthiest towns on the coast. Even now it is healthy.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE DISTRICT.

While the cultivation of bananas is the principal industry of this district, the acreage of which is increasing from year to year, their cultivation alone is bound to increase commercial interest. More attention is also being given to the cultivation of the following products: Cocoa, at present grown only by the natives, who dry the staple in the sun instead of using special apparatus; rubber, which is now produced on a small scale, but with proper attention could be developed into a paying industry. Rubber grows wild in the interior of this district, especially in the Talamanca Valley and in the Cricanola country, from which districts it is brought to Bocas del Toro by the Indian traders and sold to merchants, who ship it to Europe. Sarsaparilla is not cultivated, but grows wild in great abundance in the

interior, where it is gathered by natives. Vanilla grows well, but great difficulty is experienced in curing the beans, owing to the extreme dampness of the climate.

The cultivation of cocoanuts would seem to be one of the best paying propositions. There have been only small quantities of cocoanuts shipped from here this year, partly due to the fact that in certain places the trees seem to be attacked by a peculiar disease, becoming stunted and the leaves turning yellow. Particularly is this so in neighboring islands, while in the other portions of the district they appear to bear very well. There is a great waste of this product, as very few of the natives, even those who own cocoanut "walks," take the trouble to collect the nuts. Occasionally cocoanut oil is made by the natives, partly for their own use and partly for sale in the shops. This is the pure oil and has not undergone any process of adulteration and is used most commonly for cooking purposes. The preparation of cocoanut oil and copra should be a profitable industry.

Sugar cane is cultivated to some extent by the natives. It also grows wild in many parts of the district. The cultivation of sugar cane for manufacturing alcohol or sugar would be highly profitable, especially as the tariff on sugar products which are to be used in the manufacture of liquors has been raised to $2.50 for 110 pounds.

Henequen grows wild, but could be cultivated extensively. It is not believed, however, that the fiber is quite as good as that grown in Mexico or Manila. Yen-sen has been found wild in one or two localities. Its cultivation has begun, results promising to be satisfactory. Yams, yucca, tomatoes, lettuce, onions, sweet potatoes, radishes, and many other varieties are grown here, chiefly by Chinese gardeners who have truck farms short distances from town. The natives living in the surrounding country cultivate only a few vegetables for their own needs. Here, as in other parts of the Republic, the amount of vegetables grown does not meet the needs of the people; therefore there are fine openings for intelligent farming.

Coal of good grades, chiefly bituminous, is found, and farther in the interior gold and copper have been discovered. While cattle abound in the interior the ranges are small as compared with those in the neighboring province of Chiriqui, which contains the largest number of cattle of any of the provinces of Panama. The tortoise-shell turtle is found in large numbers along the coast and constitutes a large source of income to this district.

PARAGUAY.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT FERREIRA.

Following are extracts from the message of President FERREIRA to the Paraguayan Congress on April 1, 1907:

A considerable increase in the capital of the principal banks of the country is observed. The Mercantile Bank of Paraguay increased its capital from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 and the Paraguayan Bank from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000. The stock issued was subscribed for three times over, and the Industrial Paraguayan Bank changed its capital into gold, thereby causing its stock to be quoted in the European markets.

Paraguay continues earnestly to cultivate friendly relations with all civilized countries for the purpose of complying with the universal longings for peace at present demanded by the highest interests of civilization.

In this connection it should be stated that Paraguay has been represented in all the conferences both universal and continental, not only as a matter of international courtesy, but also because of the advisability of enjoying the advantages derived therefrom and of not being isolated from the concourse of other nations.

Paraguay was duly represented in the Postal Union Congress at Rome, in the Geologic Congress in Mexico, in the Third Pan-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro, and in the Third Latin-American Congress of Montevideo. The Republic also sent delegates to the establishment of the International Agricultural Institute in Rome, as well as to the Ter-Centennial Exposition at Jamestown in the United States.

With due regard to humanitarian feelings, the Republic has accorded its support to the Geneva Convention and other agreements relating to the laws and customs of maritime and land war, as well as to the convention of The Hague for the peaceful adjustment of international conflicts.

Extradition treaties have also been negotiated with several European governments, and the arbitration treaty with Peru has already been submitted to the Congress for approval. Negotiations are being conducted with Brazil for the purpose of making an arbitration treaty, and the President expects soon to celebrate this treaty. An arbitration treaty with Spain has not yet been made, but the Spanish Government has requested an extension of time in which to consider it.

The much desired settlement of the boundary question with Bolivia is about to be concluded, and, owing to the good offices of the Argentine Government, it has been possible to establish the rules and principles governing the basis for a satisfactory termination of the

INTERIOR VIEW OF ONE OF THE OFFICES IN THE PRESENT BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

frontier question. In accordance with said rules and principles the President is endeavoring to celebrate a boundary treaty inasmuch as he sees that a great service would be rendered the country thereby.

The Government intends to especially promote and encourage immigration and colonization, and to this end lands have been expropriated for the purpose of establishing thereon European colonists, and to prevent private owners from evicting the colonists from their homes. A model colony is to be established at Villeta, as an inducement to immigrants from the Old World. In the extinct colony of Trinacria, a new nucleus or center has been formed for immigrants from the United States who possess the advantage of having money and machinery.

In 1906, the municipal revenue of the capital amounted to $1,160,807, while in 1905 it was $860,152, or an increase of $300,655 in favor of 1906. In 1906, the expenditures amounted to $1,140,257, leaving an excess of $20,550 over the amount of the budget.

The great drawback to development in the Republic is the lack of bridges and roads and other means of land and water transportation. The bridges over the Montuoso and the Hermanas creeks are nearly completed. A masonry aqueduct has been constructed at Aregará, and there is a plan to construct an iron bridge over the Tebicuari River between Ajos and Villarrica.

The sanitary condition of the Republic is satisfactory, and although during the latter part of last year there were some cases of infecto-contagious diseases, fortunately they disappeared without causing serious consequences, due to the strict prophylactic measures that were taken.

The telegraph lines of the Republic were extended and reconstructed during the year, and new offices opened in different places. At present there are 2,764 kilometers of official telegraph lines.

The receipts from the telegraph system or service and the sale of stamps amounted to $717,354, national money, which, compared with those secured during the previous year, show an increase of $233,872. In 1906, 5,072,660 pieces of mail matter circulated throughout the Republic, or an increase of 1,428,177 pieces over those of the previous year. The postal and telegraph service has a personnel of 562 men. The new postal tariff relating to foreign countries became effective on July 1, 1906.

A series of poor harvests have produced a decrease in commercial transactions and a notable rise in the price of gold with regard to the national paper money. Consequently the collection of customs revenues has increased about 15 per cent compared with the revenues of the previous year, but are still insufficient to meet the amount of the budget.

The Agricultural Bank continues operating with regularity, and

is rendering efficient support to the development of agriculture and industry. The following table shows the present condition of this bank

Agricultural loans	$3,955,055
Industrial loans	8,427,462
Loans for construction	1,488,516
Real estate, crops, and products	1,838,391

Public instruction progresses slowly. The number of primary schools is 396, with 723 teachers and 36,714 pupils. At present the State pays for the education of 30 students in European and North American schools. The Agricultural College, which requires such a large disbursement on the part of the Government, is worthy the special attention of the administration, since it is the turning point of a new era in the agricultural evolution of the country.

PERU.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN 1906.

An analysis of the conditions governing trade in Peru during 1906 shows a generally prosperous outlook though, according to figures furnished by United States Consul-General S. M. TAYLOR in his annual report from Callao, exports declined slightly as compared with 1905.

The distribution of exports and the origin of imports are indicated in the following tables:

	1904.	1905.	1906.
EXPORTS.			
Bolivia	$1,305,781	$1,032,992	$1,510,586
Brazil	480,893	311,425	60,169
Colombia	76,882	32,264	27,093
Chile	2,140,271	4,029,416	4,834,933
Ecuador	224,070	212,264	160,373
United States	1,900,003	2,636,713	3,203,480
Germany	1,711,850	2,011,575	2,585,241
Belgium	91,156	577,853	594,158
Spain	92,545	85,399	96,594
France	1,508,178	1,848,761	2,425,347
Great Britain	10,070,782	14,955,923	11,916,659
Other countries	730,784	1,052,166	1,065,771
Total	20,333,195	28,786,751	28,479,404
IMPORTS.			
Chile	1,117,280	1,236,603	1,369,414
Ecuador	511,250	351,738	399,855
United States	3,796,743	3,462,974	5,541,157
Germany	3,478,087	3,345,280	4,571,197
Belgium	963,900	878,135	923,947
Spain	153,281	322,194	238,220
France	1,323,412	1,263,885	1,569,257
Great Britain	7,939,428	7,430,280	6,735,871
Italy	819,290	845,817	834,263
Other countries	1,666,028	2,600,995	2,770,421
Total	21,787,689	21,737,931	24,953,602

A balance of trade in favor of Peru of over $3,500,000 is thus shown. The imports of Great Britain fell off over $600,000, while those of the United States increased 37 per cent and of Germany 26 per cent. Both Spain and Italy have fallen off and the other countries have barely held their own. In exports Great Britain is the best customer of Peru, though compared with 1905 there has been a decrease of nearly $3,000,000. Chile is easily second, with a substantial increase. There was an increase in the sales to the United States of $550,000, and a like amount to Germany. With the exception of Chile and Bolivia the exports to South American countries show a remarkable falling off; especially is this the case of Brazil and Ecuador.

As yet the trade between Peru and Japan does not bulk very largely, but it is on the increase. A line of Japanese ships has been established between that country and the west coast countries of South America. In addition to many Japanese they bring in large numbers of Chinese. Japanese shops, handling only products of Japan, are very popular.

In agricultural and kindred products the following table will give an idea of the value and progress:

Products.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Sugar	$7,651,685	$8,192,965	$9,274,210
Cotton	2,569,435	2,614,215	2,784,290
Wool	1,574,795	2,203,670	2,749,930
Gums	2,221,350	4,775,775	5,189,170
Total	14,017,265	17,786,625	19,997,600

The mineral products of Peru are paramount. The following table will give an idea of its increasing importance:

Products.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Carbon	$449,400	$500,000	$690,775
Petroleum	435,185	583,975	1,212,710
Gold	375,570	530,310	851,775
Silver	2,654,375	3,647,220	4,864,790
Copper	2,523,020	3,629,525	4,980,275

The famous gold mine Santo Domingo, belonging to the Inca Mining Company and situated in Carabaya Province, covers 90 working claims, and the company have also 63 claims, which they are not yet working, in the rich gold Province of Sandia. They have recently brought out an electric plant of 400 horsepower, which will be installed at a certain distance from the mine, where there is sufficient waterpower. When this plant is placed, the mine can be worked on a much larger and cheaper scale. The bringing out of this plant proves that there must still be large quantities of good ore.

The Poto Mines Corporation has 348 gold claims inscribed in the register of mines. They are only working on a small scale, testing the property. The Sandia Province is known to be very rich in gold, especially in the Poto district. This part of the country is very rich in silver.

The Inca Rubber Company has to contend with great difficulties of transportation and the mounting of a large steam launch. The launch is now afloat and only requires the woodwork, which will shortly be completed. The company is already doing an important business in goods. It has brought up a large quantity of rubber from the Madre de Dios, but is only commencing to explore the immense rubber country with 100 Japanese assistants. These were brought here by the steamship *Kasatu Maru* direct from Japan. They stand the climate well and the company is perfectly satisfied with their work. Any price can be obtained in the interior for articles required; for example, salt is sold there at 50 cents per pound.

The only good and convenient road until recently was that of the Inca Rubber Company. Two other roads have been discovered, one by the Padre Zubieta, under the protection of the Government, which goes from Cuzco through the Paucartambo Valley to the mouth of the river Manu. A French company, established at Paris, with a capital of 1,000,000 francs, sent out to this port at the end of last year a steam launch of 50 tons and also a lot of merchandise, with the object of transporting everything via Bolivia to the rubber country.

The other road discovered is via the Marsapata Valley. The distances of the three routes are as follows: Inca—from Mollendo to Tirapata, 360 miles; from Tirapata to Maldonado, on the Madre de Dios, 403 miles; in all, 763 miles. Llosa—from Mollendo to Urcos, 468 miles; from Urcos to Tahuantisuyo, on the Madre de Dios, 113 miles; in all, 581 miles. Zubieta—from Mollendo to Cuzco, 511 miles; from Cuzco to the mouth of the Manu, 161 miles; in all, 673 miles.

The Titicaca Oil Company was formed at Los Angeles with a capital of $1,000,000. The object of the company is to work the petroleum fields near Lake Titicaca and in other parts of the interior. The manager has tested the ground already with a drilling plant brought from the States for the purpose, and has obtained results which surpass all expectations. This business will leave enormous profits if the railways here and in Bolivia can be furnished with sufficient fuel of this kind. The consumption of fuel by the railway companies forms a golden basis for the oil business. At present the railways have to use coal from Australia, which, by the time it is delivered on the spot is very expensive, considering that it has to be hauled over a long road up to 14,600 feet above sea level.

With few exceptions all the industrial, commercial, and financial institutions of Peru show increased profits over 1905. The banks paid an average dividend of nearly 16 per cent.

Formerly there was only one bank in Arequipa, the *Banco del Perú y Londres*. The *Banco Alemán Transatlántico* and the *Banco Italiano* have, fortunately, established branch houses in Arequipa, and the *Banco del Perú y Londres* and the *Banco Italiano* have also opened branch houses in Mollendo. The *Banco del Perú y Londres* has an office in Cuzco.

STATUS OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

In reporting to the Department of State of the United States concerning the opening of a new cotton manufactory in Lima, under American auspices, with a capital of $200,000, Consul-General SAMUEL M. TAYLOR notes that there are seven such establishments in Peru, the production for 1906 being given as about 2,000,000 yards of finished goods.

Five of the factories are located at Lima, one at Arequipa, and one at Ica. The raw material consumed amounts annually to about 3,000 tons. The native raw material is said to be superior in quality to that used for manufactures of the same goods in European and American establishments.

Consul-General TAYLOR sees a future effect on Peruvian cotton imports through the encouragement rendered by the Government to local factories and the distribution of free seed to intending cotton planters throughout the country.

ADHERENCE TO THE BRUSSELS SUGAR CONVENTION.

Peru was one of the States signatory to the "additional act" to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, which was signed on August 28, 1907, subject to ratification before March 1, 1908.

In virtue of the act, the International Union has been extended for a new period of five years to date from September 1, 1908. It is, however, permitted to any of the contracting States to withdraw from the convention from September 1, 1911, a year's notice in advance being given.

From September 1, 1908, Great Britain will be relieved of the obligation of penalizing bounty-fed sugars, but the other contracting States will have the right to demand that sugar brought back to Great Britain and exported to their territories shall be accompanied by a certificate stating that no portion of it has come from a country which gives bounties for the production or exportation of sugar.

NEW MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed through the Department of State of the United States of the resignation of the Peruvian Minister of the Interior, Señor TOVAR, and the appointment to the position thus vacated of Dr. GERMÁN ARENAS.

NEW RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINES IN PERU.

Consul C. C. EBERHARDT, of Iquitos, reports that a contract has been approved for the construction of a railroad from the west coast of Peru to the Ucayali River, and the contractor, an American, has deposited £20,000 ($97,330 United States currency) as a guaranty or forfeiture.

A contract has also been approved with a German company for the extension of the wireless telegraph system from Masisea to Iquitos. The supplies are now being shipped from Europe for this extension. It is stated that the company is greatly elated over the success of the system between Puerto Bermudez and Masisea, the first of its kind, members of the company assert, that has been successful in overcoming such distances under difficulties of forest and mountain, though various other attempts have been made in tropical South America and in the Kongo districts.

PROPOSED ANIMAL SANITARY LAW.

On July 29, 1907, a bill embodying an animal sanitary law was introduced in the Peruvian Congress, the primary object of which is the protection of the stock-raising industry in the Republic. It is proposed by the terms of that bill to prohibit the importation or exportation of animals suffering from contagious diseases or suspected of such. The importation of animals is to be subjected to careful inspection. The proposed law contains also provisions for the prevention of contagious diseases of animals, and prescribes the penalties for violations of the law. The Executive is authorized to establish stations for the sanitary observation of animals and bacteriological laboratories in such ports as may be designated for the importation of live stock; also to organize in the city of Lima, when necessary, a bacteriological institute for the study of animal diseases and the preparation of vaccine and serums.

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Certain customs regulations concerning the treatment of goods arriving at the principal ports of Peru became effective on October 1, according to decrees of July 31, 1907.

These regulations provide that merchandise disembarked in the ports of Callao, Mollendo, and Payta, immediately upon being discharged shall be put in the provisional warehouses provided at each of the custom-houses. Cereals and explosives are excepted, as special warehouses are provided for them; also, packages difficult to transport and cargoes in bulk, such as lumber, coal, etc., shall remain where discharged until dispatched.

The examination, appraisement, and calculation of import duty are to be made within eight days of the entry of the merchandise into the provisional warehouses. All articles not intended for immediate reshipment or consumption must be deposited after the duties have been determined in the warehouses which are to be established in the three ports named, managed by companies and administered for the account of the State. The length of time during which merchandise may be deposited in the warehouses in Callao is limited to three years and in Mollendo and Payta to two years.

The company in charge of the warehouse will issue receipts showing date of entry, class of goods, duties leviable, etc., and to each receipt will be attached a "warrant," if so desired by the owner of the goods, containing the details of the receipt.

SALVADOR.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT LEGATION AT WASHINGTON.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed through the Department of State of the United States of the intention of the Government of Salvador to establish a permanent legation of that Republic at Washington.

In transmitting this intelligence to the Secretary of State the Minister of Salvador in the United States, under date of October 28, 1907, stated:

"It gives me pleasure to inform you that my Government, in view of the benevolent policy of the United States toward the Republics of Central America, so recently demonstrated in a most practical manner, and in recognition of the results attained in that respect through the highly praiseworthy and personal efforts of yourself, has resolved to make permanent its legation at this capital to the end that the friendly relations now existing between the two Governments may be continued on a more intimate basis, and in order that the good counsel of the United States may be more readily sought and obtained."

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1907.

Total imports at Salvadorean ports during the first three months of 1907 were valued at $944,793.27 gold, and exports at $2,790,070.

In national currency the export figures were distributed throughout the three months as follows: January, $1,278,417.24; February, $1,385,661.96; March, $2,887,064.44, showing a total of 5,581,143.64 *pesos* ($0.499).

RAILROAD FROM SANTA ANA TO THE GUATEMALAN FRONTIER.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Salvador publishes in its number for September 3, 1907, the text of a contract entered into between the Government of the Republic and Mr. RENE KILHAUER on the 2d of May, 1907, and approved by the Legislative Assembly on the 20th of the same month, for the construction and exploitation of a railroad starting from Santa Ana and terminating at a point on the Gautemalan frontier, whence it shall connect with a branch line to Puerto Barrios, Guatemala. The duration of the contract shall be ninety-nine years, at the expiration of which time the line with its appurtenances shall revert to the Government, who shall have the right to purchase it at the end of fifty years from the date of the contract. The concessionnaire shall complete the construction of the railroad within four years. From the date of the completion of the railroad and for a period of twenty-five years the Government shall pay the concessionnaire an annual subsidy of 3 per cent of the cost of each kilometer, which is fixed at $20,000 American gold.

LAND LAW.

The land law of Salvador, as promulgated on May 13, 1907, provides as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The government and control of the agricultural industry belong, first, to the Executive power, through the Department of the Interior; second, to the central agricultural board and chief office thereof; third, to the departmental governors and boards; fourth, to the municipalities, municipal mayors, and agricultural committees, and fifth, to the rural inspectors, special assistants, or commissioners of districts.

"ART. 2. In general, the present law is of an administrative character, and leaves in force the civil code of civil procedure, even in those questions especially relating to rural property, without prejudice to the few provisions relating to these codes, and which can be regarded as additional or modifying provisions.

"TITLE I.—CONCERNING THE GOVERNMENT AND CONTROL OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

"CHAPTER I.—*Concerning the powers and duties of the Executive power.*

"ART. 3. The Executive power shall, through the Department of the Interior, submit an annual report to the National Assembly as to the measures he has taken concerning the fostering of the agricultural industry, stating such difficulties as he may have encountered and the measures which, in his opinion, should be adopted to overcome them.

"ART. 4. The Executive power shall cause the consuls of the Republic to be informed of the land laws of the country, of the nature of the lands thereof, products, expenses of production, and methods employed for their cultivation and utilization, and shall send samples of the said products to the consuls whenever it may be deemed advisable. The Executive power shall likewise urge said officials to gather and supply such data as may be convenient for the improvement and expansion of the agricultural enterprises of the country, and for the introduction into the same of valuable plants and breeds of different live stock, and also concerning the best methods, implements, and machinery efficiently employed by other nations. In view of said data, the Executive shall make the proper provisions for the fostering of said industry.

"ART. 5. The Executive shall encourage immigration, and, if possible, the settlement of foreign agriculturalists or persons devoted to the cultivation of the soil and the utilization of the products thereof; and he shall, in a special manner, protect and favor the immigration of land surveyors and professors of the sciences relating to agriculture, and shall likewise encourage the establishment of agricultural banks, which shall furnish money to the farmers on easy terms and at the lowest rates of interest possible.

"ART. 6. He shall establish, in such places as he may deem advisable, practical agricultural schools, and shall direct that in the public schools for boys the elemental principles of the science of agriculture shall be taught in accordance with the best methods or text-books. He shall support periodical publications, the object of which shall be to foster the agricultural industry, and shall establish libraries containing especially works on agriculture in such places as he may deem advisable.

"ART. 7. He shall cause an annual exposition of national products to be held, and to that end shall issue such regulations and provisions as he may consider proper, and shall require the country to exhibit its products at the expositions of other nations whenever it may be convenient to do so.

"ART. 8. He shall carry out, as soon as possible, the establishment of a faculty of agricultural science and of a body of engineers expert in said science, who shall conduct native agriculture in accordance with scientific principles.

"ART. 9. In order to wisely meet all provisions relating to the promotion of agriculture, he shall cause the requisite data concerning the different agricultural zones of the Republic to be obtained at the Bureau of Statistics.

"ART. 10. He shall issue all such provisions as may be necessary, in order that the subordinate authorities and their agents may strictly perform their duties in the Department of Agriculture, and shall constantly endeavor to preserve the tranquillity and safety of the lives and property of farmers, and, finally, he shall exercise such powers as are conferred on him by special provisions of this law.

"CHAPTER II.—*Concerning the powers and duties of the departmental governors and chiefs of districts.*

"ART. 11. Governors shall cause the laws and decisions of the Assembly, as well as the rules and regulations, agreements or decrees of the Executive relating to the agricultural industry to be complied with, after hearing the opinion of the proper department concerning the construction of the aforesaid provisions, whenever they encounter any difficulties in the fulfillment thereof.

"ART. 12. They shall issue decrees tending to secure compliance with the provisions of this law in their respective jurisdictions, and, with the consent of the Executive, shall put in practice said decrees, stating therein the fines which shall be imposed on the violators of the same, and which shall not exceed $25.

"ART. 13. They shall take special care to acquire a thorough knowledge of the climate and other characteristics in the towns under their control, and shall consult, whenever it may be necessary, with engineers expert in agricultural science, or other persons who are considered expert on the subject, and they shall carefully study the methods employed by the inhabitants in the cultivation and utilization of the lands, in order to issue such provisions as may lead to the correction of defects, impediments, or anything that might contribute to the failure of agricultural enterprises.

"ART. 14. They shall cause the mayors and municipalities to appoint the special agricultural police officers, who shall be referred to hereinafter, and shall require the latter to render frequent patrol service, in order to prevent any unlawful act in the fields, and said officers shall especially watch over the safety of life and property on the plantations or farms.

"ART. 15. On their visits to the towns under their control they shall pay special attention to all that has been provided and put into practice by the municipalities concerning agricultural industry and concerning also anything that may be advisable in the future, and to this end they shall hear the opinions of competent persons.

"ART. 16. They shall cause the provisions of the Executive issued in accordance with article 6 to be complied with in the primary male schools supported by the Government or municipalities, and they shall require that the text readers used in such schools treat of agricultural science.

"ART. 17. Until the establishment of practical agricultural schools becomes possible they shall take the proper measures in order that the municipalities may acquire the plows, implements, or machinery tending to improve agricultural work, and teach the application or manipulation of the same.

"ART. 18. They shall promote the establishment of agricultural societies, employing such means as may be available, and they shall afford the same proper protection within the sphere of their power.

"ART. 19. In case there should be a good reason to fear a scarcity of the necessaries of life the governors shall promptly take the proper measures to avoid the evils incidental thereto.

"ART. 20. They shall require the municipality to make a report both at the beginning and at the end of the rainy season on all the measures taken concerning agriculture, accompanying it with a brief and clear statement of the funds destined to the promotion of agriculture in the respective districts.

" Should it appear that a part of said funds have been applied to any other object, they shall report the fact to the agricultural board.

"ART. 21. The governors, in view of the aforesaid reports and of such provisons as they may have made in compliance with their duties, shall submit a detailed report to the executive power wherein they shall make all the remarks and recommendations they may deem advisable.

"ART 22. They shall take special care to state in the statistics of the department the data concerning not only the farms or plantations, agricultural enterprises, production, machinery, and implements used by agriculturalists, but also those relating to the logitude, latitude, and limits of the department, the nature of the lands and the special features for the same for the production of important products, their forests and mountains, navigable rivers, and those which can be utilized for irrigation or as motive power.

"ART. 23. They shall pay sepcial attention to the strict compliance of the special laws relating to the means of communication. They shall, without prejudice to the fulfillment of the duties which this

law imposes on them in certain cases, cause the chiefs of districts, the municipalities and their mayors, to comply with their duties concerning agricultural industry, and they shall have the right to impose on them the fines provided for the different cases of infraction.

"And, finally, they shall cause the agricultural boards or committees to comply with their duties, assisting them to that end as much as possible.

"ART. 24. The chiefs of districts, besides complying with the duties which this law imposes on them, as municipal mayors, shall cause all the municipalities of their respective jurisdiction to fulfill their duties in regard to the agricultural industry, and they shall communcate to the respective governors any infraction they may discover.

"ART. 25. They shall take special care to report concerning the status of the agricultural industry in their respective district, and shall indicate to the governor such means as in their opinion may lead to a greater development of the aforesaid industry.

"CHAPTER III.—*Concerning the powers and duties of the municipalities toward the agricultural industry.*

"ART. 26. It shall be the duty of the municipalities to cause the laws, rules and regulations, decrees and decisions relating to the agricultural industry to be complied with, and they shall hear the opinion of the governor whenever they deem it necessary or advisable.

"ART. 27. They shall make such decisions and issue such rules and regulations as may tend to foster the agricultural industry in their respective districts, and shall have power to impose fines, which shall not exceed $10, for the noncompliance with any of the aforesaid requirements, and with the approval of the proper authority they shall cause the said provisions to be complied with.

"ART. 28. It shall be the special duty of the municipalities to direct that every year, and at the proper time, nurseries of plants of valuable production which are adapted to the respective climates and soils be established, in order to distribute them without discrimination among the neighbors, who shall be bound to preserve and increase said plants.

"ART. 29. In order to comply with the provisions contained in the foregoing article the municipalities shall apply to that end a part of their common funds—in case those appropriated for the agricultural industry should not be sufficient—and if the same should become exhausted they shall endeavor to buy the seeds or shoots in order to distribute the same in the manner indicated in the foregoing article. But in case this should be impossible they should suggest to the Executive the levying of special excise taxes in order to obtain said funds or they shall request him to grant a subsidy to be applied to *afore*said purpose.

"ART. 30. By the noncompliance with the provisions contained in the two foregoing articles the members of the municipal government shall incur, jointly, a fine of from $25 to $50, which the respective governor shall cause to be collected, but the responsibility or duty of the municipal bodies referred to in the articles quoted shall cease, provided that proper use is made of the lands in their respective jurisdictions.

"ART. 31. For the greater efficiency of the foregoing provisions the governors shall annually address to the municipalities of each department, in the month of February, a circular requesting them to comply with said provisions; and said municipal bodies, a month after the commencement of the rainy season, shall submit a report to the governor, wherein shall be stated their decisions and acts concerning the matter. If, from the reports or data secured, it should appear that any of the municipalities has failed to comply with its duties or has been guilty of negligence in accordance with the means it had at its disposal, the governor shall impose on the same the fine referred to in the foregoing article for such amount as the offense committed by said body may deserve, according to the circumstances of the case.

"ART. 32. They shall endeavor to improve, as much as possible, the stock for breeding purposes, and they shall also endeavor to procure such agricultural implements and tools as are employed in their respective jurisdictions.

"ART. 33. They shall promote and efficiently protect the immigration of the greatest possible number of honest and diligent farmers, and shall, in a similar manner, promote and accord the greatest possible support to agricultural associations of all kinds.

"ART. 34. They shall endeavor to have in their respective jurisdictions the necessary number of hands for agricultural enterprises, and shall keep a constant watch over the workingmen, to the end that they keep their promises, and shall hear the opinion, whenever it may be necessary, of the respective managers, in order to make the proper provisions for obtaining said hands from other towns.

"ART. 35. They shall endeavor to cause the agricultural statistics of their district to be made with the greatest possible accuracy, bearing in mind the provisions contained in article 22, and complying with the special orders on the matter given them by the Governor of the Department.

"ART. 36. They shall endeavor to diffuse the knowledge of agricultural science, especially that part thereof which relates to the best methods for the cultivation and utilization of the new plantations; and they shall cause the provisions of article 16 to be complied with in the municipal schools.

"ART. 37. The municipalities shall pay special attention to such rivers as are used by the public, which may be available for motive

power or irrigation purposes, in order that the same be properly utilized; and in order to construct, for this purpose, the necessary works, they shall hear the opinion of the interested parties and shall organize such associations as may be deemed advisable, and shall issue rules and regulations for the proper use of said waters in accordance with the provisions of this law.

"ART. 38. They shall take the proper precautions in order to prevent the forests from being destroyed by fire or from being thinned out, except in such cases and in the manner allowed by this law, and in no case shall the trees which protect the sources of water supply of towns or farms, for domestic use, or the irrigation of lands and motive power of machinery, be cut down.

"ART. 39. In order that the protection which the mayor should afford to the proprietors or owners of rural lands, in conformity with Title 8 of this law, may be prompt and easily obtainable for the interested parties, the municipalities shall keep a book wherein, at the request of the interested parties, they shall briefly record all the titles presented of the rural properties under their jurisdiction which have already been recorded at the real estate registration office. However, those who have failed to register or record their titles in said municipal book shall be entitled to the aforesaid protection, provided they furnish in each case required the original title duly recorded in the real estate registration office as has already been stated.

"ART. 40. They shall keep in the order of their dates a collection of all the decisions and decrees issued by superior authorities concerning the agricultural industry.

"ART. 41. They shall decide as to the appointment of assistant mayors of rural police at the request of farmers on their plantations or farms, in order to maintain order and tranquility in said places and afford them protection, and said police shall prevent the commission of crimes and capture malefactors.

"ART. 42. The persons appointed to serve as police shall reside on the same farm or plantation, shall be regarded as public officers whose functions are of a permanent character, and shall not be excused from service except in conformity with the provisions relating to public offices.

"CHAPTER IV.—*Concerning the powers and duties of municipal mayors, inspectors, and other subordinate agents in the Agricultural Department.*

"ART. 43. It shall be the duty of the municipal mayors to comply with the orders, decisions, and decrees issued by the superior authorities of the respective municipalities relating to the Agricultural Department.

"ART. 44. The mayors shall, furthermore, comply with the duties and exercise the powers specified in different parts of this law, concerning the guarantees which should be afforded to rural property, day laborers, the eviction of intruders, lessees, police, stray animals, etc.

"ART. 45. The rural inspectors, commissioners of cantons, and special assistants shall have the powers and duties stated in Title 8, chapter relating to agricultural police, without prejudice to such duties and powers as are specified in other parts of this law.

"CHAPTER V.—*Concerning the agricultural boards and committees.*

"ART. 46. There shall be established at the capital of the Republic a central agricultural board, composed of the Secretary of the Interior Department, who shall be its chairman, and five resident citizens of the same city of unquestioned ability and patriotism, and who shall be appointed by the Executive power.

"ART. 47. There shall be also established at each departmental capital an agricultural board, composed of the respective governor, who shall be the chairman thereof, the municipal mayor of the said city, and three citizens, residents of the same city, well known for their ability and interest in the public welfare, who shall be appointed by the Executive power, after taking into consideration the names submitted by the respective municipalities.

"ART. 48. There shall be in the other towns of the Republic agricultural committees, composed of the municipal mayor, who shall be the chairman thereof, and two resident citizens having the aforesaid qualifications, and who shall be appointed by the corresponding departmental agricultural boards, after taking into consideration the names submitted by the municipality of the respective town.

"ART. 49. The agricultural boards and committees shall appoint, from among their members, the one who shall act as secretary, and all official communications of said boards and committees shall pass through him.

"ART. 50. The central board shall have its office in the building designated for that purpose, the departmental boards shall have their offices in their respective capitals, and the committees shall have theirs in the corresponding office of the municipal mayor.

"ART. 51. The chief clerk of the Department of the Interior, the secretaries of the departmental capitals, and the secretaries of municipal mayors respectively, shall have charge of the books and documents of each board or committee, and shall, together with their subordinate employees, assist said boards and committees in making copies and in any other work in the office.

"ART. 52. There shall be a quorum at the meetings of the committees whenever a majority of their respective members is present,

and a majority of one vote of those present shall be sufficient to pass a resolution, and in case of a tie vote the vote of the chairman shall decide.

"In the absence of the person who should act as chairman, he shall be substituted, in the central board, by the members of said board in the order of their appointment; in the departmental boards, he shall be substituted by the municipal mayor and in case the latter for any reason is unable to act, any of the members, in the order of their appointment, may so act, and in case of committees, any of the members may act as chairman, also in the order of their appointment.

"ART. 53. The agricultural boards and committees shall have power and it shall be their duty, to put into practice such provisions concerning the promotion of the agricultural industry as are contained in this law and to comply with the governmental provisions relating to the progress and development of said industry.

"ART. 54. The boards and committees shall apply the revenues derived from special taxes to the promotion of agriculture, and the Executive power shall take the necessary measures in order to provide funds, so that said boards and committees may be able to fulfill their missions.

"ART. 55. The governors, chiefs of districts, municipalities and mayors, shall act jointly with the corresponding boards and committees for the fulfillment of their duties concerning the promotion of the agricultural industry in their respective jurisdictions.

"ART. 56. The persons appointed as members of the boards and committees shall perform their duties without remuneration, and shall be exempt from military service in time of peace, and they shall not hold any public or advisory office, except that of juryman, provided they prove by a certificate, issued by the respective governor, that their service as member of said board or committee has been satisfactory.

"In case of the disability or temporary absence of said persons, the proper substitutes shall be appointed.

"ART. 57. It shall be the duty of the Agricultural Department to issue or modify the rules and regulations which specify in detail the powers and duties of the agricultural boards and committees, and in the meantime the existing rules and regulations shall continue to be in force.

CHAPTER VI.—*Concerning the chief agricultural office.*

"ART. 58. An office shall be established at the capital which shall be known as 'chief agricultural office,' which shall be under the control of a permanent director and an assistant who shall act as director in case of sickness or absence of said permanent director.

"ART. 59. The duties of the director shall be as follows:

"1. To devote his attention exclusively to the study, extension, and development of the agricultural industry of the country, and to suggest to the central board any plans he may deem advisable for the accomplishment of the aforesaid purpose.

"2. To cause the laws, rules, and regulations, and decisions relating to the matter to be complied with, especially the rules and regulations of the agricultural boards and committees, and also to suggest such improvements as he may deem necessary.

"3. Comply with and cause all the provisions of the central board to be complied with.

"4. To watch over all the works undertaken by the latter, and to take such measures as he may deem advisable, and report weekly to the said board.

"5. To report to the chairman of the board concerning such matters as may require prompt decision, in order that, should the latter deem it necessary, a call be made for a special meeting of the board.

"6. To take care that the agricultural departmental boards and committees meet at the respective municipal hall or at that of the departmental capital at a fixed hour and on the same day of the week, in accordance with each of said boards or committees, without a previous call therefor.

"7. To attest the vouchers of the employees of the Agricultural Department and other vouchers of expenses which the board may incur.

"8. To keep such books as may be necessary.

"9. To submit to the departmental boards plans on agricultural subjects, and to carry out the same if they are considered practicable.

"10. To take charge of all the orders which the central board may deem advisable to issue for seeds, machinery, etc., and to distribute the same in such form as may be decided upon, requesting a report concerning the results obtained.

"11. To approve the expenses which the board and committees pay from their own funds, the former up to 100 *pesos*, and the latter up to 50 *pesos*. In case their expenses should exceed the above amounts, the approval of said expenses shall be made by the central board, and the respective application shall accompany the report of the director.

"12. To authorize the departmental boards and committees to select from among the clerks of the capital, cities, or municipalities the best person qualified to take charge of such work as may be entrusted to him by the respective board or committee, appropriating for this purpose 6 *pesos* monthly from its funds in the case of departmental capitals and 3 *pesos* in the other towns.

"13. To visit the departments and towns of the Republic whenever the central board should deem it advisable.

"14. To suggest to the central board whatever it may deem necessary to order from abroad for the promotion of the agricultural industry.

"15. To personally inspect such works as may be undertaken by the central board.

"16. To organize agricultural and cattle shows whenever the central board may deem it advisable.

"17. To carry out the provisions of article 46 of the rules and regulations of the agricultural boards and committees.

"18. To prepare a list of the consuls of the Republic abroad and to suggest to the board the places wherein other consuls should be sent in order to duly comply with the provisions of article 30 of the general rules and regulations.

"TITLE II.—CONCERNING THE PERSONS WHO DEVOTE THEMSELVES TO THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

"CHAPTER I.—*Concerning farmers.*

"ART. 60. All persons habitually devoted to the agricultural industry shall be considered as farmers.

"CHAPTER II.—*Concerning managers.*

"ART. 61. The person charged with the care, direction, and control of one or several farms or plantations shall be known as the manager.

"ART. 62. In general, the manager shall have no right to devote himself to any other enterprise similar to that in which he is engaged, nor to any other that may interfere with the fulfillment of his duties. Should he do so without special authorization by the person who charged him with such management, he shall be responsible to the latter for all damages and losses caused by him and, in addition, he shall forfeit in favor of said constituent all the profits derived from the cultivated fields and the products that he may have cultivated or harvested during his management.

"ART. 63. The manager shall be held responsible for all such faults or omissions as the clerks, overseers, keepers, etc., under his control may commit while performing their duties, provided such faults or omissions are the result of negligence on the part of the manager.

"It shall be the duty of the manager, unless otherwise decided, to appoint to and remove from the service all persons referred to in the foregoing article. In making the appointment he shall bear in mind the persons who, in addition to the essential education and training,

shall be honest, diligent, and energetic, and he shall remove the same from service on account of faults or negligence in the fulfillment of their duties, and he shall report to the proper authority, whether said faults constitute acts punishable by law.

"ART. 63. The manager shall take all the necessary steps in order to secure the number of laborers he may need, recording the contracts entered into with them in the proper book; he shall issue to each of said laborers a ticket, and in order that the latter may have legal effect, he shall advise the municipal mayor of the town in whose jurisdiction the rural property managed by him is situated. If the place of residence of the latter authority should be far away or if owing to the urgency or importance of the works undertaken, it should be impossible for the manager to report personally concerning said contracts, he shall do so through his overseer or through other agent, as soon as possible.

" In order to enter into these contracts, the manager should satisfy himself as to whether the laborer is bound to fulfill another previous contract with a third party, where he has been lately working, and which contract has been entered into in accordance with the requisites referred to in the foregoing article. In case such a contract exists the manager shall not enter into any contract with said laborer, and if he should knowingly do so he shall have no right to avail himself of the services of said laborer until the latter has fulfilled his previous contract.

"ART. 65. Should the laborer fail to comply with his contract, the manager, either personally or through his agents, shall appeal to the proper authority denouncing said noncompliance. Said authority, in view of the notification which it duly obtained concerning said contract, shall compel the laborer to comply with the same, and should the latter acknowledge his debt, or if the same is proved by any legal means, within a term of not less than three nor more than eight days the manager shall require him to fulfill said contract, fixing a reasonable term therefor. Should the laborer fail to appear in answer to the first summons, he shall be considered guilty of contempt of court. Should he disregard the order of the court, he shall be condemned by the municipal mayor in accordance with the law to eight days' labor on the public works or to the payment of a fine of 4 *reales* per day, which shall be added to the agricultural funds.

" When the laborer has served his term or paid the fine imposed, the municipal mayor shall require that within the term of three days he shall report at the plantation of the farmer to pay with his work; but if the farmer gives notice that the laborer has not reported to him said laborer shall be safely escorted, at his own expense, to the place agreed upon to make good his contract. If, after having sent the laborer, the farmer should no longer desire said contract to be

carried out, he shall have the right to sue the laborer in order to collect the money, producing as evidence of his right the certificate of the sentence rendered by the municipal mayor, from which there shall be no appeal.

"No farmer shall have the right to claim any amount of money exceeding the value of such implements, etc., as he may have furnished the laborer for personal work, and such sum shall be regarded as an advance on the daily wages at the rate prevailing at the time the work should have been done, and shall only have the right to collect a legal rate of interest on the money advanced for such damages as the noncompliance with the contract on the part of the laborer has caused him.

"ART. 66. The manager of a rural farm having colonists shall record their names in a book, wherein he shall state all the terms of their admission as well as the prices they shall pay or the products they shall turn over to the owner of the land as compensation for such use as they may make of said lands, and said manager shall constantly watch over said colonists to the end that they strictly comply with said terms.

"ART. 67. The manager should keep his accounts in the simplest and most accurate manner possible, so that the actual condition of the business in general and of each of the enterprises in particular may be known at a glance.

"ART. 68. He should keep said accounts in the respective books, the principal ones being the inventory and the cash books, which shall be made of common paper. On the first page of each of said books there shall appear a statement authorized by the municipal mayor of the jurisdiction wherein the property is situated, the number of pages contained in the book, and the name of the rural property to which it corresponds, or that of the owner thereof, and, in addition, all the pages of each of said books should bear the seal of the same mayor's office. In the inventory book shall be recorded in a detailed manner all the tools, machines, furniture, and such other utensils as the manager may hold under his custody and responsibility, or as he may have received during his administration or management. The second, or cashbook, shall be used to enter on the left-hand page all the moneys received, stating the date and source thereof, while on the right-hand page shall be stated all the sums given for any purpose whatever, stating the date on which each amount was delivered, as well as the purpose for which the money was given. The manager shall sign the inventory book at the end of each month when during the same period he has received more articles; but he shall sign the cashbook the last day of each month at the foot of

each item, both on the debit and credit sides. Should the management be a complicated one, the cashbook shall have as many auxiliary books as may be necessary, such as that of the list book, the book in which are stated the implements, etc., furnished to laborers, the debtors' and creditors' books, the book in which the colonists are registered, the book wherein are stated the amount of food consumed by the employees and that consumed by each of the special enterprises under the control of said manager.

"ART. 69. It shall be the duty of the manager to give an account to the person who intrusted to him the management on the date stipulated in the contract. In case this detail has been omitted the manager shall give an account each year without prejudice to showing the interested party the books in which said accounts are kept whenever he should ask him to show them for that purpose, giving the necessary explanations concerning all the items therein.

"CHAPTER III. *Concerning overseers and other subordinate agents of the management.*

"ART. 70. By overseer is meant the principal employee who, for a stipulated salary, devotes his attention to the works on a farm or plantation, employing for that purpose such other assistants and laborers as may be necessary.

"In the case of small farms or agricultural enterprises which are in charge only of overseers, the latter shall have, without changing their capacity, all the powers of a manager, except when the owner himself has expressly limited said powers.

"ART. 71. The overseer is the immediate chief of the gangs of laborers, and the latter shall be under his orders in things relating to field work.

"It shall be the duty of the foreman to take constant care (1) that the laborers under his charge work without interruption during the stipulated or usual hours; (2) that the work be done thoroughly; (3) that the plows and other agricultural implements be not unnecessarily deteriorated, and (4) that the working animals be properly kept.

"The overseer shall cause the foreman to comply with his duties, and in the absence of the latter the overseer himself shall perform said duties.

"It shall be the principal duty of the cowboys and herdsmen to take constant and good care of the stock, and to this end they shall comply with the orders received from the overseer of the field, should there be any, or from the respective chief.

"CHAPTER IV. *Concerning day laborers.*

"ART. 72. For the purpose of this law, all those who render service to another person, enterprise, etc., for daily wages shall be regarded as day laborers.

"ART. 73. There shall be at the office of every municipal mayor a register of day laborers wherein shall be recorded the full name and place of residence of each of them, and to this end the mayor shall personally or through his agent find out those who possess the qualifications of day laborers.

"ART. 74. Said register book shall be made of common paper, and on the first page thereof shall appear a statement concerning the object of the same and stating the number of its pages, authorized by the signatures of the municipal mayor and secretary and by the seal of the mayor's office.

"ART. 75. It shall be the duty of the farmers, their managers or agents, to report to the respective municipal mayor concerning the day laborers employed by them in agricultural pursuits, stating their full names and places of residence, and also stating the contracts entered into by them, as well as the amount advanced them for the work they have promised to do, and the municipal mayors shall continue to make a collection of the notes contained in said reports in the order of their dates.

"ART. 76. After notice is given, the farmers, their managers or overseers, shall issue to each of the day laborers their respective tickets, which shall read as follows: 'N. works as day laborer in such a place, having been advanced so many dollars (date and signature).' This ticket shall be kept by the day laborer for the purposes of the following provisions. They shall also furnish each day laborer with a memorandum book wherein shall be stated the implements, etc., received by him, the date and the amount of each delivery, and the weekly payments made by him.

"ART. 77. Upon receipt of the first request made to the municipal mayors or to the chiefs or assistants of the agricultural police by the farmers or their agents to summon such laborers as have failed to do their work, said authorities shall immediately proceed to comply with said request and shall summon said day laborers for the purposes specified in the provisions contained in article 65, under the penalty of a fine of 5 *pesos*, which shall be officially imposed by the proper superior authority.

"ART. 78. In case the day laborer has removed to another jurisdiction, the municipal mayor, at the request of the farmer, shall send a communication or telegram to the mayor of the place where said day laborer resides, in order that said mayor may summon the laborer, in compliance with the provisions of article 65 of the Code, *fixing* for his subpoena the last day of the term granted.

"CHAPTER V.—*Concerning privileges and exemptions.*

"ART. 79. The managers, overseers, and herdsmen are hereby exempted from rendering service in the standing army while engaged in the performance of their duty. They may also be exempted from holding my advisory office.

"ART. 80. In anything not prescribed by this law the managers, overseers, and other agents shall be subject, so far as their rights and duties are concerned, to the provisions contained in the Code concerning control over domestics, with the exception of article 1801 of the same Code.

"TITLE III.—CONCERNING RURAL PROPERTY.

"ART. 81. The acquisition, preservation, uses, and right of way of the rural properties are subject to the common law, with such modifications as are stated in this article.

"CHAPTER I.—*Concerning fencing in and other uses and rights of way.*

"ART. 82. The expenses of the construction, preservation, and repair of boundary fences shall be paid conjointly by the owners of said farms, when the two neighboring farms are inclosed by a fence; but if one of the farms has no fence at all, the owner thereof shall not be compelled to pay anything, except that, owing to such fences as the neighbors have built, his property will be fenced in at least one-half of its total perimeter, and in such case he may be compelled to pay his share of the expenses of the boundary fence.

"ART. 83. The expenses of placing the landmarks, referred to in article 848 of the Code, shall be paid by the applicant; and the neighbor who, in the opinion of the judge, has not been benefited by the placing of landmarks for having previously recognized on his own part the exact limit, and for the reason that the latter is sufficiently marked, he shall not be compelled to pay any indemnity whatever for the expenses in question.

"ART. 84. No person shall have the right to pass through the fenced property of another, unless it be in case of superior force, legally established right of way, and in the other cases provided by law. Whoever should do so improperly may be immediately expelled by the owner or his agents, who, in order to do so, may request the assistance of the nearest authority, should they deem it necessary. Should the offense be repeated, or the offender show resistance, the municipal mayor shall impose on the guilty party a fine of 10 *pesos*, without prejudice to the punishment of such other offense or crime as he may have committed.

"ART. 85. The other violations or attempts against rural property are subject to the Penal Code, to the general police laws, and to special provisions of the present law, which will be found in the respective treatise.

"CHAPTER II.—*Concerning fires.*

"ART. 86. Whoever intends to set on fire any extension of land on his own farm, and which is adjacent to lands belonging to another, and whence the fire may be spread to the latter, shall be bound to notify, in writing, through the municipal mayor or the nearest authority, the owner or lessee of said lands or the manager or overseer, respectively, at least three days before, stating the hour, in order that they may take the proper precautions. In addition to the above, the party who intends to set on fire said portion of land, shall clear a space, at least three meters wide, for the purpose of isolating from the neighboring lands that which is to be set on fire, entirely removing all combustible matter from said space.

"The owners of the neighboring lands may make suggestions as to the hour fixed for said fire whenever they have good reasons for doing so, and in case said suggestions are disregarded they shall have the right to appeal to the municipal mayor or to the nearest proper authority to take action on the matter.

"ART. 87. In cases of great extensions of land, where several farmers have to set portions of land on fire during the same season for the purposes of cultivation, it shall invariably be the duty of the aforesaid authority to fix both the days and the hours for setting the said lands on fire.

"In no case shall said lands be set on fire when a strong wind prevails, and if after the fire has been started the wind becomes violent, then efforts should be made to immediately stop or isolate said fire. Every owner of lands inclosed with wooden fences, with or without wire, or a fence of any other combustible material, shall be bound to clear the entire length of the interior side of said fences to a width of 3 meters, in the months of November to February of each year.

"ART. 88. Whoever violates the foregoing provisions shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of article 543 of the Code, and shall pay all damages or losses caused. If done with malice, they shall be tried as the perpetrators of the crime of incendiarism, or as an attempt at said crime.

"ART. 89. Travelers or any other persons who, for their own use, should start a fire in any vacant space, should do so when there is no danger of the fire being spread, and shall take care to put the fire

"CHAPTER V.—*Concerning privileges and exemptions.*

"ART. 79. The managers, overseers, and herdsmen are hereby exempted from rendering service in the standing army while engaged in the performance of their duty. They may also be exempted from holding my advisory office.

"ART. 80. In anything not prescribed by this law the managers, overseers, and other agents shall be subject, so far as their rights and duties are concerned, to the provisions contained in the Code concerning control over domestics, with the exception of article 1801 of the same Code.

"TITLE III.—CONCERNING RURAL PROPERTY.

"ART. 81. The acquisition, preservation, uses, and right of way of the rural properties are subject to the common law, with such modifications as are stated in this article.

"CHAPTER I.—*Concerning fencing in and other uses and rights of way.*

"ART. 82. The expenses of the construction, preservation, and repair of boundary fences shall be paid conjointly by the owners of said farms, when the two neighboring farms are inclosed by a fence; but if one of the farms has no fence at all, the owner thereof shall not be compelled to pay anything, except that, owing to such fences as the neighbors have built, his property will be fenced in at least one-half of its total perimeter, and in such case he may be compelled to pay his share of the expenses of the boundary fence.

"ART. 83. The expenses of placing the landmarks, referred to in article 848 of the Code, shall be paid by the applicant; and the neighbor who, in the opinion of the judge, has not been benefited by the placing of landmarks for having previously recognized on his own part the exact limit, and for the reason that the latter is sufficiently marked, he shall not be compelled to pay any indemnity whatever for the expenses in question.

"ART. 84. No person shall have the right to pass through the fenced property of another, unless it be in case of superior force, legally established right of way, and in the other cases provided by law. Whoever should do so improperly may be immediately expelled by the owner or his agents, who, in order to do so, may request the assistance of the nearest authority, should they deem it necessary. Should the offense be repeated, or the offender show resistance, the municipal mayor shall impose on the guilty party a fine of 10 *pesos*, without prejudice to the punishment of such other offense or crime as he may have committed.

"ART. 85. The other violations or attempts against rural property are subject to the Penal Code, to the general police laws, and to special provisions of the present law, which will be found in the respective treatise.

"CHAPTER II.—*Concerning fires.*

"ART. 86. Whoever intends to set on fire any extension of land on his own farm, and which is adjacent to lands belonging to another, and whence the fire may be spread to the latter, shall be bound to notify, in writing, through the municipal mayor or the nearest authority, the owner or lessee of said lands or the manager or overseer, respectively, at least three days before, stating the hour, in order that they may take the proper precautions. In addition to the above, the party who intends to set on fire said portion of land, shall clear a space, at least three meters wide, for the purpose of isolating from the neighboring lands that which is to be set on fire, entirely removing all combustible matter from said space.

"The owners of the neighboring lands may make suggestions as to the hour fixed for said fire whenever they have good reasons for doing so, and in case said suggestions are disregarded they shall have the right to appeal to the municipal mayor or to the nearest proper authority to take action on the matter.

"ART. 87. In cases of great extensions of land, where several farmers have to set portions of land on fire during the same season for the purposes of cultivation, it shall invariably be the duty of the aforesaid authority to fix both the days and the hours for setting the said lands on fire.

"In no case shall said lands be set on fire when a strong wind prevails, and if after the fire has been started the wind becomes violent, then efforts should be made to immediately stop or isolate said fire. Every owner of lands inclosed with wooden fences, with or without wire, or a fence of any other combustible material, shall be bound to clear the entire length of the interior side of said fences to a width of 3 meters, in the months of November to February of each year.

"ART. 88. Whoever violates the foregoing provisions shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of article 543 of the Code, and shall pay all damages or losses caused. If done with malice, they shall be tried as the perpetrators of the crime of incendiarism, or as an attempt at said crime.

"ART. 89. Travelers or any other persons who, for their own use, should start a fire in any vacant space, should do so when there is no danger of the fire being spread, and shall take care to put the fire

entirely out before leaving the place or as soon as the same is of no use to them.

" Whoever violates the foregoing provisions shall be punished with a fine of 10 *pesos*, without prejudice to any further provision in conformity with the foregoing article.

" The commissioners of cantons and the rural inspectors shall take special care to avoid infractions of this article, and shall arrest the violators and turn them over to the proper authority.

"ART. 90. Municipal mayors shall give verbal and special instructions to the commissioners or inspectors concerning their duties in connection with the provisions of this article, and shall furnish them an exact copy of the text of the law in order that they may strictly comply with it.

" CHAPTER III.—*Concerning land surveys.*

" ART. 91. In the case of rural lands, surveys should be made by the metric system in conformity with the decree of August 26, 1885.

" Consequently, the meter, its multiples, and submultiples shall be employed for making lineal measurements, and the area, hectare, and centare, or square meter, in case of surface measurement.

" ART. 92. When there are no precedents of measures of other kinds having been employed the metric system shall be exclusively employed.

" In the contrary case the former shall also be mentioned, establishing the equivalent.

" CHAPTER IV.—*Concerning uncultivated public and common lands.*

"ART. 93. The rights which the nation or municipalities by virtue of a concession of the latter have or may allege to have to uncultivated common or public lands, which at present are owned by private parties, who shall be considered as owners, without prejudice to the rights of third parties, are hereby declared extinct.

" The holders who, up to the present date, have not the title of ownership and wish to obtain the same shall subject themselves to the provisions of the following articles.

"ART. 94. The municipal mayors of the place where the property is situated shall proceed to issue the respective titles of ownership to the holders who apply for it in writing, stating in said title of ownership the location, character, and extent of the property, its boundaries or landmarks, its incumbrances or taxes, the names of the neighbors, and their places of residence.

"ART. 95. After the application has been filed, the municipal mayor shall make it known to the public through edicts or placards, which shall be posted at two of the most frequented places of the

town, and besides one of them shall be published three times in the 'Official Gazette.'

"Fifteen days after the last publication of said edicts, the mayor shall receive within the following eight days the proof of the material possession, which the interested party shall furnish, summoning the municipal counsel and such other person as may have made opposition to said possession. If the latter is not proved, or if the proof of the opponent should be stronger, the municipal mayor shall suspend the proceedings, and likewise when the opposition is based on a public or authentic instrument, recorded at the real-estate registration office, and in this case the same shall be forwarded to the interested parties, in order that they may discuss their rights before the proper court.

"ART. 96. When the right to the possession has been duly proven, the municipal mayor shall order the title of ownership to be issued, and consequently he shall fix a day and hour for the survey of the land in question, summoning therefor the municipal counsel, the interested party, and the owners of adjacent lands; and after this is done he shall proceed to issue said title of ownership in accordance with the law on the extinction of common lands. The title thus issued shall not be opposed on the ground that the holding by the person in whose favor the title was issued was not genuine.

"ART. 97. No fees shall accrue on account of such proceedings as the municipal mayors may take in order to comply with these provisions, except that of mileage at the rate of 50 *centavos* for every 3 miles, which shall be paid to such officers and experts as may attend to the inspection and survey of the land.

"ART. 98. The suppletory titles issued by judges in conformity with the laws and those issued by the municipal mayors at other than the dates fixed by the same law, which shall be admitted at the real-estate registration office, as well as those issued in accordance with the present law, are hereby declared valid.

"ART. 99. The owner shall pay 4 *pesos* per hectare of fertile land and 2 *pesos* for each hectare of arid land, the amount paid to be added to the municipal funds, and said appraisement of the land, in case the interested party should classify it as arid, should be made by two experts, one of whom shall be appointed by the owner of the land and the other by the municipal counsel. In case of litigation the municipal mayor shall appoint an arbitrator to settle the question.

"ART. 100. Such titles as have been issued or may be issued by the authorities to the lands located outside of the limits specified in the titles to their respective common lands are hereby declared void, and the announcement shall be made, in accordance with the general rules and regulations, by the proper judicial authority.

"ART. 101. It shall be the duty of the municipal mayor to forward to the Executive power, through the respective governors, within fifteen days following that of the issuance of the title, a certified copy, in legal form, on plain paper, of every title issued by said municipal mayor.

" He shall likewise forward a certified copy, in the same form, of all the instruments issued in compliance with the laws on extinction of common lands and communities from 1882, copying them from the protocols or register left under his custody.

" Governors shall do likewise with regard to such titles as they may have issued from the aforesaid dates by order of the Executive power.

" The forwarding of the titles, referred to in the foregoing sections, shall be carried out within six months from the date of the promulgation of the present law.

"All the aforesaid certificate copies shall be forwarded in their turn by the Executive power to the Supreme Court, in compliance with the provisions of articles 1273 and 1274 of the Code. The provisions contained in the four preceding sections shall be complied with provided they have not already been put into practice according to the previous law.

"ART. 102. All such questions as may hereafter arise concerning public or common lands shall come under the jurisdiction of the judicial authority, without prejudice to the governmental or police protection that should be afforded to owners or holders in conformity with the law. Such final decisions as may have been already rendered by the Executive power, by virtue of the decree of April 28, 1892, or by virtue of any other law, shall stand and be valid, as well as such decisions as it may dictate in matters which, at the date of the promulgation of this law, were awaiting decision before the Executive power.

"ART. 103. If, owing to the division of a municipal jurisdiction, the titles issued by the latter had remained in a different jurisdiction to that in which the property the title of which is sought is situated, the municipal mayor of the first jurisdiction shall issue the respective title of ownership, collecting one-sixth of the fees, which shall go to the funds of the municipality over which he presides, and the remainder shall be turned over to the municipality in the territory of which the property is situated.

"ART. 104. If the land held by private parties is of that class called public lands, the governor of the Department shall issue the title of ownership in the name of the nation, without any remuneration whatever and without prejudice to the rights of third parties,

complying with the same formalities as are prescribed in the case of municipal mayors. Consequently, such denouncements of public lands as have not yet expired should be superseded.

"ART. 105. Lands which are not held by private parties, whether they be public, uncultivated, or common lands, shall be sold at public auction before the governor of the Department, and the proceeds of the sale shall belong, respectively, to the State or to the municipalities. The basis for bids shall be 3 *pesos* per hectare, and no other title shall be necessary than the certificate of the proceedings of said public auction, and in said certificate shall be described the land sold and its boundaries.

"If, during the notices given out and while other steps are taken to carry out the public auction, well-grounded opposition should be made in writing, the governor shall order the suspension of the sale until the proper judicial authority decides concerning the property; but the interested party shall file within the term of fifteen days from the date on which the order of suspension was served a certificate showing that he has attempted to bring a suit, but should he fail to do so the public auction shall be carried out.

"If opposition is made on the ground that the land is practically held without a recorded title, the governor shall hear the report of honest and impartial persons acquainted with said land, and shall decide the matter by issuing a title or directing that the same be issued to the holder of the land, should the possession be proved, or in the contrary case by directing that the public auction be continued.

"ART. 106. All the laws, decrees, and decisions issued up to the present date relating to public, uncultivated, or common lands are hereby revoked, without prejudice to the provisions of article 96 concerning the form of the title; but the owners of lands which were common shall not thereafter be bound to yield any portion of their property to be used as public roads, except in conformity with the provisions of the law of eminent domain.

TITLE IV.—CONCERNING LIVE STOCK AND GAME.

"ART. 107. In each mayor's office of the Republic there shall be a copy of a book containing, lithographed, the brands and marks used by all owners of horses and cattle of the Republic, specifying the Departments, districts, towns, and names of the owners, together with the proper index.

"ART. 108. Whenever an animal is brought to the proper authority as being unknown in that jurisdiction, the respective municipal mayor shall compare such brands and marks as may be found on said animal with those recorded in the aforesaid book, for the purpose of finding out the owner, as well as his place of residence. He shall

immediately intrust the keeping of said animal to a person who may use it in a proper way, but if the animal is of a kind that can not render any service whatever, the keeper thereof shall be paid 12½ *centavos* per day.

The municipal mayor shall charge 25 *centavos* for comparing the brands.

"ART. 109. As soon as the ownership of the animal is ascertained the municipal mayor shall immediately notify the owner to call for same, but before the delivery of the animal the owner shall pay the expenses of registration and those of keeping of said animal if any have been incurred. If the owner of the animal resides in another jurisdiction he shall be notified through the proper authority.

"ART. 110. Such animals, the brands or marks of which are not found in the proper register, shall be kept as provided in article 108, and the municipal mayor shall send a notice to the official newspaper describing said animal, the day and place where it was found, and shall accurately trace the letter or mark with which it has been branded. Said notice shall be published three successive times, and for each notice relating to each animal there shall be charged 50 *centavos*, which the municipal mayor shall take as a temporary loan from the municipal funds, to be reimbursed by the owner of the animal, or in case the owner should not appear, the said amount shall be taken from the proceeds of the auction sale of the animal.

"The 50 *centavos* referred to in the foregoing article shall be used to pay the employee who traces, for its publication, the brand or mark which appears on the animal.

"ART. 111. If fifteen days after the publication of the last notice in the case referred to in the foregoing article, the owner of the animal should fail to appear and claim it, the latter shall be sold at public auction after having been previously appraised, complying for that purpose with the provisions relating to the execution of the sentence at a verbal action. The same shall be done when, upon the appearance of the owner of the animal, he should refuse to pay the expenses of registration, postage, and publication of notices, or if he fails to call for the animal after fifteen days have elapsed from the date on which the notice referred to in article 109 was given him.

"ART. 112. After deducting the expenses stated in the foregoing article, and such other expenses as may be incurred on account of the auction sale, the remainder of the proceeds thereof shall be deposited in the municipal depository and if, after six months, the owner should fail to appear and claim it, the said remainder shall finally go to the municipal treasury.

"ART. 113. The municipal mayors shall assume pecuniary responsibility, which they shall make good with their own estate if it should

be discovered that there has been any infraction of this law, delay or negligence in the compliance therewith.

"ART. 114. The municipal mayors shall be found to issue gratis in favor of the interested parties, with the proper legal formalities, a certificate on stamped paper, which shall cost 25 *centavos* per page, of the registration of the brand or mark used by each party.

"ART. 115. The certificates referred to in the foregoing article shall be accepted as true evidence in any action before the court in favor of their legitimate holders.

"ART. 116. Such marks and brands as may have been newly invented to be used shall be registered every year by the governors.

" Such changes as may be made in the ownership of the registered brands, either owing to inheritance, sale, donation, or any other title through which the ownership is transferred, shall also be made known to the respective governor.

"ART. 117. In the cases referred to in the foregoing article, the governor shall forward to the municipal mayors of his jurisdiction a list of such new brands and marks as may have been presented for registration, and shall make known to them such changes of ownership of the registered brands and marks, in order that the same be separately entered in a register in such manner as to correspond to the proper item of the general registration book, in order that it be known who is the present owner and holder thereof.

" The interested party shall pay 50 *centavos* for each registration, and this amount shall be delivered to the respective revenue office.

"ART. 118. In order to properly legalize the sales of horses or cattle, the seller shall issue a bill of sale on the proper stamped paper, stating the kind, color, and brand of the animal sold and the price thereof, and said bill shall bear the signature of the seller or that of some one else, at his request, and it should also be attested by the municipal mayor of the place where the contract is entered into, and said mayor shall not attest said document without the proper verification of such brands as may appear on the animal with those registered in the book, or with the respective certificate of the license of the brand and the identity of the animal with the general description made in said bill of sale.

" But the attestation referred to in the foregoing article shall not be necessary in the case of such sales as are made at the plantation by the original owner, whenever the latter has obtained a general permit in writing from the mayor of the place wherein the farm is located to sell, complying only with the requisite of the counter brand and the bill of sale. The municipal mayor shall have no right to issue the permit unless the interested party has previously applied for it in writing, and by reason of being acquainted with his good

standing and well-known possession of the farm to which the license refers.

"There shall be kept at the offices of municipal mayors an attestation book, wherein shall be entered such sales of animals as are made, stating in addition the dates, brands, and marks of said animals.

"ART. 119. The attestation referred to in the foregoing article shall be preceded by the following statement: 'Verified with page — of the brand registration book or with the respective certificate.'

"The municipal mayor shall charge 12½ *centavos* for each attestation.

"ART. 120. The purchase of horses or cattle without the requisites established in the foregoing article, or without the authorization referred to in the second section of article 118, as the case may be, does not transfer the ownership in favor of the buyer, and the person holding an animal without the prescribed formalities shall be tried for the crime of robbery; but if it should appear from the trial that said person has not acted with malice or in bad faith, such offense shall be punished with a fine of 5 *pesos*.

"ART. 121. The sales of such animals as may be introduced from the neighboring Republics are not included in the foregoing provisions, inasmuch as to make them valid in the case of horses the certificate of sale would be sufficient, while in the case of cattle a duplicate of the mark and brand shall be sufficient.

"ART. 122. It shall be the duty of every owner or holder of cattle to place them in pastures or otherwise secure them, so that they will cause no harm to the farms of others, or run loose through roads or other public places.

"Such animals as may be found in said public places shall be taken by the agents of the authority to the respective mayor's office, where a fine of 1 *peso* for each head shall be imposed on the owner or holder thereof.

"ART. 123. Should such cattle enter into a cultivated farm, the owner of the latter or his agents, shall have the right to take them to the respective mayor's office, where, in addition to the aforesaid fine, the owner or holder of said animals shall pay the expenses of transportation, at the rate of 50 *centavos* per head.

"However, in the case referred to in article 853 of the Code, the adjacent farmer who desires to cultivate the whole or a part of his land shall specially fence the same at his own expense, or he shall start the building of a dividing fence, the expense of which shall be conjointly borne, and without this requisite he shall not be able to exercise the right granted him in the foregoing section. The adjacent farmer having cattle, and who is required to assist in the building of the dividing fence, shall in no case fail to contribute to that end, even though the other sides of his lands are not fenced.

"ART. 124. Whenever any animals intrude on a cultivated and sufficiently fenced farm owned by another party the owner or holder of said animals shall, in addition to the fine and expenses of transportation, pay all damages caused by said animals to the owner of the farm invaded, the appraisement of said expenses being made without bringing any legal action by experts appointed for that purpose by the respective municipal mayor.

"ART. 125. If, when two days have elapsed since the invading animal was brought before the mayor, the owner of the same should fail to appear to claim it and pay the fine, as well as the damages and losses caused, the animal shall immediately be placed in safe-keeping, and action shall be taken in accordance with the provisions concerning stray animals, but at all events the payment of damages and losses shall be made by preference.

"ART. 126. The raising of hogs is prohibited within the limits of cities or towns and also in such rural places as the respective authorities may deem it advisable for hygienic reasons or any other cause.

"ART. 127. The proper municipal or police authority shall impose on the owner of such hogs as are found on lands other than his own a fine of 1 *peso* for each hog in case the hogs have not caused damage, but in the contrary case the owner shall, in addition to the fine, pay for said damages.

" Whenever the interested parties fail to agree as to the amount of the indemnity, the proper authority shall decide the question after hearing the opinion of experts which the same authority shall appoint for that purpose.

"ART. 128. If hogs belonging to the same owner should again cause damage, the person whose property was damaged shall have right to kill them; but if he should prefer not to exercise this right and should only claim the payment of the damages in accordance with the foregoing article, then a fine of $2 for each hog shall be imposed on their owner.

" CHAPTER II.—*Concerning game.*

"ART. 129. For the purpose of the game law animals are divided in accordance with article 594 of the Civil Code as follows:

" 1. Wild animals.

" 2. Domesticated animals.

" 3. Domestic animals.

"ART. 130. Wild animals and also such domesticated animals as having lost the habit of being under the protection and dependency of man may join the former, shall, by reason of this act, become common property in accordance with the game law. Domestic animals shall not be regarded as game, and therefore shall not be killed as such.

"ART. 131. Hunting with firearms, nets, or traps is prohibited in public, private, or any other roads. Hunting with firearms is also prohibited at a distance of less than 300 meters from towns, and even when it is done at a greater distance proper precautions should be taken to avoid accidents.

"ART. 132. It shall be the duty of municipalities to issue the special rules and regulations referred to in article 608 of the Code and to impose the proper punishment in cases of violations of said rules and regulations.

"ART. 133. In everything not provided for in this law hunting shall be subject to the provisions in force of the Civil Code and of the Police Law.

"CHAPTER III.—*Concerning sanitary police on the contagious diseases of animals.*

"ART. 134. Every owner or holder of live stock who should see or suspect the existence of any plague or contagious disease in said stock shall be strictly bound to:

" 1. To separate and keep isolated in the pasture grounds or yards the diseased or-suspected animals.

" 2. To immediately bury or cremate, with the proper precautions, all such dead animals.

" 3. To promptly notify the fact to the municipal authority of the jurisdiction.

"ART. 135. Upon receipt of the notification the proper authority shall take such steps as he may deem advisable in order to investigate or ascertain, if possible, the nature or character of the disease, and he shall communicate the result of his investigation as soon as possible to the central agricultural board and to the board of health, in order that said boards may take such measures as they may deem advisable.

"ART. 136. The owner of live stock who fails to comply with the duties imposed on him by article 134 shall be officially punished by the municipal authority with a fine of from 25 to 100 *pesos*, which shall be added to the agricultural funds.

"ART. 137. The sale of animals afflicted or supposed to be afflicted with a contagious disease is prohibited under the penalty of a fine of 10 *pesos*, which shall be officially imposed by the municipal mayor.

"ART. 138. The grazing of animals on the grounds where the animals which died from contagious diseases have been buried is also prohibited, as well as the use, for consumption, of the forage gathered on said ground.

"CHAPTER IV.—*Concerning certificates for the transportation of animals.*

"ART. 139. Whoever shall introduce into the country live stock coming from the neighboring Republics shall secure, at the first frontier town of this Republic, a certificate which shall be issued by the municipal mayor, wherein shall be stated the full name and the place of residence of the owner, the number, description, color, and brand of the animals introduced, as well as the plantation or farm whence they come.

"ART. 140. In order to issue said certificate, the municipal mayor shall require the presentation of the brand and a certificate of the license, and in the absence of the latter the person introducing said live stock shall produce a certificate of his good standing, without prejudice to such information as the municipal mayor may endeavor to secure concerning the identification of the owner or person who introduces said stock.

"ART. 141. The aforesaid certificate shall be issued on common paper and shall be sealed and signed by the mayor and his secretary; and in case said certificate is issued without complying with the provisions of the foregoing articles the superior authority shall impose on both the mayor and his secretary a fine of 25 *pesos*, which shall be paid conjointly, without prejudice to such criminal responsibility as they may have incurred if the stock introduced has been stolen.

"ART. 142. The certificate issued with all the legal formalities shall be produced in order that the municipal mayors may attest the sales or transfers of the live stock introduced.

"ART. 143. Whenever from the verification of the brand or certificate of the license with the brand appearing on the animals there are considerable differences, the municipal mayor shall refuse to issue the certificate with regard to said animals, shall proceed to put them in safe-keeping, and shall report the matter to the judicial authority, in order that the latter may institute the proper proceedings.

"ART. 144. Civil, judicial, and municipal authorities shall have the right to demand the production of the certificates personally or through their agents, as well as the Treasury inspectors or rural police, and private persons known in the Republic as owners of stock farms.

"ART. 145. Matters relating to the certificates of the exportation of live stock shall be subject to the provisions of the legislative decree of May 29, 1900, and which was published on June 11 of the same year.

"ART. 146. As soon as the present law is declared in force, and to the end that those who introduce cattle into the Republic may not

claim that they have no knowledge of said law, the Executive power shall make known to the Governors of the neighboring Republics the provisions contained in the foregoing chapter.

"TITLE V.—CONCERNING PUBLIC ROADS.

"SOLE CHAPTER.

"ART. 147. Roads shall be divided into three classes, namely, public, municipal, and private roads. The first are those which serve to put the principal cities of the Department into communication with each other and those which, leading from said cities, go to the ports of the State. The second are those which serve to put towns into communication with each other, and the latter with their respective villages or hamlets.

"ART. 148. The Executive shall have charge of the construction, opening, repairing, and preservation of the public roads, while the respective municipalities shall have charge of the construction, opening, repairing, and preservation of the municipal or private roads.

"ART. 149. The road funds shall be derived from the taxes known as workingmen's fund, from the amount appropriated in the general budget of the public administration for the repairs and preservation of public roads and from the proceeds of such fines as may be specified in the respective rules and regulations.

"ART. 150. The workingmen's fund shall be paid annually by all men over 18 years of age residing in the State, including such foreigners as may have acquired residence therein in accordance with articles 58 to 69, inclusive, of the Civil Code, or those who have resided more than one year, even though they may not have acquired the proper domicile, with the exception of military men in actual service, the students who are not Government employees, women and men over 60 years old who are helpless and poor in the opinion of the respective authority.

"ART. 151. The works which are paid out of the funds referred to in the foregoing articles, may be executed through commissions, and also by bids or contracts, and in any other way that the Executive may deem more expedient and economical.

"ART. 152. The necessary land to carry out the construction and improvement of roads shall be bought, in case said land belongs to private parties. The expropriation shall be carried out in conformity with the law, in case a friendly agreement with the owners can not be made.

"ART. 153. Such waters as flow from neighboring lands or as are brought for irrigation purposes shall only cross the roads and ditches

under bridges which shall be constructed of solid materials and of such dimensions as the engineer may suggest and the expenses thereof shall be paid by the owners of the waters. The bringing of the water through the lands occupied by the roads and along the latter is prohibited.

"ART. 154. To build works, make excavations, and empty waters in the space occupied by the roads is prohibited. Whoever should cause any damage of this or any other character is bound to repair it or to pay the expenses thereof, and in addition he shall pay a fine of from 10 to 25 *pesos*, which the municipal mayors may officially impose, if the road be a private one, or by the governors in the case of a public road.

"ART. 155. To close, obstruct, or deviate any kind of roads open to public service is absolutely prohibited, and shall only be done by order of the authorities charged by law with the construction and preservation of said roads.

"ART. 156. Should the plan of a road be changed the land left vacant shall become the property of the nation, or of the municipality, in case of a public or municipal road, and said land shall be sold at public auction in favor of the State or respective municipality, and, all things being equal, the owners of neighboring lands shall have the preference. If, however, the land which is left vacant by reason of the new plan of the road has been occupied without any indemnity whatever, it shall revert to its original owner gratuitously, and the respective municipal mayor shall give him a certificate of restitution.

"ART. 157. Either the Government or the municipalities are bound to construct bridges in the public or private roads, and they shall not charge any bridge tolls, except in the cases of roads constructed by private enterprises or parties, and always in accordance with the terms of the concession.

"ART. 158. The placing of swinging gates on public roads shall not be allowed without the special permission of the proper authority and in accordance with the following rules:

"1. Provided they are easily opened and closed by travelers.

"2. Provided each gate is at least 3 meters wide.

"3. Provided said gate is high enough to permit the free passage of all kinds of vehicles.

"ART. 159. The use of said roads shall be free to everybody, and the construction, opening, repairing, and preservation thereof shall be subject to the provisions contained in the respective rules and regulations.

"TITLE VI.—FOREST CULTURE.

"CHAPTER I.—*Concerning the uprooting of private forests.*

"ART. 160. It shall be unlawful to uproot forests entirely or partially, even though they be private forests, or to cut down trees for construction purposes or for fuel, except in the cases specified in the rules contained in this chapter and subject to said rules.

"ART. 161. Whoever desires to uproot entirely or partially his own forest for the purposes of cultivation shall appear before the governor of the Department wherein the land is located or shall communicate with said governor in writing, stating the location of the land and the extent of the forest he intends to uproot. The governor, through the respective municipal mayor, or through other agents specially commissioned for that purpose, shall inspect said land, and in addition shall obtain such information as he may deem advisable, and in view of the result of said investigation he shall grant or deny the permit to carry out the uprooting of said forests. All the documents necessary in these proceedings shall be written on common paper.

"ART. 162. The aforesaid permit shall only be refused when the existence of the forest in question is considered necessary:

"1. In order to preserve the vegetable loam in the mountains and the slopes.

"2. To protect the soil against the erosions and overflowings of rivers, lakes, and streams.

"3. For the preservation of the sources or streams of water.

"4. For the protection of dunes or downs and of the coasts against the erosions of the sea and the invasion of the sands.

"5. For the defense of the territory of the Republic in the frontiers which shall be pointed out by the Executive power.

"6. In behalf of public health.

"Said permit shall not be granted in cases 5 and 6 without previously consulting the Executive power and the board of health on the matter, and, at all events, the granting of the permit or the refusal thereof may be limited to a portion of said land.

"ART. 163. Whoever shall, without the proper permit, uproot a forest, entirely or partially, shall pay a fine of from 50 to 100 *pesos* per hectare of the forest so uprooted, which fine shall be imposed by the governor, without prejudice to commencing the replanting of the same within a month and finishing said replanting within two years at the most, under the penalty of a fine of double the amount above mentioned.

"ART. 164. The fenced parks or gardens or those which are adjacent to the dwellings shall not be included in the foregoing provisions. Neither shall be included therein the forests which are unfenced the

extent of which is less than 3 hectares and which are not located on the top or slope of a mountain or protect any springs, unless the owner thereof is bound to create a forest in accordance with the following chapter.

"ART. 165. If, after fifteen days shall have elapsed since the application to the governor was made and no decision has been reached as to the granting or refusing of the aforesaid permit, the latter shall be considered as granted.

"ART. 166. The felling of trees for kindling wood in forests or groves which can not be freely uprooted shall be done in such manner as to preserve said forests or groves in about the same condition, care being taken not to leave large vacant spaces, and to this end said felling of the trees should preferably be done in the thickest part of the forests or groves, and the felled trees shall be replaced by others of the same or of a better quality within the term of a year and in the proper season for the planting of said trees.

"Any violation of the provisions contained in this article shall be punished with a fine of from 5 to 25 *pesos*, which shall be imposed by the municipal mayor.

"ART. 167. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of cantons and of the rural inspectors to take care that the provisions contained in this chapter be complied with, and they shall report to the respective mayor such infractions as they may detect.

"CHAPTER II.—*Concerning the creation of forests.*

"ART. 168. Every owner of a portion of land exceeding 5 hectares is bound to endeavor to create a forest or to complete such forests as may already exist in said land in the proportion of a hectare of forest per each 50 hectares of land.

"ART. 169. Said forest may consist of all kinds of trees, but especially of those kinds which are most suitable for the construction of buildings or cabinetwork.

"ART. 170. Municipal mayors shall take care that the present law be complied with in their respective jurisdictions, and shall require that in the next rainy season the necessary means be secured to carry out the nursery, and in subsequent years to effect the planting at the rate of at least half a hectare each year.

"ART. 171. The barren lands where the growth of trees is difficult, and those lands which are otherwise entirely cultivated and therefore more advantageously used, are exempted from compliance with the foregoing provisions.

"If the lands in question are leased for a long period of time, the lessee shall be bound to comply with the provisions referred to in the foregoing articles, and he, in turn, shall have the right to demand

the proper indemnity from the owner of the land without prejudice to such stipulations as may be made to this end.

"ART. 172. Such owners or lessees who fail to comply with the foregoing provisions, shall pay a fine of from 25 to 100 *pesos*, which the municipal mayors shall officially impose on them for failing to do what should be done each year in accordance with the provisions on the subject.

"CHAPTER III.—*Concerning Arbor Day.*

"ART. 173. The 3d of May is hereby declared a national holiday and shall be called 'Arbor Day.'

"ART. 174. Notice is hereby given to all the inhabitants of the Republic who are of age and who own land, to the end that each of them plant or may plant at least one tree on the aforesaid day, to take care of the same during the dry season, and in addition they shall prune and protect it from injury until said tree is completely developed.

"ART. 175. It shall be the duty of all agricultural boards and committees to make nurseries of eucalyptus, balsam, cocoa, rubber, mahogany, cedar, ash, jujustle, conacaste, laurel, maquilishuat, oak, mangoe, varillo, and other large-sized trees, to supply all the needs of the inhabitants of the Republic, who are bound to plant them and take care of them, as provided by article 174.

"ART. 176. It shall be the duty of all male schools to prepare at the proper time in advance the seeds or nurseries of the aforesaid trees for sowing or planting them on 'Arbor Day' on the banks of rivers, on the avenues in cities, in the public squares, or in private lands the owners of which grant the proper permit to do so.

"The owners of land shall likewise be bound to do so in such portion of their land as is adjacent to public or private roads, and the planting of said trees should be done on the inner side of the boundary of said land.

"ART. 177. The agricultural and municipal boards and committees of the Republic shall supply to the schools such elements as may be at their disposal in order to carry out said nursery and planting of trees.

"The municipal boards and committees shall also make, at their own expense, such preparations as may be necessary for the celebration and proper solemnity of Arbor Day.

"ART. 178. Notwithstanding the provisions contained in the foregoing articles, the planting of trees in streets or avenues of towns shall only be allowed whenever the width therof is at least 8 meters, not including the width of the sidewalks. The planting should then be made in a parallel line to the walls of the buildings, and at a distance of not less than 2 meters.

"TITLE VII.—WATER FOR PUBLIC USE.

"CHAPTER I.—*Concerning the water supply for public use.*

"ART. 179. It shall be the duty of the municipalities to draft the rules and regulations concerning the use of public water, and said rules and regulations shall be submitted for approval to the Executive power, in order that they may be legally declared in force.

"Such contracts or concessions as the municipalities may enter into with persons or corporations, for the purpose of constructing the necessary works in order to place said waters at the service of the farms comprised in the respective agricultural zone, shall be subject to the aforesaid rules and regulations.

"Should said public waters cross two or more towns of the same or of a different Department, the Executive power shall not approve the rules and regulations submitted to him without previously hearing all the municipal corporations interested therein, in order that, in case of opposition, the respective rights may be mutually agreed upon, always accepting such provisions as may more efficiently promote the agricultural industry.

"ART. 180. No canal shall be dug from the public rivers or lakes, for any agricultural purpose whatever, in violation of the rules and regulations in force on the matter; and such grants of water as are made shall be regarded without prejudice to any rights previously acquired, which at the time of the application have not been abandoned for more than a year; and therefore the concession applied for shall not be granted without a personal hearing of all the interested parties, their authorized managers or representatives.

"Should any opposition be made within a month from the date of the notification, the interested parties shall appeal to the proper judicial authority, who shall act on the matter in a summary manner, and said authority shall have the right to render such temporary decision in urgent cases, as may be advisable; but if no opposition in writing is made within the aforesaid period and if the nature of said opposition, in the opinion of the municipal authority, should be such as to render questionable the justice of said application, said municipal authority shall grant the concession without prejudice to the rights of third parties.

"ART. 181. The rules and regulations concerning such use as farmers may make of public waters shall contain:

"1. That which relates to the police and economical administration and the employees in charge of the latter.

"2. The provisions relating to the measurement of the waters and the equitable distribution thereof.

"3. Those relating to the construction and inspection of the inlets to permanently assure the service in such time and form as may be convenient to the interested parties.

"4. Those relating to the amounts which the benefited farmers should pay for keeping in repair the dams, inlets, canals or aqueducts, as well as for any improvements in such work as would render the banks of rivers more accessible, in order to use the waters of the latter.

"ART. 182. Such work as may be constructed without the necessary permit of the proper authority, in order to use public waters, after the promulgation of the present law, shall be considered new work which may be denounced by any interested party; but if by reason of said work any acquired rights to said waters are impaired, the author shall be tried in the criminal courts as the perpetrator of an injury.

"ART. 183. All persons who at the date of the present law have already constructed suitable works of some importance in order to use public waters in agricultural, industrial or other establishments and have not as yet secured written permission to do so from the respective authority, shall be tolerated as much as possible, provided no injury is done to the public use or to the private parties desiring to have similar or different kinds of establishments. With the exception of the aforesaid damage, the proper authority is at liberty to decide whatever it may deem advisable.

"Should said works be constructed by virtue of a written concession granted by the proper authority, or should the benefited party have used the waters during ten successive years, the latter shall not be dispossesed thereof, even for public utility, except by expropriation in strict accordance with the law.

"ART. 184. The farmers who jointly use the waters of a canal or aqueduct shall stipulate among themselves their duties and rights in conformity with the stipulations contained in such contract as they may have entered into in so far as it may be in accordance with the law.

"If no contract has been entered into, said farmers shall stipulate their duties and rights in conformity with the provisions of the quasi-community contract and shall consequently not be bound to indefinitely remain in said community, and therefore any of them may request a division which shall be carried out by adjudicating to each participant the proportional part of water to which he is entitled.

"ART. 185. All the outlets, whether located in a high or low place in cases of public or private streams used in common by several

persons, shall be subject to a certain apportionment whenever said streams, owing to the scarcity of water or to any accidents, do not contain the necessary quantity of water to supply the interested parties at least one-third of the amount allowed them. The rules and regulations shall fix the time and manner in which said apportionment shall be made.

"ART. 186. It shall be the duty of the governor of the Department to grant the proper authorization for the establishment of mills or other machinery necessary for the manufacture or treatment of agricultural products and to which water shall be carried through irrigation canals. In no case shall this authorization be granted if the navigation or floating of the rivers or industrial establishments which have acquired rights are interfered with.

" In order to obtain the proper authorization, the applicant therefor must be the owner of the land wherein he intends to establish the plant, or be duly authorized by the actual owner of said land.

"ART. 187. The concessions for the use of public waters for the manufacture or treatment of agricultural products shall be granted upon condition that, should the waters at any time acquire properties which are injurious to health or vegetation, because of the industry for which they were granted, the annulment of the concession shall be declared without any right on the part of the grantee to any indemnity whatever.

" Whenever any industrial establishment which has been authorized before this law was declared in force shall be affected by the conditions comprised in the foregoing section, the respective municipality shall direct that an expert examination be made and if it should appear from said examination that said injurious properties exist, he shall order the suspension of the work until the owners of the establishment comply with such instructions as may be given them in order to avoid the aforesaid injury. The expenses of said examination shall be paid by the party who made the complaint, in case the latter is well founded, and, in the contrary case, they shall be paid by the owner of said establishment.

" Should the owner or owners fail to comply with the instructions given within the term granted them to do so, which shall be of from one to six months, the annulment of their right or concession shall be declared.

"ART. 188. Inasmuch as the use of waters for agricultural purposes is closely related to navigation, commerce, the manufacturing industry, and public health, which questions are not included in the present law, the legislative power shall separately issue a water law to which, as well as to the present law, the general or local regulations hereinbefore referred to shall be subject.

"CHAPTER II.—*Concerning pisciculture and fishing.*

"ART. 189. To fish during spawning times, which shall be specified by the rules and regulations of each locality, and, in the absence of the latter, by the governor of each Department, is hereby absolutely prohibited.

"To fish with dynamite or other explosive substances which may uselessly destroy the fish or which may have an injurious effect on the water is hereby also prohibited.

"Those who violate these provisions shall pay a fine of from 5 to 25 *pesos*, which shall be officially imposed by the respective mayor.

"ART. 190. In all rivers and lakes wherein fishing is usually carried on, in each municipal jurisdiction there shall be a watchman appointed by the municipality, whose duty it shall be to watch over the strict compliance with the foregoing provisions and to arrest the violators thereof, for which purpose he shall ask the proper assistance from the authority of the nearest canton, and from the nearest neighbors whenever it may be necessary.

"ART. 191. The governors of the different Departments shall have the right to grant concessions with regard to public works, in order to form lakes, reservoirs, or fish ponds, provided public health or other public uses which have previously acquired rights are not injured thereby.

"ART. 192. For the purposes of the industry referred to in the foregoing article the applicant shall file a complete plan of the works, as well as a title which shall show him to be the owner of the land wherein said works are to be constructed or to have obtained the consent of the owners thereof. The governor shall institute to that effect the proper proceedings.

"ART. 193. The grantees of public waters for irrigation, navigation, or industrial purposes shall have the right to form in their canals, after securing the proper permit therefor, or in such adjacent lands as they may have previously acquired, lakes or fish ponds.

"ART. 194. Everything stated in this chapter, as well as in the previous one concerning the use of public or private waters, shall be understood without prejudice to the provisions of the Civil Code on the same subject.

"TITLE VIII.—ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE AND GUARANTIES AFFORDED TO RURAL PROPERTY.

"CHAPTER I.—*Concerning the eviction of intruders, usurpers, and lessees.*

"ART. 195. The registration made in conformity with article 39 entitles the owner of the rural property, in case of disturbance, plunder, or usurpation by any neighbor or private person, to request the

municipal mayor to furnish prompt and efficient assistance, and it shall be the duty of the latter to render said assistance immediately until the owner is left in quiet and peaceful possession of said property.

"ART. 198. The injured party shall appear in person before the municipal mayor of the district wherein the farm is located and shall furnish his registered titles of the ownership or holding thereof and request the necessary protection.

"ART. 197. The municipal mayor shall proceed to make the proper investigation by means of sworn witnesses in order to establish the legal grounds of the administrative proceedings, and should the disturbance, plunder, or usurpation be proven he shall declare that the applicant is entitled to be protected. In the contrary case he shall disregard the application.

"ART. 198. The protected person shall furnish a list of such intruders as should leave the farm, as well as a list of those who should remain thereon as colonists.

" Notice shall be given to the former to leave the lands they are occupying within three days, under the penalty of eviction and of being subject to the proper criminal trial.

" Notice shall be given to the latter that within fifteen days, which period shall in no case be extended, they must reach an agreement with the protected holder or owner concerning the conditions of the lease under the penalty of being subject to the provisions of the foregoing section.

"ART. 199. The proceedings of protection shall only be suspended in case the occupants of the land should produce a title of possession or ownership having equal legal force as that exhibited by the protected person.

"ART. 200. As soon as the terms to which sections 2 and 3 of article 188 refer to shall have expired, the protected person may request the eviction of the occupants who have not yet voluntarily retired, or settled, as the case may be, and that the terms of the lease be carried out. The municipal mayor shall decide accordingly.

"ART. 201. The occupants referred to in section 2 of article 198 may be evicted at once if they are doing any harm on the plantation or threaten the protected person or his agents or if they disturb in any manner the peace of the residents. These facts must be verified at least by means of witnesses.

"ART. 202. The execution of the eviction shall be intrusted to the municipal mayor or a subordinate officer, with the assistance of the public force.

"ART. 203. Only such bona fide occupants as have voluntarily left the lands shall be entitled to claim indemnity from the protected

person for the value of such useful and necessary improvements as they may have made on said property.

"The following shall be regarded as intruders or unlawful occupants, in addition to those included in the Civil Code: (1) Those who at any time have disregarded the orders or warnings of the proper public authority to the end that they should recognize the holding or ownership of the protected person, and (2) those who have caused injury on the plantation after being aware of the rights of the protected person.

"ART. 204. The municipal mayor shall have the right to intrust the notification of his decisions for affording protection to his assistants or commissioners of districts of his respective jurisdiction, or to a police inspector, whenever he should deem it advisable to do so.

"ART. 205. In the protection proceedings appeals shall only be made to the respective governor in legal cases and within the legal limits, but these appeals shall not cause the suspension of the proceedings, neither the compliance with the decisions reached.

"ART. 206. Any municipal mayor who, without a just cause, should neglect the compliance with the provisions of the foregoing articles shall be punished with a fine of from 10 to 25 *pesos*, which the governor shall impose on him, and should he be notified a second time by the proprietor, or should he continue to be neglectful, a fine of 50 *pesos* shall be imposed on him, which sum shall be added to the agricultural funds.

"ART. 207. A lessee may be compelled to leave the leased farm:

"1. Whenever the term of the lease stipulated in the contract has expired, provided said term was specified in a public deed or authenticated document.

"2. When the term of eviction referred to in articles 1757, 1782, and 1791 of the Civil Code have expired; it being understood that should the eviction be carried out because of the nonpayment of the rent, it shall be sufficient to do so once to be valid and have its proper effect at any time when said lessee should fail again to make the payment, if by the express or tacit consent of the owner said lease had been continued.

"3. Whenever a judgment has been obtained declaring the rescission of the lease.

"ART. 208. The notification of the eviction referred to in section 2 of the foregoing article shall be made at the request of the lessor by the judge of first instance of the place of residence of the lessee.

"ART. 209. The municipal mayor of the place where the land is located shall be the proper authority who shall order and carry out the eviction, whatever may be the character, rank, or conditions of the lessee.

"ART. 210. Any lessor who desires his leased property to be vacated shall orally appeal to the respective municipal mayor, furnishing him such documents as may prove that he is included in any of the cases referred to in article 207.

" In case there is no document to prove the contract and should the lessee deny the latter, the municipal mayor shall, within the term of eight days, receive the evidence promised, and in view of the same shall decide whatever he may deem advisable in order to proceed to carry out the eviction of the defendant, whether he be a lessee or an intruder, or else he shall declare that there is no reason for the eviction.

"ART. 211. The municipal mayor, in view of the document produced, or by reason of such decision as he may have rendered in accordance with the foregoing article, shall cause the lessee to appear before him and shall order him to vacate the leased land within thirty days.

" In no case shall this term be extended.

"ART. 212. If, after having tried to locate the lessee twice, with an interval of at least six hours, he can not be found, the notification referred to in the foregoing article shall be served on him, in writing, which notification shall be delivered to his wife, children, clerks, or servants, should he have any, and in the contrary case said notification shall be delivered to the nearest neighbor or shall be posted in the most suitable place of his dwelling.

" In case the lessee has his domicile in a different place from that where the land is located, a communication shall be addressed to the mayor of his district, in order that the latter may summon him in the manner provided for in the foregoing article or in this article, as the case may be.

"ART. 213. If after the expiration of the term fixed the lessee has not vacated the land in question, it will be lawful to proceed, upon the request of the lessor, to carry out the eviction of said lessee without any consideration whatever and at his expense, regardless of any claim.

" The eviction shall only be suspended in case the lessee should allege some just reason, in the opinion of the municipal mayor, which reason is proved by a document of equal legal force to that produced by the lessor.

"ART. 214. In order to carry out the eviction, the lessee shall be warned to abstain from again entering the property in question or from disturbing the lessor in his lawful possession; and in case there should be in said property any dwelling, dwellers, and agricultural implements and other articles, every dweller, as well as all the articles therein, shall be removed from said dwelling, and the keys thereto shall be delivered to the lessor; but should the proper author-

ity be able to intrust said articles to any person who is willing to accept said deposit, he shall do so.

"ART. 215. If in the case referred to in the foregoing article the lessee makes resistance, public force may be employed to evict him, and notice shall be given to the proper judge in order that he may bring such criminal action as the offense committed may require.

"ART. 216. All the proceedings established in the foregoing articles shall be put into practice by the municipal mayor personally, who shall issue the proper certificate on stamped paper worth at the rate of 25 *centavos* per page, and he shall sign said certificate, together with his secretary and two witnesses, who shall accompany him in order to carry out the aforesaid eviction.

"ART. 217. Should there be on the land in question any works, cultivated patches, or anything else that the lessee may claim as his own property, the same shall be specified in the proceedings, stating the kind, extent, and condition of the things claimed, but said claim shall not interfere with the eviction, and as soon as the latter is carried out the lessee may bring such action as he may think proper concerning said works, cultivated fields, improvements, and other articles claimed by him.

"ART. 218. With the document produced by the lessor, the minutes provided for in article 216, and the communication or copy of the certificate referred to in article 212, a docket shall be made, which shall be kept in the municipal archives.

"ART. 219. At the departmental capitals the governors may, together with the municipal mayors, order and carry out the vacating of the leased lands, complying with the provisions contained in this chapter, and shall file the docket in the respective office.

"ART. 220. No appeal shall be allowed from the decisions rendered by the governors or municipal mayors by reason of the powers conferred on them in the foregoing articles; but the interested party may indict them before the proper authority for such abuses as they may commit in the exercise of their functions.

"ART. 221. The holder who in the usurpation suit has obtained a favorable decision, and who by virtue of the same has secured the restitution of the usurped land, shall be entitled, in case a new occupation by the defeated party or by any other person should take place, to demand that the municipal mayor of the jurisdiction wherein the land is located proceed to the eviction of the intruder in the manner specified in this chapter, without any other proceedings than the fixing of three days in which the intruder shall leave the usurped house, except in case said intruder produces a document having equal legal force to that of the decision and of a later date than the latter.

"After the eviction has taken place the same municipal mayor shall forward the proceedings to the respective judge, in order that

the latter may institute such criminal action as the offense committed may require.

"ART. 222. Such allegation as the interested parties may make of having taken possession of the land before the issuance of the produced title, or of having acquired by a provision which was not declared in a judgment, shall not prevent the eviction, and the defendants shall reserve their right to bring such action as they may deem advisable before the common courts.

"CHAPTER II.—*Concerning agricultural police.*

"ART. 223. The Treasury Department inspectors shall act as inspectors of agricultural police in their respective jurisdictional territory, unless the Executive power, at the request of farmers or whenever circumstances may require it, especially decides to appoint said officers.

"ART. 224. The jurisdiction of said inspectors is merely precautionary, and is confined to issue and execute the temporary provisions referred to in this chapter, and they shall also strictly comply with the orders of the proper authority.

"ART. 225. In those towns where there are no inspectors the municipal mayors shall comply with the provisions of this chapter, and shall issue to the commissioners of districts or agricultural police assistants such orders as they may deem advisable.

"ART. 226. The inspectors shall constantly pursue in the fields, roads, ranches, plantations, farms, villages, and other places where municipalities are not established such day laborers as have not complied with their contracts, professional gamblers, habitual drunkards, all kinds of loafers, so classified by the common police laws, reporting concerning them, whenever circumstances should require it, to the proper authority in order that the latter may impose the condign punishments.

"ART. 227. They shall likewise pursue thieves, incendiaries, and evil doers of all kinds, and as soon as they arrest them they shall turn them over to the proper nearest authority or to the authority who has ordered the arrest.

"They shall proceed in the same manner, at the request of any farmer, against:

"1. Those who maliciously destroy or deteriorate the agricultural machinery, tools, appliances, or buildings belonging to others.

"2. The violators of the rules and regulations concerning the epidemics of animals the extermination of injurious insects, and other similar plagues.

"3. Those who cause damage to the deposits of products, whether the latter are already manufactured or about to be manufactured.

"4. The violators of the rules and regulations relating to deposits or preparation of fertilizers or such substances as may be injurious to the health of the neighbors.

"5. Those who pollute or impair the good conditions of the waters coming from springs or watering places for cattle and thus cause injury to third parties.

"6. Those who leave wild or harmful animals at large and which are able to cause damage, with the exception of dogs that are kept for the purposes of guarding and protecting the farms.

"7. Those who violate the rules and regulations, decrees, or provisions of this law concerning the burning of such forests, stubble, or cultivated fields as may require said treatment, or those who upon starting said fires fail to take the necessary precautions to prevent the fire from spreading to gardens, groves, parks, properties, or forests of others, the destruction of which is prohibited.

"8. Those who use the same waters to which other parties have acquired the right to use, or those who destroy or impair streams, canals, aqueducts, or outlets to the detriment of the rights of third parties, and, finally, against all those who in rural property commit crimes or offenses of any kind.

"ART. 228. Upon the first notification of any farmer or agriculturalist and on their responsibility the inspectors shall arrest the person or persons said to be suspicious; and they shall proceed to the cultivated land or place of work of the appellant and shall render him efficient assistance in order to protect him from any unlawful act that may be attempted against them, and shall turn over the suspected parties to the proper authority.

"If the evil doers are not caught in the act of committing the offense, the inspectors shall proceed at once to examine one or two persons who have witnessed or have knowledge of the punishable deed, and in the affirmative case the said inspectors shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the guilty parties and shall arrest them, and after their arrest shall report concerning them and the original proceedings as provided by law.

"Should they fail to make the arrest, they shall give instructions to the assistants of the agricultural police or to the commissioner of district to make said arrest, and they shall forward the proceedings as aforesaid.

"ART. 229. They shall notify the inhabitants of the fields who belong to the day-labor class, in order that they may produce their

certificates to prove that they are working on some plantation or farm, and shall take those who actually produce said certificates to the nearest municipal mayor, in order that the latter may give them some occupation in public or private work in or outside of the town.

"ART. 230. No loafer shall excuse himself on the ground that he has not been able to secure work, and the proper legal punishment shall be imposed on him, unless he shall, in the opinion of the municipal mayor, have proved his assertion to be true.

"ART. 231. Said inspectors, with the approval of the respective municipal mayors, and in view of private data gathered by the latter, shall destroy the huts or shanties located in the open fields which furnish shelter to the evil doers or whose owners are known to be connivers of thieves or harborers of stolen goods and shall be compelled to reside within the limits of towns, the evil doers having the right to select such towns as they may prefer to live in without prejudice to being arrested and sent to the proper authorities for punishment in case it is proven that they have committed any unlawful deed.

"ART. 232. Any person found in the open fields in the nighttime by the inspectors shall be requested, if he should appear to be a suspicious character, to make a statement explanatory of his occupation, and in case he carries animals along with him he shall be asked to tell who is the owner of the same and what goods, if any, are being transported, and should it appear by the statement made that he is a suspicious person he may be held for further investigation, which shall be made early the following morning, and should circumstances justify it they shall proceed to make formal arrest of said person and hold the beasts and cargo should it be proven that they are stolen property; but if it is found that he is not a suspicious person, they shall give him such assistance as may be necessary for his safety.

"ART. 233. They shall visit such plantations or farms as are located within the limits of their jurisdiction, but shall take care that their subordinates behave themselves properly and with due respect, inasmuch as the object of their visit is to render such assistance as the farmers and agriculturalists may require, and shall gather all such data, news, and information as may be deemed advisable for the proper and efficient prosecution of those day laborers or workingmen who have not made good their contract, and, generally, for pursuing all kinds of evil doers.

"ART. 234. They shall not in any manner or form be a burden to said farmers and agriculturalists while visiting them, and their visits shall never be made in the nighttime unless said farmers or agriculturalists request them to do so.

"ART. 235. The inspectors of the agricultural police shall have the right to enter, in the performance of their duties, any jurisdiction of the Republic, and especially when pursuing such day laborers and workingmen as have failed to comply with the stipulations of their contracts with agriculturalists, and also when pursuing evil doers of all kinds.

"ART. 236. In order to expedite the arrest, inspectors shall carry a memorandum book, wherein shall be written the full name and a general description of such day laborers, workingmen, and evil doers as they shall have to arrest, and they may give a copy of said memorandum to the other inspectors and commissioners in order that they may make the arrest in view of the same.

"ART. 237. They may, in case it should be deemed necessary, demand the assistance of the workingmen and agents of farmers and, generally, of all country people for the proper fulfillment of their duties, but only for such a time as may be absolutely necessary, and which shall not exceed twenty-four hours.

"ART. 238. Any persons refusing to render said assistance, unless they have just cause therefor, may be arrested by said inspectors, who shall report concerning them to the proper authority in order that the latter may try them for refusing to render the assistance required.

"ART. 239. All animals, the ownership of which is unknown or doubtful, shall be placed at the disposal of the proper authority for safe-keeping, and shall be sold at public auction if the owner thereof should fail to make his appearance, in accordance with the regular provisions concerning the matter, keeping a statement of the brands and colors of the animals, in order to report monthly to the departmental governor.

"ART. 240. Said inspectors shall report to the respective municipal mayor such persons as they may arrest in the country for violations of the fish and game laws.

"ART. 241. The inhabitants of farms are bound to keep in good condition the drains thereon, in order to avoid stagnant ponds, and shall always endeavor to keep the water running freely. The inspectors shall take care that this duty be performed and that all such stagnant ponds as may be injurious to the health of the inhabitants be entirely drained.

"ART. 242. They shall likewise endeavor to have all the burying places of dead animals and the deposits of garbage, etc., located at least at a distance of 200 meters from the roads and dwellings of the farmers and agriculturalists.

"ART. 243. They shall take care that carts travel to the right of the roads, and that the drivers be seated in the front part of said carts, guiding the oxen.

"They shall prevent animals from being cruelly abused, and shall report concerning the person who abused them to the nearest municipal mayor, in order that the latter may impose the penalty established by law.

"ART. 244. In case the persons whom the inspectors have to arrest should offer any armed resistance, they shall have right to employ such force as may be necessary to arrest them, avoiding all excesses or abuses.

"ART. 245. The inspectors shall, for each fault they may commit in the exercise of their functions, be punished with a fine of from 5 to 25 *pesos*, said fine to be officially imposed by the governor; if the offense be a serious one or is regarded as a crime, the governor shall remove the inspector who has committed said crime, and after notifying the fact to the Executive power, shall place the offender at the disposal of the proper authority for trial.

"FINAL ARTICLE. The Agricultural Code issued on the 26th of April, 1893, together with the amendments thereto, and all the other laws relating to such subjects as are treated in the present law, are hereby entirely revoked, without prejudice to those which are left in force by the same law.

"Such rules and regulations as are not included in this law shall remain in force in so far as they do not conflict therewith."

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of September, 1907, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the nine months ending September, 1907, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for September, for example, are not published until some time in November.

INTERIOR VIEW OF ONE OF THE ROOMS OF THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY, IN THE PRESENT BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The share taken and furnished by the various countries of Latin America and the West Indies is shown as follows:

	Nine months ending September—			Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Central American States:			Central American States:		
Costa Rica	$4,077,004	$4,615,968	Costa Rica	$1,878,652	$1,922,111
Guatemala	2,587,337	4,054,041	Guatemala	2,345,689	1,833,778
Honduras	1,605,806	1,813,213	Honduras	1,418,483	1,347,387
Nicaragua	1,136,192	904,081	Nicaragua	1,451,958	1,302,982
Panama	1,083,173	1,330,910	Panama	10,613,536	14,250,021
Salvador	1,159,395	1,157,170	Salvador	928,513	1,232,669
Total	11,598,907	13,875,383	Total	18,636,881	21,888,898
Mexico	37,963,599	46,217,292	Mexico	46,064,865	52,194,613
West Indies:			West Indies:		
British	8,064,385	10,151,612	British	7,225,354	8,701,380
Cuba	75,118,420	84,221,713	Cuba	34,746,670	39,627,673
Danish	428,303	291,916	Danish	564,212	578,680
Dutch	247,052	277,782	Dutch	559,563	524,911
French	18,474	42,109	French	942,315	1,065,174
Haiti	753,834	1,017,010	Haiti	2,309,533	2,119,357
Santo Domingo	3,240,740	3,092,862	Santo Domingo	1,641,431	1,982,558
Total	87,871,208	99,095,004	Total	47,989,078	54,599,733
South America:			South America:		
Argentine Republic	15,688,991	13,817,648	Argentine Republic	23,335,262	22,537,597
Bolivia			Bolivia	120,563	1,204,526
Brazil	52,226,015	65,375,746	Brazil	11,830,971	15,529,562
Chile	12,634,025	14,075,325	Chile	6,661,293	8,197,117
Colombia	5,172,464	4,842,221	Colombia	2,159,727	2,281,564
Ecuador	2,149,208	2,210,249	Ecuador	1,370,617	1,313,867
Falkland Islands			Falkland Islands	514	606
Guiana—			Guiana—		
British	449,437	281,030	British	1,396,032	1,266,088
Dutch	468,145	726,257	Dutch	430,026	436,999
French	23,067	19,328	French	186,602	168,696
Paraguay	800	5,427	Paraguay	75,491	119,795
Peru	1,852,804	5,288,910	Peru	3,643,333	4,988,548
Uruguay	2,012,672	2,534,680	Uruguay	2,260,273	2,959,854
Venezuela	6,355,703	5,947,368	Venezuela	2,480,403	2,000,014
Total	99,033,331	115,121,189	Total	55,951,107	63,004,833

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Cocoa (*Cacao; coco ou cacao; cacao*):				
Central America	$4,750	$2,445	$19,353	$11,232
Brazil	288,547	253,011	1,141,519	1,892,182
Other South America	88,511	56,249	1,663,435	2,044,561
Coffee (*Café; café; café*):				
Central America	89,139	89,218	5,793,321	7,497,973
Mexico	67,992	63,353	2,039,967	1,578,246
Brazil	5,764,654	4,430,102	28,452,367	37,542,006
Other South America	900,848	645,488	7,605,283	6,968,173
Copper (*Cobre; cobre; cobre*):				
Mexico	1,514,311	1,772,782	13,797,208	15,462,823
Cuba	1,237	11,125	39,744	117,191
South America	62,320	67,480	645,276	992,766
Fibers:				
Cotton unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; algodao en rama; coton non manufacture*):				
South America	25,263	33,489	386,350	395,668
Sisal grass (*Henequen; henequen; henequen*):				
Mexico	841,471	1,341,521	9,534,865	10,898,591

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; bananas; bananes*):				
Central America	$421,913	$472,468	$4,304,371	$4,315,024
Cuba	60,725	34,311	1,168,806	1,086,620
South America		30,756	309,404	251,056
Oranges (*Naranjas; naranjas; oranges*):				
Mexico	712	4,137	5,804	17,701
Cuba	469	31	6,349	3,837
Furs and fur skins (*Pieles finas; pelles finas; peaux*):				
South America	82,988	21,882	208,832	134,697
Goatskins (*Pieles de cabra; pelles; peaux de chèvres*):				
Mexico	180,547	119,098	2,062,554	2,031,410
Brazil	170,015	123,827	1,389,264	1,279,608
Other South America	177,426	130,665	1,878,834	1,318,973
Hides of cattle (*Cueros vacunos; couros de gado; cuirs*):				
Mexico	121,273	74,721	1,138,199	1,208,317
Cuba	20,842	2,376	83,227	219,562
Brazil	15,778	12,798	156,452	237,153
Other South America	289,219	429,489	6,732,006	7,208,617
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; borracha crúa; caout-chouc*):				
Central America	52,258	57,156	594,632	637,118
Mexico	162,320	300,349	1,086,398	3,034,911
Brazil	1,893,362	990,375	19,541,815	22,138,039
Other South America	93,893	114,832	871,018	868,661
Iron ore (*Mineral de hierro; mineral de ferro; mineral de fer*):				
Cuba	172,845	258,870	1,635,263	1,890,220
Lead ore (*Plomo; chumbo; plomb*):				
Mexico	190,324	248,476	2,215,643	2,125,440
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandes; assucar não superior ão No. 16 de padrão hollandez; sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Mexico	226	642	77,722	1,020,080
Cuba	2,202,708	1,560,782	53,918,016	65,116,304
Brazil			328,646	278,491
Other South America	168,905	40,329	956,439	649,910
Tobacco and manufactures (*Tabaco y sus manufacturas; tabaco e sus manufacturas; tabac et ses manufactures*):				
Cuba	2,000,601	1,602,888	14,186,683	11,422,224
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; mogno; acajou*):				
Central America	28,657	110,405	330,154	434,575
Mexico	30,395	5,000	363,494	489,368
Cuba	7,816	30,422	133,038	149,218
Wool (*Lana; lã; laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	70	41,941	6,257,153	4,970,277
Class 2 (combing)	4,167	13,745	249,584	379,724
Class 3 (carpet)	572	373	673,111	407,950

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos agrícolas; instrumentos de agricultura; machines agricoles*):				
Mexico	**$36,085**	**$32,285**	**$407,135**	**$371,853**
Cuba	**4,827**	**20,444**	**101,909**	**110,712**
Argentine Republic	**375,574**	**450,264**	**3,502,011**	**2,765,628**
Brazil	**4,635**	**19,913**	**69,109**	**120,546**
Chile	**37,056**	**22,208**	**351,780**	**359,617**
Other South America	**22,439**	**27,281**	**228,544**	**156,937**

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Animals:				
Cattle (*Canado vacuno; gado; bétail*):				
Mexico	$83,248	$45,870	$603,939	$496,270
Cuba	2,555	4,571	965,052	206,346
South America	95	2,070	56,472	35,594
Hogs (*Cerdos; porcos; porcs*):				
Mexico	14,957	20,945	141,994	129,373
South America	201	.....	2,575	7,914
Horses (*Caballos; cavallos; chevaux*):				
Mexico	36,690	9,305	223,981	247,967
Sheep (*Ovejas; ovelhas; brébis*):				
Mexico	13,090	13,300	86,583	64,397
Books, maps, etc. (*Libros, mapas, etc.; livros, mappas, etc.; livres, mappes, etc.*):				
Central America	4,137	5,265	46,268	50,977
Mexico	16,283	26,814	178,817	239,324
Cuba	8,282	31,198	218,438	242,179
Argentine Republic	12,086	1,711	84,554	61,397
Brazil	10,699	6,020	83,195	61,143
Chile	24,158	2,867	136,446	95,218
Other South America	4,222	3,776	57,188	108,374
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maiz; milho; maïs*):				
Central America	2,117	7,694	49,788	64,285
Mexico	130,909	78,778	919,733	890,812
Cuba	54,977	52,930	933,731	1,286,265
South America	938	4,038	11,200	12,111
Oats (*Avena; aveia; avoine*):				
Central America	947	6,452	21,925	36,528
Mexico	3,516	292	89,927	43,929
Cuba	26,686	29,751	195,695	214,748
South America	2,257	1,494	17,890	6,878
Wheat (*Trigo; trigo; blé*):				
Central America	2,760	3,555	21,528	21,882
Mexico	564	360	1,366,837	1,486,760
South America	112,138	4,640	277,267	108,834
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; farinha de trigo; farine de blé*):				
Central America	139,776	137,973	1,219,873	1,418,509
Mexico	10,207	12,270	79,997	106,734
Cuba	148,966	267,420	2,153,041	2,578,412
Brazil	93,253	156,899	903,244	1,150,618
Colombia	10,997	21,970	84,533	141,295
Other South America	243,288	184,613	1,977,034	1,191,129
Carriages, etc.				
Cars (*Carros carruagens, etc.; carros; voitures*):				
Mexico	61,199	25,583	546,064	512,682
South America	19,050	31,514	103,459	185,054
Cars, passenger and freight (*Trenes para pasage y carga; carros de passageiros e carga; wagons de voyageurs et de marchandises*):				
Central America	12,395	70,135	1,812,271	1,420,741
Mexico	169,673	114,250	942,165	1,421,179
Cuba	72,660	31,306	867,273	445,073
Argentine Republic	75,450	61,373	712,455	1,104,247
Chile	.....	.....	106,694	97,182
Other South America	55,224	99,360	358,282	758,335
Cycles and parts of (*Bicicletas y sus accesorios; bicyclos e partes; bicyclettes et leurs parties*):				
Mexico	5,321	6,894	85,174	68,629
Cuba	1,110	4,796	24,197	38,350
Argentine Republic	1,196	835	16,229	12,781
Brazil	657	679	7,433	9,853
Other South America	1,530	335	13,838	9,957
Clocks and watches (*Relojes de pared y bolsillo; relogios de bolso y parede; horloges et montres*):				
Central America	1,215	1,326	13,095	15,671
Mexico	5,317	6,525	61,122	52,761
Argentine Republic	7,201	5,822	51,642	53,893
Brazil	9,608	10,467	52,296	75,444
Chile	1,613	2,496	34,728	43,654
Other South America	3,289	1,334	28,929	27,511

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Coal (*Carbón; carvão; charbon*):				
Mexico	$252,248	$283,509	$2,486,647	$2,562,387
Cuba	150,584	186,336	1,415,920	1,666,477
Copper (*Cobre; cobre; cuivre*):				
Mexico	41,984	95,041	849,641	1,272,946
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; algodão em rama; coton non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	19,869	.....	517,458	9,270
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; fazendas de algodão; coton manufacturé*):				
Central America	127,795	100,517	1,209,301	1,813,364
Mexico	13,496	16,574	168,506	198,944
Cuba	89,141	117,159	702,352	741,131
Argentine Republic	23,408	8,932	162,720	92,660
Brazil	31,555	23,514	353,002	362,748
Chile	46,533	81,976	540,052	526,460
Colombia	63,470	40,215	593,226	531,679
Venezuela	36,002	14,593	342,327	220,528
Other South America	30,737	47,373	299,811	378,464
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodón; roupa de algodão; vêtements de coton*):				
Central America	25,096	54,222	218,966	432,764
Mexico	20,984	49,607	186,266	338,676
Cuba	40,505	28,555	235,434	310,322
Other South America	6,040	9,485	76,408	80,398
Fibers:				
Twine (*Bramante; barbante; ficelle*):				
Argentine Republic	228,851	467,743	666,296	1,014,824
Other South America	40,377	92,527	152,971	204,101
Fish:				
Salmon (*Salmón; salmão; saumon*):				
Colombia	83	387	2,469	3,601
Other South America	18,858	21,483	113,830	291,674
Fruits and nuts (*Frutas y nueces; fruitas e nozes; fruites et noix*):				
Central America	6,756	9,613	68,670	107,240
Mexico	16,754	17,814	150,175	159,363
Cuba	11,816	17,679	93,308	143,193
South America	7,062	11,683	81,997	106,325
Glucose and grape sugar (*Glucosas; glucoses; glucoses*):				
Argentine Republic	.....	5,616	58,190	36,501
Other South America	.....	562	3,471	7,470
Instruments:				
Electric and scientific apparatus (*aparatos electricos y científicos; apparatos electricos e scientificos; appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	4,334	4,036	58,712	58,940
Mexico	40,587	17,535	276,677	322,008
Cuba	12,420	14,047	121,452	134,595
Argentine Republic	7,459	16,313	90,485	127,017
Brazil	5,689	11,443	47,736	78,875
Other South America	7,965	16,918	104,859	155,631
Electrical machinery (*maquinaria eléctrica; machinas electricas; machines électriques*):				
Central America	1,485	5,293	24,215	73,644
Mexico	94,765	109,644	823,965	1,154,423
Cuba	10,689	9,098	417,892	48,321
Argentine Republic	17,542	17,345	131,712	111,518
Brazil	57,784	41,203	417,914	800,675
Other South America	28,484	35,684	112,505	133,988
Telegraph and telephone instruments (*instrumentos telegraficos y telefonicos; instrumentos telegraphicos e telephonicos; instruments télégraphiques et téléphoniques*):				
Central America	16,868	24,487	127,175	189,100
Mexico	114,903	65,152	776,324	563,316
Cuba	84,571	55,256	424,135	273,869
Argentine Republic	14,688	32,650	259,830	146,815
Brazil	39,963	97,358	574,921	968,136
Other South America	24,626	35,103	298,258	555,823

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; trilhos de aço; rails d'acier*):				
Central America	$1,491	.....	$489,368	$577,629
Mexico	22,853	$104,688	558,912	880,560
South America	227,731	120,198	2,215,086	2,065,780
Structural iron and steel (*Hierro y acero para construcción; ferro é aço para construcção; fer et acier pour la construction*):				
Mexico	50,424	94,368	422,720	737,545
Cuba	17,317	71,710	299,222	280,313
South America	9,719	55,504	263,333	594,202
Wire (*Alambre; arame; fil de fer*):				
Central America	13,915	14,512	172,075	154,973
Mexico	35,041	144,063	455,516	788,064
Cuba	40,833	107,558	387,972	448,514
Argentine Republic	98,778	86,802	1,174,876	1,042,497
Brazil	10,488	36,769	148,312	258,415
Other South America	47,582	42,171	323,337	449,067
Builders' hardware, etc. (*Materiales de metal para construcción; ferragems; matériaux de construction en fer et acier*):				
Central America	25,518	30,930	239,060	274,888
Mexico	76,596	72,970	801,727	924,193
Cuba	47,108	59,738	449,039	479,962
Argentine Republic	89,949	52,975	619,040	523,261
Brazil	35,940	48,813	337,984	424,485
Chile	25,902	38,088	198,071	289,492
Colombia	5,710	11,773	57,643	73,055
Venezuela	5,115	2,156	45,809	33,063
Other South America	25,696	31,920	223,529	283,332
Metal working machinery (*Maquinaria para trabajar metales; machinismos para trabalhar em metal; machines pour travailler les métaux*):				
Mexico	6,673	8,209	42,258	57,938
South America	8,957	4,993	46,803	138,882
Sewing machines and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y sus accesorios; machinas de coser e accesorios; machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	10,109	14,044	104,826	108,423
Mexico	63,023	38,988	605,414	542,864
Cuba	20,215	22,400	277,299	256,686
Argentine Republic	43,216	19,589	431,048	294,147
Brazil	21,659	41,716	176,386	345,681
Colombia	8,045	5,435	59,105	62,328
Other South America	30,143	36,098	335,647	312,873
Steam engines and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; locomotivas e accesorios; locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America	77,122	17,910	1,062,132	776,992
Mexico	106,550	38,653	497,710	352,658
Cuba	52,534	64,976	239,634	349,338
Argentine Republic	.....	.....	195,745	206,491
Brazil	.....	12,805	551,370	561,711
Other South America	10,750	32,325	493,606	554,617
Typewriting machines and parts of (*Mecanógrafos y accesorios; machinas de escribir e accessorios; machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	4,452	4,033	36,545	38,066
Mexico	35,730	31,195	277,676	282,669
Cuba	4,521	6,891	59,715	65,785
Argentine Republic	8,929	13,578	78,717	78,257
Brazil	1,728	10,667	45,269	72,080
Colombia	1,583	1,657	7,622	19,653
Other South America	12,305	24,049	114,174	167,932
Pipes and fittings (*Cañeria; tubos; tuyaux*):				
Central America	116,825	38,565	580,896	471,466
Mexico	110,618	196,269	1,252,339	1,084,486
Cuba	32,430	93,857	329,985	737,052
Argentine Republic	11,768	3,067	108,355	88,024
Other South America	39,813	33,306	164,642	216,148
Leather other than sole (*Cuero, distinto del de suelas; couro, não para solas; cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):				
Central America	22,075	25,826	152,558	194,864
Cuba	7,371	9,616	126,653	99,079
Argentine Republic	13,874	31,990	229,672	159,115
Brazil	15,022	8,207	117,549	106,672
Other South America	35,300	8,684	233,550	134,535

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Boots and shoes (*Calzados; calcados; chaussures*):				
Central America	$33,228	$52,403	$340,364	$518,709
Mexico	134,342	132,164	1,061,037	1,261,745
Colombia	4,691	11,931	45,749	29,204
Other South America	25,380	30,767	225,445	304,576
Meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; carne de vacca em latas; boeuf conservé*):				
Central America	5,616	7,975	49,062	59,576
Mexico	2,755	1,204	19,074	16,574
Cuba	785	4,204	13,846	15,275
Other South America	3,961	6,791	35,974	28,426
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca salada ó adobada; carne de vacca, salgada; bœuf salé*):				
Central America	8,478	13,242	90,159	148,076
South America	25,352	28,624	192,006	123,452
Tallow (*Sebo; sebo; suif*):				
Central America	11,908	16,649	100,582	102,068
Mexico	4,084	5,504	18,543	22,872
Cuba	.....	5,178	9,802	68,518
Chile	5,854	.....	84,022	53,784
Other South America	5,179	3,316	38,859	38,668
Bacon (*Tocino; toucinho; lard fumé*):				
Central America	2,134	2,632	19,946	33,506
Mexico	2,936	2,917	35,447	51,456
Cuba	20,922	44,283	373,669	468,130
Brazil	17,698	18,466	128,096	150,928
Other South America	449	2,520	9,181	17,585
Hams (*Jamones; presuntos; jambons*):				
Central America	7,117	15,468	79,788	134,612
Mexico	6,633	12,897	73,740	99,902
Cuba	32,486	62,600	404,990	485,857
Venezuela	3,387	3,528	30,936	28,960
Other South America	4,606	7,635	52,954	45,345
Pork (*Carne de puerco; carne de porco; porc*):				
Cuba	33,760	64,553	508,409	633,320
South America	21,807	29,397	201,397	195,829
Lard (*Manteca; banha; saindoux*):				
Central America	36,620	57,215	327,732	502,636
Mexico	49,263	61,220	356,819	498,690
Cuba	145,356	206,832	2,155,009	2,481,709
Brazil	58,258	84,310	426,367	971,658
Chile	20,297	13,034	130,908	123,565
Colombia	2,329	4,363	57,629	54,045
Venezuela	24,980	6,126	242,794	101,563
Other South America	52,983	35,952	449,646	469,359
Butter (*Mantequilla; manteiga; beurre*):				
Central America	13,194	15,516	108,986	135,782
Mexico	9,870	12,296	101,439	121,376
Cuba	5,382	4,344	44,800	56,960
Brazil	5,739	6,814	90,549	35,183
Venezuela	9,254	5,689	82,084	32,161
Other South America	4,489	3,290	31,931	28,984
Cheese (*Queso; queijo; fromage*):				
Central America	5,372	4,170	55,589	71,883
Mexico	3,621	3,522	31,748	36,415
Cuba	848	1,566	10,534	22,711
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina, alquitrán, etc.; resina e alcatrão; résine et goudron*):				
Cuba	4,158	12,129	51,088	73,801
Argentine Republic	23,986	30,475	348,215	177,510
Brazil	37,965	99,222	535,634	583,253
Other South America	12,912	45,068	194,769	175,153
Turpentine (*Aguarrás; aguaraz; térébenthine*):				
Central America	5,745	2,083	39,744	35,842
Cuba	6,180	7,872	58,962	62,188
Argentine Republic	3,120	27,985	283,318	258,190
Brazil	9,387	10,713	111,229	127,332
Chile	10,440	12,194	68,708	107,380
Other South America	6,144	9,113	62,941	71,146
Oils:				
Mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; oleos mineraes, crús; huiles, minérales, brutes*):				
Mexico	71,738	104,024	837,605	823,766
Cuba	.....	83,832	440,866	327,914

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Illuminating (*Aceite, spara alumbrado; oleos para illuminaçao; huiles d'éclairage*):				
Central America	$21,087	$24,550	$200,605	$219,761
Cuba	1,378	4,085	56,424	148,452
Argentine Republic	154,351	105,791	1,421,721	1,451,102
Brazil	109,273	195,508	1,854,300	1,939,483
Chile	63,918	48,822	583,503	655,989
Other South America	97,138	96,434	748,408	933,791
Lubricating (*Aceites para la lubricación; oleos para lubrificaçao; huiles a graisser*):				
Mexico	14,376	13,958	191,276	132,965
Cuba	5,015	17,724	154,206	262,512
Argentine Republic	24,945	40,434	278,236	351,636
Brazil	33,284	16,706	209,681	258,894
Chile	12,478	8,499	162,294	157,212
Vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; oleos vegetaes; huiles végétales*):				
Central America	3,955	1,872	27,249	52,770
Mexico	27,223	33,186	535,167	654,959
Cuba	12,400	21,029	187,386	220,113
Argentine Republic	4,652	17,646	69,240	86,872
Brazil	11,154	11,968	207,199	558,936
Chile	21,083	.....	41,631	153,169
Other South America	12,321	13,076	137,272	220,018
Paper (*Papel; papel; papier*):				
Mexico	1,171	9,022	23,447	57,667
Cuba	13,568	17,022	119,959	166,248
Argentine Republic	3,036	12,671	160,698	127,250
Brazil	771	350	27,683	7,095
Chile	22,371	17,469	122,022	134,548
Other South America	2,763	3,419	56,052	73,422
Paraffin (*Parafina; paraffina; paraffine*):				
Central America	5,014	7,109	46,475	61,670
Mexico	46,998	83,871	411,669	517,463
South America	6,022	3,845	24,753	42,357
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco em rama; tabacco nao manufacturado; tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	5,497	3,799	52,307	41,452
Mexico	13,001	12,078	77,156	103,560
Argentine Republic	9,008	27,728	28,516	144,500
Colombia	1,808	231	10,810	10,443
Other South America	15,504	9,918	61,296	66,840
Manufactured (*Tabaco elaborado; tabacco manufacturado; tabac manufacturé*):				
Central America	5,194	16,541	48,787	77,078
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera sin labrada; madeira nao manufacturada; bois brut*):				
Central America	67,288	82,958	473,341	437,917
Mexico	86,443	208,519	959,755	1,293,162
Cuba	28,689	950	159,471	60,332
Argentine Republic	9,973	820	104,266	49,873
Other South America	.....	11,547	80,947	118,934
Lumber (*Maderas; madeiras; bois deconstruction*):				
Central America	115,293	109,758	812,561	1,015,823
Mexico	155,067	236,895	1,713,330	2,070,897
Cuba	176,698	177,581	1,903,274	1,957,768
Argentine Republic	583,706	137,158	3,478,184	3,189,766
Brazil	142,411	109	659,401	749,047
Chile	39,544	151,880	529,688	1,253,207
Other South America	97,883	89,879	829,245	1,205,164
Furniture (*Muebles; mobilia; meubles*):				
Central America	15,899	30,535	218,545	260,334
Mexico	54,207	77,236	657,257	774,383
Cuba	36,034	61,442	462,111	547,024
Argentine Republic	34,604	52,923	252,761	387,542
Brazil	6,544	8,320	46,057	74,412
Chile	5,853	10,580	57,420	88,631
Colombia	1,231	1,962	13,583	12,717
Venezuela	551	356	14,209	14,638
Other South America	11,043	6,627	74,599	99,213

FOREIGN COMMERCE, NINE MONTHS OF 1907.

A statement on the foreign trade of the United States for the nine months ended September 30, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows that its value was $2,439,802,813, and that it exceeded by $254,701,272 the figures for the same period last year. Of the total, $1,108,178,744 represented imports, which increased $159,911,627, and $1,331,624,069 exports, which were $94,789,645 greater. Each of the four great classes into which the two groups are divided show increases except the exports of foodstuffs, which fell off $5,000,000 in value. The totals in the several classes in 1906 and 1907 were:

	Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.
IMPORTS.		
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	$92,515,161	$111,593,102
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	102,800,039	120,801,024
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	325,742,394	369,377,228
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	178,669,584	210,831,263
Manufactures ready for consumption	241,868,554	287,230,003
Miscellaneous	6,671,385	8,346,124
Total imports of merchandise	948,267,117	1,108,178,744
EXPORTS.		
Domestic:		
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	128,464,064	122,982,106
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	256,508,112	256,448,141
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	290,411,273	350,966,180
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	185,593,750	196,503,758
Manufactures ready for consumption	351,802,294	377,500,959
Miscellaneous	5,755,400	5,209,942
Total domestic	1,218,534,893	1,309,611,088
Foreign:		
Free of duty	9,887,214	11,678,547
Dutiable	9,412,317	10,334,434
Total foreign	19,299,531	22,012,981
Total exports	1,237,834,424	1,331,624,069

The movement of precious metals for the two periods under comparison was as follows:

	Nine months ending September—			Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
GOLD.			SILVER.		
Imports	$111,776,017	$30,862,220	Imports	$32,994,069	$34,488,224
Exports	35,789,962	49,879,813	Exports	45,441,339	47,970,798

The distribution of the trade totals was as follows:

	Nine months ending September—			Nine months ending September—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Europe	$495,796,365	$567,057,780	Europe	$832,076,307	$875,584,558
North America	191,582,454	219,629,360	North America	241,793,725	276,485,526
South America	99,033,331	115,124,189	South America	55,961,107	63,004,833
Asia	134,567,769	160,743,422	Asia	65,333,999	72,355,854
Oceania	18,160,191	26,229,595	Oceania	29,017,424	32,564,315
Africa	9,128,007	19,394,398	Africa	13,661,862	11,628,983

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION, 1906.

Statistics issued by the Director of the Mint of the United States relative to the production of gold and silver in the various States and Territories of the country during the calendar year 1906 show a total output valued at $132,630,200.

In this total, gold figures for $94,373,800 (11,565,333 fine ounces) as against $88,180,700 in 1905, a gain of $6,193,100.

The production of silver is given as 56,517,900 fine ounces, with a commercial value of $38,256,400, compared with 56,101,600 fine ounces in 1905, with a valuation of $34,221,976. The net gain in silver over 1905 was 416,300 ounces.

URUGUAY.

ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY.

In accordance with a decree issued by President WILLIMAN on September 23, 1907, the death penalty is abolished throughout the Republic of Uruguay. In lieu thereof, penal servitude for a maximum term of forty or a minimum of thirty years is substituted for capital crime.

WOOL SHIPMENTS FOR 1906 AND 1907.

The exports of wool from Uruguay for the season of 1907 totaled 74,630 bales, as compared with 75,792 bales in 1906. The destinations for the two periods were as follows:

	1906–7.	1905–6.		1906–7.	1905–6.
	Bales.	*Bales.*		*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Dunkirk	19,973	15,874	United States	4,629	1,942
Antwerp	15,457	16,044	Bordeaux	1,041	690
Hamburg	13,651	13,991	Havre	8,191	17,568
Bremen	2,987	1,563	Marseille	472	250
Genoa	873	1,007	Barcelona	.....	1
United Kingdom	7,180	4,173	Various	206	2,389

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Montevideo newspapers report the preliminary measures for the holding of a National Industrial Exposition in that city during February, 1908.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR AUGUST, 1907.

Uruguayan customs receipts for the month of August, 1907, totaled $1,218,326.32, distributed as follows: Importation, $1,075,571.87; exportation, $62,574.45, and Departments (estimated), $80,000.

These figures show an increase of $84,931 as compared with August, 1906, while for the eight months from January to August, inclusive, a gain of more than $400,000 is indicated over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Total customs receipts from January to August, 1907, aggregated $9,145,867, and it is estimated that the year's returns from this source will be more than $13,000,000.

THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC IN 1906.

In August, 1907, the governing board of the Bank of the Republic submitted to the Executive of Uruguay its report for the year 1906, from which have been taken the following figures showing the situation of the bank at the end of said period:

Money deposited up to December 31, 1906	$14,362,013.06
Available funds	23,048,825.25
Outstanding obligations	12,398,350.98
Cash in gold	8,346,521.09
Bank notes in circulation	11,131,366.00
Legal issues supplied	13,104,707.00
Paid-up capital	5,326,600.51
Cash movement in general	305,186,613.26

The Government as sole stockholder obtained at the close of the year the amount of $358,937.63 as dividends, the net earning making a total of $448,672.03.

VENEZUELA.

SETTLEMENT OF FOREIGN CLAIMS.

The settlement of the claims of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy against the Government of Venezuela in execution of the protocols signed in Washington on February 17, 1903, was accomplished by the payment of the July quota of 30 per cent of the customs receipts from the ports of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello.

The amounts fixed by the Mixed Commission of Awards as due the nations in reference aggregated 17,935,150.19 *bolivars* (approximately $3,442,183.98).

EXAMINATON OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

According to a communication received at the State Department in Washington from United States Minister RUSSELL, at Caracas, Venezuela, President CASTRO issued on September 5, 1907, a resolution granting manufacturers of patent and secret-process medicines the following periods within which they must present, for examination by the board created by resolution of December 15, 1904, all medicines of that nature which have not yet been examined: Two months for medicines manufactured in the country and four months for those manufactured abroad. After the expiration of said periods patent medicines that have not been duly examined by the aforementioned board shall not be sold in the country except those which may be invented thereafter.

PORCELAIN FACTORY IN CARACAS.

Under date of September 7, 1907, the Government of Venezuela entered into a contract with Mr. ALFREDO RAVARD, the text of which was published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of the same date, for the establishment in Caracas of the manufactory of porcelain with native materials. The Government grants the concessionaire exclusive privileges for the period of five years, which may be extended for two more should the parties so desire. The concessionaire shall commence the exploitation of the factory within six months from the publication of the contract; he shall sell the products of his factory 15 per cent cheaper than those imported from abroad.

FISH CULTURE IN LATIN AMERICA.

It is an interesting fact that no member of the tribe of fishes generally known as Salmonidæ is indigenous to waters south of the equator. In recent years eggs of the Salmonidæ have been transported and hatched in Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and in the Argentine Republic and Chile of the South American countries. As a result several species of the Salmonidæ now thrive in the colder waters of these countries.

Although much of Latin America is in the Tropics it abounds in streams and lakes, many of them being at an elevation where the climate is temperate, and the waters are of glacial origin. In such waters various species of North American fishes will undoubtedly thrive.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Fish-cultural work in the Argentine Republic was inaugurated in 1903. For the preliminary work of investigation the Government was extremely fortunate in securing the services of Mr. JOHN W. TITCOMB, chief of the division of fish culture in the United States Bureau of Fisheries, a practical fish culturist, who, as a matter of international courtesy, was relieved from his official duties at home.

Upon his arrival in the Argentine Republic Mr. TITCOMB gave an illustrated lecture (*Conferencia*) on fish culture[a] as conducted in the United States, which was attended by the President of the Republic, the Budget Committee, and other prominent statesmen. During the seven months that Mr. TITCOMB was in the country, from October, 1903, to May, 1904, he explored many waters extending from the Province of Cordoba in the north to the Territory of Neuquen in the southern part of the country. He ascended the La Plata and Paraguay rivers to Asuncion, Paraguay. The result of Mr. TITCOMB's investigations, with recommendations, are embodied in two reports[b] of the Minister of Agriculture.

He built the first fish hatchery in South America on a tributary of the Limay River, near Lake Nahuel Huapi, and before his departure eggs of four species of Salmonidæ had been transported from the United States to the hatchery with a loss of less than 10 per cent. The loss in hatching and distribution was very slight. The success in transportation merits special mention because these eggs were probably carried a longer distance than has heretofore been recorded in the history of fish culture. Another noteworthy feature is the fact that the eggs were transferred across the equator from a climate whose waters are extremely cold and then carried 100 leagues across the Territory of Neuquen, to be hatched at a season of the year just opposite to that in which they would have hatched naturally.

The work inaugurated by Mr. TITCOMB is being successfully conducted under the direction of *Piscicultor Nacional* E. A. TULIAN, formerly a superintendent in the United States Bureau of Fisheries. At the present time, in addition to Mr. TULIAN, three fish culturists and a practical oyster grower from the United States are employed by the Argentine Government.

The following species of fish eggs have been transported from the United States to the Argentine Republic for acclimatization: Brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), lake trout (*Cristivomer namaycush*), rainbow trout (*Salmo irideus*), steelhead trout (*Salmo gairdneri*), landlocked salmon (*Salmo sebago*), whitefish (*Coregonus clupeifor-*

[a] Boletin de Agricultura y Ganaderia, Año III, No. 70, p. 1228.

[b] Boletin del Ministerio de Agricultura, No. 1, Tomo I, Marzo, 1904; No. 3, Tomo I, Mayo, 1904.

mis), chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tschawytscha*), sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), silver salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*).

In addition to the eggs secured from the United States, eggs of the Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) and brown trout (*Salmo fario*) have been obtained from England. Five new hatcheries have been established. In addition to the acclimatization of foreign fishes one native species, the pejerrey, is propagated. The pejerrey is invaluable not only for its food qualities, but because it is found in fresh, brackish, and salt water, and is adaptable to a very wide range of latitude and climate.

The success of the work in the Argentine Republic is phenomenal. Eggs have already been taken from brook trout hatched and reared at Nahuel Huapí which were derived from eggs sent to the country in 1903–4.

On the occasion of the visit of Secretary Root to Buenos Aires in 1906 brook trout from Nahuel Huapí were served at a banquet in his honor. It has been ascertained that several of the introduced species have secured a foothold and are now breeding naturally.

CHILE.

Fish-cultural work in Chile for a number of years has been under the direction of Dr. Frederico Albert, Chief of the *Seccion de Aguas y Bosques del Ministerio de Industrias.*

Carp were introduced into Chile a number of years ago with disastrous results. Doctor Albert reports that after they became established the native fishes abounding in the streams of Chile became greatly reduced in numbers, and he attributes the diminution to the fact that the carp devoured the food upon which they subsisted. He states that the carp themselves were not a success.

Under Doctor Albert's supervision an extensive hatching station for Salmonidæ has been constructed near Los Andes, and 300,000 fishes 6 months old were distributed from this station in 1906, consisting of Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), rainbow trout (*Salmo irideus*), brown trout (*Salmo fario*), and steelhead trout (*Salmo gairdneri*), the eggs of which were all obtained in Europe. The people in general can not as yet appreciate the value of fish culture, but it is regarded as of great importance by the Government.

GUATEMALA.

During the year 1906, Dr. S. E. Meeks, of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, made an investigation of the waters of Guatemala, and especially Lakes Atitlan and Amatitlan. He recommended that rainbow trout be introduced in Lake Atitlan. His report indicates that there are great possibilities for improving the fisheries in

Guatemalan waters by the introduction of several species from the United States.

PERU.

In 1906, the Government of Peru engaged Mr. R. E. COKER, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and a former employee of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, to conduct biological observations along the coast of that country with the view of investigating not only the marine fisheries, but the guano industry, and make recommendations as to the advisability of changing the laws for the protection of fish and guano-producing birds. The aim of this inquiry is not only to increase the supply of commercial fishes, but also to take measures to protect the fish upon which the guano-producing birds live. Before the conclusion of his work Mr. COKER is expected to make recommendations with the view to the introduction of oysters from the United States.

The artificial propagation of fish has not been attempted in any other countries than those above mentioned. Inquiries are frequently received in Washington from other Latin American countries indicating the desirability of a very careful investigation of the waters for the purpose of deciding what improvements can be effected by the acclimatization of nonindigenous species or by the artificial propagation of the present inhabitants of such waters.

For waters of a high temperature there are undoubtedly many instances where the basses (*Micropterus*) and sunfishes (*Centrachidæ*) of the United States can be advantageously introduced. It is a is a very simple matter to introduce such species, as only a small number of young fish are required for a brood stock. When transferred to congenial waters they reproduce rapidly, and with one lake in each country properly stocked the distribution can be continued indefinitely.

For colder waters, suited to the Salmonidæ, a hatchery should be constructed prior to any attempt to transfer eggs, which should be hatched adjacent to where the fish are to be planted.

SEÑOR DON LUIS ANDERSON, MINISTRO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DE COSTA RICA Y ENVIADO EXTRAORDINARIO Y MINISTRO PLENIPOTENCIARIO EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN MISIÓN ESPECIAL.

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

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Llámase la atención de todos los que estén interesados en el progreso de la Oficina Internacional y en el ensanche de su esfera de acción y sus trabajos, tales como los planteó la Conferencia de Río de Janeiro en 1906, hacia el Informe Anual del Director de la Oficina, que fué sometido á la consideración del Consejo Directivo en su reunión del 8 de noviembre, y que se publica en esta edición del BOLETÍN. El Director tiene el mayor gusto en manifestar su agradecimiento por los consejos, apoyo y cooperación que siempre le han proporcionado en la administración de la Oficina desde que se hizo cargo de ella en enero de 1907—el Honorable ELIHU ROOT, Presidente *ex officio* del Consejo Directivo, el Honorable ROBERT BACON, Sub-Secretario de Estado, y todos los miembros del Consejo Directivo. Sin el interés que ellos han demostrado, al Director le hubiera sido imposible inaugurar los cambios y mejoras que tanto han contribuído á despertar un gran interés por todos los ámbitos del mundo, acerca de las Repúblicas latinoamericanas. El Director también desea elogiar la hábil cooperación que siempre le ha prestado el Señor FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, Secretario de la Oficina, cuyos previos servicios en esta última y completo conocimiento de todo lo que se relaciona con los pueblos y la política panamericanos, le habilitan especialmente para el cargo que actualmente desempeña. También desea reconocer los fieles y eficaces servicios que han prestado todos los miembros del personal de la Oficina.

Por más que la Oficina en la actualidad lucha con muchos obstáculos á causa de los limitados recursos con que cuenta, lo cual impide el empleo de cierto número de peritos que se necesitan para poner en práctica las resoluciones de la Conferencia Panamericana y para que esta Oficina resulte una institución enteramente útil y práctica, es probable que todos los Gobiernos aprueben el voto

unánime del Consejo Directivo en la reunión que celebró en mayo en favor del aumento de un 50 por ciento en sus respectivas cuotas. Si se aprueba este aumento en las cuotas, no podrá utilizarse hasta el 1° de julio de 1908, y por consecuencia, se ruega á los que critican á la Oficina y esperan de ella más de lo que le permiten hacer los fondos de que actualmente dispone, que tengan un poco de paciencia. El Director ha proyectado varios cambios y mejoras que deben introducirse en los trabajos de la Oficina, los cuales tendrán que demorarse hasta que la renta de ésta permita que se lleven á cabo. No se pretende aquí hacer un resumen del informe, puesto que se publica íntegro.

RASGOS INTERESANTES DEL COMERCIO PAN-AMERICANO.

En vista de la gran actividad que la Oficina ha inaugurado en pro del desarrollo del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y las Repúblicas Latinoamericanas, resulta interesante notar la estadística comercial correspondiente á los nueve primeros meses de 1907. El valor de las exportaciones que se hicieron en este período de tiempo de los Estados Unidos á la América Central ascendió á $21,888,898, contra $18,636,831 en el mismo período de 1906, ó sea un aumento de más de $3,000,000. El valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de la América Central durante el mismo período ascendió á $13,875,383, contra $11,598,907, ó sea un aumento de más de $2,000,000.

El valor de las exportaciones á México en estos nueve meses ascendió á $52,194,613, contra $46,064,865, ó sea un notable aumento de más de $6,000,000. El valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de México ascendió á $46,217,292, contra $37,963,599, ó sea un aumento todavía más notable de más de $8,000,000.

Ahora bien, al fijar la atención en el continente sudamericano, se encuentra que el valor total de las exportaciones que se hicieron en los nueve primeros meses de 1907 ascendió á $63,004,833, contra $55,951,107, ó sea un aumento de más de $7,000,000. En cuanto al valor de las importaciones el informe resulta todavía más satisfactorio, por cuanto ascendió á $115,124,189, contra $99,033,331, ó sea un aumento de cerca de $16,000,000. El único detalle desfavorable acerca de estas cifras lo constituye el hecho de que el valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de la América del Sur excedió en $52,000,000 al valor de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á dicho continente.

En cuanto al comercio de los Estados Unidos con Cuba, se encuentra que el valor de las exportaciones muestra un aumento de $4,000,000, en tanto que el de las importaciones muestra un aumento de cerca de $9,000,000. El valor de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á Haití ascendió á $2,000,000, al paso que las importaciones que se

hicieron de dicha República se valuaron en $3,000,000. En cuanto á la República Dominicana no se advierte ningún cambio notable en el comercio, puesto que el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á cerca de $2,000,000 y el de las importaciones como á $3,000,000.

LA CONFERENCIA DE PAZ CENTROAMERICANA.

Al dar á la prensa esta edición del BOLETÍN, la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana celebra sus sesiones en la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Pocas convenciones de esta índole registra la historia de los Estados Unidos que hayan ejercido mayor influencia en las relaciones panamericanas. Si dicha Conferencia llega á tener el éxito que todos esperan, ha de ser difícil poner límites al desarrollo administrativo, material, educacional, minero y agrícola que se ha de experimentar en la América Central. Centenares de millones pertenecientes á capitalistas norteamericanos y europeos han de invertirse en la América Central, si la Conferencia logra arreglar satisfactoriamente las cuestiones que está llamada á resolver. El pueblo de los Estados Unidos conoce bien el maravilloso progreso y la riqueza de México, y empieza á comprender que toda la América Central también posee inmensos veneros de riqueza. Los delegados á esta Convención, cuyos nombres se publicaron en el BOLETÍN correspondiente al mes de octubre, representan lo más selecto de los estadistas de sus respectivos países, y por consecuencia, parece lógico esperar que el resultado final de dicha Convención sea sumamente favorable.

LOS RÍOS Y PUERTOS PANAMERICANOS.

La América del Sur está demostrándo á los Estados Unidos que es muy progresista en la cuestión de mejoras en los puertos y vías fluviales. En este momento, cuando se advierte tanta actividad para profundizar el Misisipí y sus tributarios, así como en el dragado de canales que se extiendan á los principales puertos de los Estados Unidos, cumple hacer constar que en proporción con su población y riqueza, las Repúblicas Latinoamericanas del Brasil México, Argentina, Chile y Uruguay, están gastando más dinero en el mejoramiento de sus puertos y ríos que los Estados Unidos. Los que tienen la costumbre de creer que las Repúblicas Latinoamericanas están muy atrasadas en cuanto al desarrollo material en comparación con los Estados Unidos, deben estudiar detenidamente las vastas y costosas empresas del Brasil en Pará, cerca de la boca del río Amazonas, en Río de Janeiro, en Santos y en el Río Grande do Sul; las del Uruguay, en Montevideo; las de la Argentina, en Buenos Aires, Rosario y Bahía Blanca; en Chile, en Valparaíso, y las de México en ambos términos del Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec.

Las varias convenciones que se están celebrando en los Estados Unidos para despertar el interés público en pro de la inversión de más capital en los mejoramientos de ríos y puertos, debieran derivar saludables enseñanzas y poderosos argumentos de lo que se está haciendo en la América Latina.

LA EXPOSICIÓN NACIONAL DEL BRASIL DE 1908.

Los norteamericanos que desde ahora están haciendo sus planes en cuanto á la manera de pasar el tiempo el próximo verano ó pensando en las excursiones que deben hacer al extranjero en 1908, deben incluír en su intinerario un viaje al Brasil, para poder presenciar la gran Exposición Nacional que se ha de celebrar en Río de Janeiro desde el mes de mayo hasta el de diciembre del precitado año. No hay ningún clima en el mundo más delicioso que el de Río de Janeiro en julio y agosto. Los viajeros que salen de los Estados Unidos en el mes de junio no podrían invertir su tiempo de una manera más agradable que haciendo una excursión al Brasil en aquella estación del año. Dicho viaje debiera extenderse al Uruguay, la Argentina y Chile, regresando por la costa occidental. Durante dicha excursión el viajero tendrá ocasión de admirar los más interesantes paisajes. El nuevo Río de Janeiro es sin duda una de las ciudades más hermosas del mundo, y sus condiciones higiénicas han sido mejoradas á tal extremo, que ya dentro de sus límites no se conoce la fiebre amarilla. En la actualidad se trata de organizar excursiones de los Estados Unidos al Brasil á precios de pasajes sumamente reducidos, y se espera que un gran número de personas aproveche esta oportunidad para visitar la gran exposición de Río de Janeiro. Se ha de hacer un gran esfuerzo para que el mayor número posible de representantes de la prensa y de las revistas ilustradas norteamericanas hagan dicha excursión, á fin de que por medio de sus artículos y grabados muestren el maravilloso progreso que se lleva á cabo en el Brasil.

La Señora MARIE ROBINSON WRIGHT, la famosa autora de varias obras sobre los países sudamericanos, acaba de llegar á los Estados Unidos de su extenso viaje por todo el Brasil, donde fué objeto de finísimas atenciones, y donde obtuvo numerosos datos para una edición corregida y aumentada de su primer libro acerca del Brasil. La expresada señora habla con entusiasmo de las muestras prácticas del asombroso progreso material que se advierte en todo el Brasil, y añade que dicho país ha de asombrar al mundo con su progreso dentro de los próximos diez años.

Entre los informes más interesantes que se reciben de la América del Sur, merecen especial atención los del Señor GEORGE A. ANDERSON,

Cónsul General Americano en Río de Janeiro. De estos informes ninguno resulta más interesante que la descripción que dicho cónsul hace de los gigantescos mejoramientos municipales que se están introduciendo en Río de Janeiro, los cuales representan un gasto de $35,000,000. El expresado Cónsul General llama también la atención de una manera clara y terminante, hacia la constante mejora que se advierte en la comunicación marítima con Europa, en tanto que la comunicación con los Estados Unidos permanece prácticamente paralizada.

CONFERENCIAS SOBRE LITERATURA ESPAÑOLA.

Como una prueba del creciente interés que en este país se está despertando acerca de la literatura española, conviene tener en cuenta la serie de conferencias que sobre dicho tema ha de dar el Señor JAMES FITZ-MORRIS KELLY, Miembro de la Academia Británica, los martes y viernes, en los meses de noviembre y diciembre, en el local denominado "Havemeyer Hall" de la Universidad de Columbia, bajo los auspicios de la Sociedad Histórica de América. En conformidad con el aviso expedido por el Señor F. P. KEPPEL, Secretario de la Universidad, estas conferencias serán públicas y, por consiguiente, no se ha de exigir la presentación de billetes de entrada. Los temas de dichas conferencias serán los siguientes: "El Cid" "Cervantes," "Lope de Vega," "Calderón" y "Los novelistas españoles modernos." La Universidad de Columbia y la Sociedad Histórica de América merecen ser felicitadas por los esfuerzos que están haciendo á fin de despertar un nuevo interés en los estudios de esta índole.

UN NUEVO LIBRO SOBRE LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

Por más que no queda espacio en esta edición del BOLETÍN para hacer un juicio detenido de la nueva obra del Señor ALBERT HALE, intitulada "Los Sudamericanos," es muy grato en verdad dar la bienvenida á un libro completamente moderno de esta clase, que da una excelente idea de la América del Sur en la actualidad, y que acaba de salir de la prensa de los Señores BOBBS, MERRILL Y CIA., de Indianapolis. Cumple agregar, de pasada, que existe una gran necesidad de obras de esta clase. El gran interés que se está despertando rápidamente en el orbe entero en todo lo que se relaciona con la América del Sur, justifica la publicación de las opiniones é impresiones de escritores tan caracterizados como el Señor HALE, que han hecho estudios recientes de los gobiernos y pueblos sudamericanos.

UNA NUEVA REVISTA SOBRE LA AMÉRICA TROPICAL.

Acaso la empresa particular de más importancia encaminada á despertar un interés especial en la América Latina por conducto de una publicación, sea la que anuncian los editores de la revista denominada "La América Tropical y Sub-Tropical." Se espera que el primer número de esta Revista salga de la prensa para fines de noviembre. Los editores hacen saber que el anuncio de su Revista ha sido acogido de una manera mucho más favorable de lo que esperaban, y que han resuelto publicarla en mejor papel y en una forma todavía más artística de la que se había ideado originalmente. Dicha Revista no sólo ha de publicar las últimas noticias relativas á todos los asuntos de interés palpitante que se relacionen con la América Latina, sino que ha de consagrar especial atención á sus grabados é ilustraciones. Son tantas las tentativas que se han hecho para publicar en los Estados Unidos revistas que habían de tratar de la América Latina, y han sido tales sus fracasos, que se espera que el experimento que se propone hacer la "Tropical American Publishing Company" constituya una excepción de la regla.

LA AMÉRICA LATINA EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE YALE.

Por una inadvertencia se dijo en el número del BOLETÍN correspondiente al mes de septiembre, que el Profesor HIRAM BINGHAM, que había hecho un extenso viaje á principios de año por Venezuela y Colombia, representaba á la Universidad de Harvard, siendo así que es catedrático de geografía é historia sudamericanas en la Universidad de Yale. Se hace especial mención de esta inadvertencia, porque en la actualidad la Universidad de Yale acaso esté haciendo más que ninguna otra universidad ó colegio norteamericano por despertar interés en todo lo que se relacione con la América Latina y el idioma castellano. En la actualidad hay cinco ó seis profesores relacionados con la facultad de dicha universidad, que han estado en la América del Sur, y que están realmente muy interesados por desarrollar los conocimientos relativos á la América Latina en la Universidad de Yale. Se aumenta rápidamente el número de estudiantes que pertenece á esta sección de la universidad y que han comenzado á estudiar el curso sobre la América Latina y el idioma castellano, y el número de dichos estudiantes se ha aumentado mucho más de lo que al principio se esperaba. El Señor LEE MCCLUNG es el último hombre eminente relacionado con dicha universidad que visitó la América del Sur y que hizo un viaje redondo, habiendo comenzado éste por la costa oriental y regresado por la occidental y Panamá. Dice que este viaje ha ensanchado mucho su punto de vista acerca de

la América del Sur, y manifiesta que abriga la esperanza de que muchos norteamericanos que se interesan en los asuntos extranjeros hagan una excursión semejante.

VUELTA DE LOS PROFESORES ROWE Y SHEPHERD Á LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

La visita del Profesor L. S. ROWE á la América del Sur comprendió un período de cerca de año y medio, es decir desde su llegada á Río Janeiro en julio de 1906, como uno de los delegados de los Estados Unidos á la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana, hasta su regreso á la Universidad de Pensilvania en octubre de 1907. Dicho profesor hará concer las deducciones que ha hecho después de sus extensos viajes y sus estudios de los gobiernos, instituciones y pueblos sudamericanos, en una serie de conferencias que se propone dar no sólo ante los estudiantes de la Universidad de Pensilvania, sino también bajo los auspicios del "People's Institute," en "Cooper Union," en la ciudad de Nueva York. Ningún americano prominente, excepcion hecha del Secretario ROOT, ha sido recibido con mayor cordialidad que el Profesor ROWE en toda la América del Sur, donde quiera que estuvo. Él cree sinceramente que es necesario y provechoso fomentar relaciones más íntimas entre los Estados Unidos y sus vecinos sudamericanos en los asuntos de educación, intelectuales, sociales y económicos, así como en las cuestiones industriales y comerciales, y opina que la Oficina Internacional está llamada á ser el medio principal de llevar á cabo estos fines.

El Profesor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, de la Universidad de Columbia, invirtió como cinco meses en dar la vuelta á los países sudamericanos, habiendo comenzado por el Ecuador y terminado en el Brasil. Viene poseído del entusiasmo que caracterizan las manifestaciones hechas por el Profesor ROWE, y procurará hacer entender á los estudiantes de Columbia y á los demás que concurran á las conferencias que se propone dar, no sólo que deben hacer un estudio de la América del Sur, sino también que deben visitar esa parte del mundo.

EL PRESIDENTE MONTT Y EL PROGRESO DE CHILE.

Es muy grato publicar en este número del BOLETÍN un retrato de Su Excelencia el Señor Don PEDRO MONTT, nuevo Presidente de Chile, que con tanto acierto y popularidad gobierna dicha República. El Presidente MONTT es muy conocido no sólo en toda la América del Sur, sino también en los Estados Unidos, donde representó una vez á su país. La reseña biográfica del Presidente MONTT, que también se publica en este número del BOLETÍN, demuestra la gran

experiencia que ha tenido en el arte de gobernar. Por más que Chile sufrió algo en estos últimos años á causa de cierto abatimiento financiero, al cual está expuesto cualquier país, pocas naciones hay en el mundo que cuenten con más abundantes recursos ni mayores oportunidades de desarrollo. Una carta que el Director de esta Oficina recibió recientemente del Señor ALFRED A. WINSLOW, Cónsul Americano en Valparaíso, dice lo siguiente: "Creo que esta República tiene un gran porvenir, por cuanto sus recursos naturales son tan grandes como los de cualquier otro país sudamericano. Los campos de salitre en el norte, los ricos depósitos de minerales de las faldas occidentales de los Andes, los ricos valles de la parte central, y las minas y bosques de la región meridional demuestran de una manera evidente que la naturaleza fué muy pródiga en la distribución de sus riquezas en este parte del mundo, sin mencionar el magnífico clima que se disfruta en Chile. Me causa mucha pena ver que el pueblo de los Estados Unidos obtiene una proporción tan pequeña de estas riquezas, cuando de derecho nos corresponde una proporción mayor. En vez de Inglaterra y Alemania, nosotros debiéramos estarle suministrando la maquinaria, el capital y la energía en mayor escala, para desarrollar estos recursos naturales. Es necesario que nuestro pueblo tenga conocimiento de estas condiciones, y me alegro mucho de que Usted esté trabajando con calor en este sentido. Su Oficina puede influír mucho en el asunto."

Á proposito de lo que queda expuesto, se llama especialmente la atención hacia el discurso que pronunció el Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM ante el "Quill Club" de la Ciudad de Nueva York, que se reproduce íntegro en este número del BOLETÍN. Las observaciones del Señor YOACHAM revelan muchos hechos que no se aprecian generalmente en los Estados Unidos.

LOS FERROCARRILES Y EL COMERCIO DE LA ARGENTINA.

Se llama la atención de todos los que embarcan mercancías para la República Argentina hacia una importante relación que se publica en este número del BOLETÍN, y que fué preparada por una de las principales compañías de expreso de Buenos Aires. Esta es la clase de informe que á los exportadores les conviene tener á la vista, y por los cuales deben guiarse al hacer embarques á países tan distantes como la Argentina.

Que los ferrocarriles de la Argentina se están convirtiendo en un gran factor en el desarrollo cuasi público de aquel país, lo demuestra de una manera evidente el proyecto Mitre de ley sobre ferrocarriles, cuyo texto íntegro se publica en este número del BOLETÍN. En relación con este proyecto de ley se proporcionan datos estadísticos muy

interesantes acerca de las compañías de ferrocarriles de la Argentina, que en la actualidad ascienden á veintidós. De éstas, dieciocho son inglesas y una francesa, en tanto que tres pertenecen al Gobierno y funcionan bajo la dirección de éste. Dichas compañías representan un capital de $645,000,000, y en 1906 transportaron, aproximadamente, 26,000,000 de toneladas de carga.

Los últimos datos estadísticos relativos al valor de las exportaciones é importaciones de la Argentina continúan mostrando un aumento en las exportaciones respecto de las importaciones hechas por dicha República. En los nueve primeros meses de 1907, el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á $240,878,611, y el de las importaciones ascendió á $202,835,218.

LAS LEYES AGRARIAS, EL PRESUPUESTO Y LOS EMPRÉSTITOS DE BOLIVIA.

Que el Gobierno de Bolivia está tomando las medidas conducentes para proteger los colonos é inmigrantes, lo comprueba la ley agraria del 20 de junio de 1907, que se reproduce en este número del BOLETÍN. Entre otras noticias acerca de Bolivia puede mencionarse el proyecto de ley sometido á la consideración del Congreso boliviano, y el cual autoriza al Ejecutivo para levantar un empréstito como de $2,500,000 que se han de invertir en medidas sanitarias en las varias capitales departamentales; el presupuesto para 1907–8 en el cual la renta fiscal y los gastos de la República se calculan respectivamente como en $8,000,000, y una relación de las exportaciones de estaño que se hicieron á Londres la cual muestra que se embarcaron 6,693 toneladas durante el primer semestre de 1907.

LOS RECURSOS NATURALES DEL SUR DE COLOMBIA.

No hay ninguna región de Colombia más rica que el Departamento de Nariño, en la parte meridional de aquel país que linda con el Ecuador. El viaje que el Director de la Oficina Internacional hizo por Colombia y el Ecuador en 1906, le hizo ver, con sus propios ojos, los vastos recursos naturales de aquella porción de Colombia y del Ecuador, á lo largo de la Costa del Pacífico. Con el mayor placer se reproduce en este BOLETÍN un resumen del informe que el Señor Don JULIAN BUCHELI, hábil Gobernador de Nariño, presentó al Departamento de Hacienda de dicha República.

El Señor JACOBO ALEXANDER, uno de los pocos norteamericanos que viven en Pasto, que es la ciudad principal del sur de Colombia, y que estuvo recientemente en los Estados Unidos, declara que toda

aquella región ha entrado en un período de gran desarrollo, y que antes de mucho tiempo ha de llamar la atención de los Estados Unidos.

Que el Presidente REYES se esfuerza continuamente por desarrollar los grandes recursos naturales de su país, lo demuestra el decreto de 13 de agosto de 1907, que tiene por objeto proteger los bosques nacionales, decreto que contiene restricciones terminantes que se han de aplicar á la explotación de la goma y tagua ó marfil vegetal. Además, el descubrimiento de nuevos depósitos de platino en el Departamento de Cauca, ha de llamar poderosamente la atención de todos los que sufren á causa de la escasa producción de este valioso mineral.

NOTABLE AUMENTO EN LA RENTA DE ADUANAS DE COSTA RICA.

La renta de aduanas de Costa Rica en el semestre transcurrido de abril á septiembre de 1907, demuestra que dicho país goza de prosperidad y que su comercio crece rápidamente, por cuanto el total de estos ingresos en el expresado período ascendió como á $1,200,000, contra $970,000 en el período correspondiente del año anterior. La riqueza de la República se aumenta y el pueblo consume más á medida que sus ahorros son mayores. Casi todos los que han viajado extensamente por la América Central traen excelentes impresiones de la felicidad y bienestar de los habitantes de Costa Rica.

LAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS Y LOS DESEMBOLSOS QUE SE HACEN EN CUBA.

Á pesar de todos sus trastornos, Cuba parece estar haciendo un progreso material notable. En toda la República se están introduciendo mejoras públicas y particulares. Las nuevas obras públicas emprendidas comprenden la construcción de caminos, sistemas de abastecimiento de agua, y acantarillado ó cloacas en las poblaciones y ciudades, mejoras introducidas en los puertos, construcciones para impedir las inundaciones, nuevos faros y otros auxilios para la navegación. El Gobernador CHARLES E. MAGOON, cuya administración está siendo objeto de elogios en general, hizo recientemente un cálculo, según el cual los ingresos ascienden á $25,466,325, al paso que los egresos bajo la denominación de obras públicas en el corriente año económico ascienden á $23,309,540.

LA NUEVA LEY DE MARCAS DE FÁBRICA DE LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

Á petición de varios interesados se reproduce en este número del BOLETÍN la nueva Ley de Marcas de Fábrica aprobada por el Congreso Dominicano que suspendió sus sesiones en junio. Á esta

Oficina se le hacen constantemente muchas preguntas relativas á las leyes de marcas de fábrica de todas las Repúblicas Latinoamericanas, lo cual demuestra que los fabricantes y exportadores americanos se interesan cada día más en el campo comercial que dichos países les ofrecen.

EL COMERCIO Y EL ARBITRAJE EN EL ECUADOR.

El Señor HERMAN R. DIETRICH, Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en Guayaquil, Ecuador, ha presentado un interesante informe que muestra un aumento de cerca de un 26 por ciento en el valor de las exportaciones del Ecuador en 1906, respecto del valor de las exportaciones en el año anterior, es decir, en el año de referencia el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á $11,690,243, en tanto que el valor de las importaciones durante el mismo período ascendió á $8,505,800, ó sea un aumento como de un 8 por ciento. Las cifras que anteceden muestran que el valor de las exportaciones del Ecuador excedió aproximadamente en $3,000,000 al valor de las importaciones que hizo dicha República.

El Señor Fox, Ministro de los Estados Unidos en el Ecuador, y ex-Director de esta Oficina, ha estado sumamente ocupado con motivo de las reuniones del Tribunal de Arbitraje, que tiene por objeto ajustar las controversias que han surgido entre el Ferrocarril de Guayaquil y Quito y el Gobierno del Ecuador.

EL CONGRESO MÉDICO PANAMERICANO DE GUATEMALA.

En este número del BOLETÍN se publica el texto íntegro del reglamento que ha de regir el Congreso Médico Panamericano que se ha de celebrar en la ciudad de Guatemala en el próximo verano de 1908, reglamento que deben leer detenidamente todos los médicos y demás personas que se propongan concurrir á esta importante reunión. Cuando este Congreso se reuna ya se habrá terminado el nuevo ferrocarril que ha de extenderse de la costa del Mar Caribe á la ciudad de Guatemala, y, por consiguiente, no ha de ser difícil hacer el viaje hasta dicha capital. Además, debe tenerse presente que á esta ciudad puede irse por tierra desde México ó por mar con bastante comodidad, desde la costa del Pacífico.

Á propósito de lo que queda expuesto, debe hacerse constar que en la edición de noviembre de la revista intitulada *Overland Monthly*, que se publica en la ciudad de San Francisco, California, contiene un artículo ilustrado sobre Guatemala, escrito por el Director de esta Oficina, accediendo á la petición especial del Señor HAMILTON WRIGHT, director de la expresada revista.

EL CONGRESO VIGÉSIMOQUINTO DE LA REPÚBLICA DE HAITÍ.

En el presente número del BOLETÍN MENSUAL se publica un resumen de las deliberaciones del Vigésimoquinto Congreso de Haití, que suspendió sus sesiones el 22 de agosto de 1907; y además se llama la atención hacia otros datos relativos al algodón y la semilla de algodón, así como hacia algunas notas acerca de la producción del henequén.

EL MINISTRO UGARTE DE HONDURAS.

El Señor Doctor Don ANGEL UGARTE, nuevo Ministro de Honduras, fué recibido por el Presidente ROOSEVELT el 4 de noviembre de 1907, y en dicho acto hubo el canje usual de discursos de felicitación. El Ministro UGARTE ha establecido su legación en el Hotel New Willard, y le acompaña su sobrino, el Señor MANUEL UGARTE. El nuevo Ministro está sinceramente interesado en el desarrollo y progreso de Honduras, y espera que los americanos que tengan capital que invertir tomen en consideración detenidamente las grandes oportunidades que existen en su país para el desarrollo de los inmensos recursos naturales que posee.

EL PROGRESO MATERIAL DE MÉXICO.

Los últimos informes recibidos de México demuestran que el progreso material de aquel país es cada vez mayor. El nuevo ferrocarril del Estado de Sonora ha de ser muy provechoso para las fronteras de los Estados Unidos y México, por cuanto conectará las importantes regiones mineras y ha de poner la costa occidental de México en comunicación más íntima con los Estados Unidos. En el resumen de una relación que el Señor Don OTHON CAMARENA le ha proporcionado á esta Oficina, se llama la atención hacia las presentes condiciones de Guadalajara.

La renta de aduana de la República en los nueve primeros meses de 1907 ascendió á $7,133,947 oro, ó sea un aumento de cerca de $1,000,000 del período correspondiente de 1906.

La Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional se reunirá en la Ciudad de México en la primera semana de diciembre, y se espera que haya una buena concurrencia de delegados de las diferentes Repúblicas Americanas. En dicha conferencia se han de discutir importantes cuestiones que afectan las condiciones higiénicas panamericanas. La mayor parte de los preparativos, en cuanto á la organización de dicha Conferencia, están á cargo del Doctor WALTER

WYMAN, Cirujano General del Servicio de Hospitales Marítimos y Sanidad Pública de los Estados Unidos, y Presidente de la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional.

LAS CONDICIONES ECONÓMICAS DE NICARAGUA.

El Señor Don Pío BOLAÑOS, Cónsul General de Nicaragua en Nueva York, hace un bosquejo de la situación económica de Nicaragua que resulta muy interesante. El Gobierno ha declarado un monopolio de fósforos que empezará á regir el 1° de enero de 1908.

EL DESARROLLO DE BOCAS DEL TORO EN PANAMÁ.

El Señor JAMES C. KELLOGG, Cónsul de Colón, anuncia que la importante industria de bananos y las franquicias obtenidas por la "United Fruit Company" han ejercido una notable influencia en el desarrollo de Bocas del Toro.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE DEL PARAGUAY.

El mensaje del Presidente FERREIRA, del Paraguay, del cual se publica un resumen en este número del BOLETÍN, muestra una tendencia optimística general acerca de los resultados que se esperan en 1906, así como de la perspectiva de 1907. Por más que el Paraguay está un tanto aislado por falta de comunicación ferroviaria con la costa de la América del Sur, sin embargo, es un país que cuenta con considerables recursos naturales, que sin duda han de explotarse debidamente en un porvenir muy cercano.

EL DESARROLLO FABRIL DEL PERÚ.

El Perú está desarrollando considerablemente sus industrias fabriles, y de esta manera cada día depende menos del extranjero para satisfacer sus necesidades domésticas. Su clima y suelo son muy propicios para el cultivo del algodón, y en la actualidad tiene ya siete fábricas funcionando, las cuales consumen 3,000 toneladas de materia prima. Á fin de estimular esta industria, el Gobierno está prestando su ayuda de una manera muy práctica á los interesados en esta industria.

Si bien es verdad que las condiciones comerciales en 1906 muestran una ligera merma en el valor de las exportaciones en comparación con las cifras de 1905, no es menos cierto que el valor de las importaciones muestra un aumento de $3,250,000 respecto de 1905. El valor total de las exportaciones ascendió á $28,479,404, en tanto

que el de las importaciones ascendió á $24,953,602. Á propósito de lo que acaba de exponerse, cumple advertir que el valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de los Estados Unidos muestra un aumento de más de $2,000,000, en tanto que el de las exportaciones á dicho país muestra un aumento de $1,000,000.

EXPOSICIÓN INDUSTRIAL EN EL URUGUAY.

La fiebre de las exposiciones ha llegado hasta el Uruguay, y se proyecta una exposición industrial nacional que ha de celebrarse en febrero de 1908, en Montevideo, capital de dicha República.

Los últimos ingresos de aduana del Uruguay indican un aumento de $400,000 en el valor de las importaciones que hizo dicho país en los ocho meses transcurridos de enero á agosto de 1907, en comparación con el mismo período del año anterior.

El Gobierno de dicha República ha tomado una medida sumamente notable y que ha llamado la atención del mundo culto, cual es la abolición de la pena capital. Los estudiantes de sociología y penología de todos los países seguirán, sinduda, con interés los efectos de esta nueva ley.

INFORMES RECIBIDOS DE VENEZUELA.

De Venezuela han venido algunos informes relativos al arreglo de ciertas reclamaciones pecuniarias, el examen de medicinas de patentes y el establecimiento de una fábrica de porcelana en Caracas.

LA PISCICULTURA EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

En este número del BOLETÍN se publica un interesante artículo sobre la piscicultura en la América Latina, escrito por el Señor JOHN W. TITCOMB, Jefe de la Sección de Piscicultura en la Oficina de Pesquería, uno de los peritos más prominentes de los Estados Unidos, que contribuyó en gran manera al establecimiento de la piscicultura en la República Argentina.

INFORME ANUAL DEL DIRECTOR.

8 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1907.

Al Señor Presidente y á los Señores Miembros del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas:

SEÑORES: Tengo el honor de someter á vuestra consideración el informe anual relativo al trabajo y al radio de acción de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

INTRODUCCIÓN.

Como el Director que suscribe no se hizo cargo de la Oficina Internacional hasta el 11 de enero del presente año sus observaciones están limitadas en lo general al período transcurrido desde entonces. Su antecesor, el Honorable WILLIAMS C. FOX, fué nombrado Ministro de los Estados Unidos ante el Gobierno del Ecuador, después de largos años de servicio, primero como Oficial Mayor, luego como Secretario, y finalmente como Director de la Oficina.

En la ejecución del programa de reorganización de la Oficina y de ensanche de sus funciones, de conformidad con lo dispuesto por la Conferencia Pan-Americana celebrada en Río de Janeiro en el verano de 1906, el Director ha tenido la cooperación eficaz del Secretario de la Oficina, Don FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, y de todo el personal empleado en ella desde la anterior administración. Si bien el trabajo ha aumentado considerablemente, los empleados todos han cumplido con sus deberes con la mejor voluntad, y en sus esfuerzos por hacer de la Oficina una agencia práctica y popular para el fomento del comercio y de las buenas relaciones pan-americanos, el Director aprecia en todo su valor tan hábil cooperación.

El Director desea, además, expresar su agradecimiento al Presidente del Consejo Directivo y á cada uno de los miembros del mismo, así como al Subsecretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, por el interés particular que han manifestado en el progreso y en la prosperidad de esta institución, y por los buenos consejos y la cooperación con que le han favorecido siempre en todas las materias que les fueron sometidas á su consideración, y reconoce francamente que le sería imposible obtener los mejores resultados para la Oficina sino contara con tan poderoso auxilio.

EL NUEVO EDIFICIO.

Á principios de enero del año en curso, el Presidente del Consejo Directivo dió cuenta de la donación de $750,000 hecha por Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE para el nuevo edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Los $200,000 votados anteriormente por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos se destinaron á la compra del llamado "Parque Van Ness," en donde se levantará la nueva Oficina, terreno situado en la esquina de las Calles 17 y B, y que había sido escogido primeramente para la Universidad de George Washington. El 28 de marzo se publicaron el programa y las bases del Concurso de Arquitectos para el nuevo edificio, y el certamen se cerró el 15 de junio, en cuya fecha un jurado compuesto de los Señores CHARLES F. MACKIM, HENRY HORNBOSTEL y AUSTIN W. LORD, todos de Nueva York, tres de los arquitectos de más fama en los Estados Unidos, juntamente con el Presidente del Consejo Directivo

y del Director de la Oficina, escogieron por unanimidad el proyecto presentado por los Señores ALBERT KELSEY y PAUL P. CRET, arquitectos asociados, de Filadelfia, Estado de Pensilvania.

Los planos y las especificaciones, que sirvan de base á las propuestas de los contratistas estarán listos para el 15 de diciembre de este año. Se espera que se dé principio á la construcción en enero del próximo año. Si bien es verdad que ha habido alguna demora en la preparación de los planos, á causa del mal estado de salud de uno de los arquitectos, y de las alteraciones que se han hecho á los primeros diseños, ese atraso redundará en beneficio de la Oficina, por cuanto que es probable que las propuestas que se presenten en enero serán más moderadas que las que se hubieran hecho anteriormente, por motivo de las condiciones económicas y obreras. Los cimientos del edificio deberán estar casi terminados en abril de 1908, en cuya época podrán celebrarse las ceremonias de la colocación de la primera piedra, pues en esa estación del año el tiempo es favorable para funciones al aire libre. Los principales periódicos de los Estados Unidos y de la América Latina han publicado fotografías de las fachadas del edificio en proyecto, lo cual ha despertado nuevo y grande interés por esta institución. De las veintiuna Repúblicas que contribuyen al fondo destinado para el edificio, once han pagado ya sus respectivas cuotas, y diez quedan á deber una suma de $25,363.99. Los $200,000 votados por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos han sido invertidos, como se ha dicho, en la compra del terreno, en tanto que la suma de $28,390.55, pagada por los otros diez países, se halla depositada en la "American Security and Trust Company." Se espera que los Gobiernos que aún no han pagado sus cuotas lo harán dentro de poco.

LA EXPOSICIÓN DE JAMESTOWN.

La exhibición de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas en la Exposición Tercentenaria de Jamestown ha sido de mucho valor, desde el punto de vista instructivo. La Oficina fué invitada á tomar parte en la Exposición, y con este fin se le asignó la suma de $5,000, de los cuales $1,000 fueron trasladados á la cuenta del Departamento de Estado por el Honorable WILLIAMS C. FOX, á la sazón Director de la Oficina. La exhibición consiste en una colección, amablemente cedida por los Museos Comerciales de Filadelfia, de productos naturales de todas las Repúblicas Americanas; de mapas originales y otras publicaciones de la Oficina; fotografías de los miembros de la Primera y de la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americanas; de los Directores de la Oficina, vistas de la América Latina y documentos de valor histórico. El rasgo más notable de la exhibición ha sido un gran mapa colgante de los países de la Unión, en el cual están indicados los principales rasgos geográficos, líneas de ferro-

carril y de vapores, las capitales y datos estadísticos del área, comercio exterior y población de cada República. Este mapa, juntamente con otro de relieve, en el cual están trazados el Ferrocarril Pan-Americano, la Cordillera de los Andes y las hoyas hidrográficas de América, ha servido para enseñar á miles de visitantes que la América Latina cubre un área mucho mayor que jamás pensaron.

El número de personas que ha visitado la exhibición de la Oficina desde la apertura del edificio hasta la fecha, puede ser calculado de 30,000 á 33,000 al mes, en números redondos. Con el fin de dar á conocer mejor la Oficina y el trabajo que le está encomendado, se preparó especialmente un folleto que contiene en forma de resumen datos de interés para el público, y otro en el que se da una reseña histórica y descriptiva de esta institución. Un gran número de ejemplares del BOLETÍN y otras publicaciones ha sido distribuído entre los visantes que han demostrado verdadero interés por la América Latina. Entre esas publicaciones se cuentan trabajos del Director titulados "La Tierra del Porvenir," "Las Riquezas de Centro-América," y la "América Latina como Campo para Capitales y Empresas Americanas."

EL BOLETÍN MENSUAL.

Hánse introducido en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL varios cambios de importancia que han servido para aumentar su popularidad, á juzgar por las felicitaciones que llegan constantemente á la Oficina, ya sea de suscritores ó de otros lectores. Diariamente se reciben de instituciones, compañías y particulares de todas partes del mundo, solicitudes para que sus nombres se inscriban en la lista de aquellos á quienes se envía el BOLETÍN. En atención á que los recursos de la Oficina son limitados y á que la suma destinada á la impresión de publicaciones es relativamente pequeña, ha sido necesario disponer que no se inscriba en la lista de personas que reciben gratis el BOLETÍN el nombre del solicitante que no esté recomendado, en los Estados Unidos, por un Senador ó un Representante, y en el extranjero, por la cancillería del país respectivo ó su representante diplomático en Wáshington. Entre los cambios mencionados se cuentan: (1) Una revista á modo de introducción de los puntos más notables del BOLETÍN, de suerte que cada lector con una ojeada pueda ver lo que más le interese; (2) la reproducción de fotografías adecuadas; (3) la supresión de muchos datos estadísticos que eran inútiles, y (4) la condensación en forma más leíble de informes y datos comerciales de origen oficial. Se piensa hacer otros cambios tan pronto como los recursos de la Oficina lo permitan. Que la posición y reputación del BOLETÍN están ya bien sentadas es un hecho comprobado por la frecuencia con que se citan sus artículos, no sólo en los Estados Unidos y en la América Latina, sino también en Europa.

OTRAS PUBLICACIONES DE LA OFICINA.

En el mes de mayo la Oficina recibió de la Imprenta del Gobierno el segundo tomo de la obra "Constituciones Americanas," trabajo de cuya importancia no se puede dudar, y tal es la demanda que ha tenido que parece que será necesario hacer otra edición. Ya antes se había publicado el tomo primero. Como obra de consulta, puesto que trata de una materia que hasta ahora no se había presentado en esta forma, es un monumento á la memoria del lamentado Bibliotecario de la Oficina, el Doctor Don José Ignacio Rodríguez. Los manuscritos del tercer tomo están en la Oficina, pero antes de entregarlos á las cajas es necesario revisarlos y corregirlos, para lo cual se necesita de los servicios de un perito. Para poder contestar á las preguntas que constantemente se reciben en la Oficina acerca de los países de la América Latina y de la labor que hace este centro, se han reimpreso, reproduciéndolos de revistas importantes y del Boletín varios artículos y otros trabajos. El número de las solicitudes que se han recibido por listas de libros referentes á la América Latina ha sido tan grande, que se están preparando bibliografías especiales para ser distribuídas convenientemente. Dentro de una semana verá la luz la que trata de descripciones y viajes, que hoy está en manos del impresor. También se han preparado para la prensa, y han tenido mucho éxito, boletines especiales acerca del progreso material y moral de América Latina. Dentro de poco se publicarán otros, á fin de que las noticias qué contienen no se hayan de retardar hasta que circule el Boletín Mensual.

LA CORRESPONDENCIA.

No puede haber mejor prueba de lo importante del trabajo práctico de la Oficina y del creciente interés que se ha despertado por todo cuanto se roza con la América Latina, desde que el Secretario Root, Presidente del Consejo Directivo, visitó la América del Sur coronando su obra con la ida á México, que la naturaleza y el número de las cartas que diariamente llegan á la Oficina.

La correspondencia es hoy el cuádruplo de lo que era hace un año y es objeto de la atención más esmerada, sin que haya aumentado de manera permanente el personal de la Oficina. De tiempo en tiempo se han hecho listas de las cartas que llegan y se contestan, con el objeto de apreciar la extensión del radio que cubre la Oficina. No es exagerado decir que las relaciones comerciales entre las Repúblicas de América ha aumentado de una manera notable, debido á los informes que la Oficina ha facilitado á fabricantes, comerciantes, exportadores, é importadores, no solamente de los Estados Unidos, sino también de los demás países de la Unión Internacional. Puede citarse como ejemplo, que más de 100 casas exportadoras y manufactureras de los Estados Unidos, que antes no cultivaban relaciones algunas con las Repúblicas Latinoamericanas, han decidido, como

resultado de las recomendaciones y consejos de la Oficina, explorar ese nuevo campo, así como también un gran número de comerciantes de la América Latina han demostrado el interés que tienen en fomentar el comercio con los Estados Unidos. Uno de los rasgos más notables de la correspondencia es el número de cartas de universidades, profesores, estudiantes, y bibliotecarios que solicitan la opinión, la cooperación, y el auxilio de la Oficina en sus estudios sobre la historia y el progreso de los países latinoamericanos y de las lenguas española y portuguesa. Como ejemplo se puede citar que la Oficina ha enviado á más de 50 bibliotecas de los Estados Unidos listas de libros que tratan de la América Latina, y ha suministrado á mas de 100 estudiantes datos que son de interés para sus labores escolares.

Viajeros y excursionistas que hasta hoy sólo habían visitado á Europa y el Oriente, piden á la Oficina itinerarios en la América Latina, y las líneas de vapores que van á esos países manifiestan que ha aumentado el número de viajeros que van á visitarlos. Igual movimiento se nota de la América Latina hacia los Estados Unidos, viniendo aquí en preferencia á Europa. La mejor prueba de esta tendencia es la excursión que no hace mucho hicieron cincuenta brasileños de representación á este país.

El promedio de la correspondencia de la Oficina se puede calcular en cerca de dos mil cartas al mes, recibidas y contestadas. Toda esta correspondencia se archiva con el mayor cuidado, conservándose las contestaciones, de modo que en cualquier momento puedan ser consultadas. La índole de las preguntas que desde principios de año viene recibiendo la Oficina no sólo demuestra que existe un interés decidido en los países latinoamericanos, sino también que los fabricantes y comerciantes de los Estados Unidos buscan el comercio de aquellos países. Hoy por hoy, la Oficina se encuentra un tanto dificultada para dar cierta clase de informes estadísticos, y otros especiales que deben ser absolutamente correctos, sobre la América Latina, unas veces por escasez y otras por falta absoluta de datos oficiales acerca de dichos países, ó también porque no hay suficiente número de empleados competentes que dediquen el tiempo á recojer y clasificar dichos datos de entre los que existen en la biblioteca ó en los archivos de la Oficina.

INTERÉS GENERAL EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

Con referencia al interés general que se ha despertado por la América Latina, el Director desea manifestar, únicamente para demostrar cómo se ha extendido ese interés, que ha sido invitado por universidades, juntas y cámaras de comercio, y otras varias sociedades, por todos los Estados Unidos, para dar conferencias acerca de la historia, el desarrollo y las condiciones en que las Repú-

blicas de la América Latina se encuentran hoy. Hasta donde lo permite el trabajo de la Oficina, ha procurado aceptar esas invitaciones, porque son la mejor oportunidad que pueda haber para hablar de asuntos de verdadero interés. Los periódicos y revistas de más importancia en el país han solicitado también del Director que colabore con artículos sobre la América Latina, y ha tratado de obsequiar sus deseos, porque éste es el único medio de interesar á un inmenso número de personas, que de otra manera no podrían obtener informes fidedignos sobre el progreso panamericano. En los archivos de la Oficina consta que desde el 1° de enero de este año el Director ha recibido más de trescientas invitaciones de esta especie.

ENSANCHE DE LA ESFERA DE ACCIÓN Y DE LOS TRABAJOS DE LA OFICINA.

El ensanche de la esfera de acción y de los trabajos de la Oficina, según lo previenen las resoluciones de la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana que se celebró en Rio Janeiro en el verano de 1906, es materia á la cual el Director de la Oficina consagra especial atención. Por más que ha ideado muchos cambios y aumento en los trabajos de la Oficina, á fin de poner en práctica estas resoluciones, se ha visto necesariamente obligado á proceder con lentitud hasta que la Oficina esté segura de que ha de contar con mayores recursos. Imposible será establecer de una vez los planes de la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana hasta que los Gobiernos hayan duplicado sus cuotas respectivas de conformidad con la recomendación unánime del Consejo Directivo en su sesión del mes de mayo. Algunos de los Gobiernos han anunciado ya que aprueban dicho aumento, y el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos lo ha recomendado al Congreso de los Estados Unidos, pero si la cuota adicional llega á ser aprobada, no se podrá utilizar hasta julio de 1908. Además, de las veintiuna Repúblicas que sostienen la Oficina, siete han demorado el pago de sus respectivas cuotas, y la cantidad que adeudan asciende á $8,692.17. Se confía en que esta suma entrará en caja antes de mucho tiempo, á fin de que la Oficina pueda utilizarla debidamente.

La Tercera Conferencia Panamericana dispuso el establecimiento de una sección especial de comercio, aduanas y estadística comercial, y el Director presentará dentro de poco un plan detallado para llevar á cabo esta resolución, plan que ha de aparejar un aumento considerable de gastos. Otra resolución prescribe el estudio de los sistemas monetarios de los Gobiernos Americanos y la preparación de un informe para la próxima Conferencia. Por más que una gran parte del trabajo que con esta resolución se relaciona pueden hacerlo los varios Gobiernos, ha de necesitarse un perito para cotejar los informes que vengan de los varios países y para preparar el que ha de someter á la consideración de la próxima Conferencia.

Otras resoluciones determinan (1) La reunión y clasificación permanente de todos los informes fidedignos acerca de los recursos naturales, las obras públicas proyectadas, y las condiciones legales en que pueden obtenerse de los Gobiernos americanos concesiones de terrenos, minas, y bosques; (2) el estudio de las leyes que rigen las concesiones públicas en los varios países de América, para recomendar á la consideración de los Gobiernos americanos los acuerdos ó disposiciones que mejor contribuyan al desarrollo industrial y al de los recursos naturales de las Repúblicas del Continente, á fin de que dichos informes se presenten á la próxima Conferencia Panamericana; (3) el estudio detenido y completo de un plan para la construcción de un ferrocarril intercontinental y determinar lo que los diferentes Gobiernos se proponen hacer acerca de concesiones de terrenos, subvenciones, garantías del interés sobre el capital invertido, exención de derechos de aduanas del material de construcción, y exploración, y cualesquiera otros auxilios que juzguen conveniente conceder; (4) la colección y estudio de los datos para llevar á cabo un proyecto que contenga las bases definitivas de un contrato que sea conveniente celebrar con una ó más compañías de vapores para establecer y mantener líneas de navegación que unan los principales puertos de los países americanos; (5) hacer recomendaciones á los Gobiernos representados en la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana, para que con el fin de mejorar los medios que faciliten el comercio, celebren convenciones entre sí, estimulando hasta donde sea posible un servicio rápido de comunicación por líneas de ferrocarril, de vapores y telégrafo, así como convenciones postales para la conducción de muestras, á fin de que las mercancías y anuncios comerciales puedan circular con rapidez y economía, y (6) otros trabajos que sólo se pueden poner en práctica aumentando considerablemente el personal y las rentas de la Oficina. Esto no obstante, ya se han tomado ciertas medidas dentro de las limitaciones de la Oficina, y en las actuales circunstancias, para dar cumplimiento á lo prescrito.

CONSIDERACIONES GENERALES.

I. En un informe especial que el Director espera presentar en la reunión de diciembre ó de enero del Consejo Directivo, se ocupará de ciertos cambios en el personal y en los sueldos de los empleados de la Oficina, recomendando al mismo tiempo su reorganización.

II. La Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana, según el protocolo firmado el 16 de octubre, celebrará sus sesiones en el edificio de la Oficina Internacional. Se está preparando con este objeto todo el segundo piso, y estará listo para el 11 de noviembre.

III. En la última reunión del Consejo Directivo se encargó al Director que prepararse un informe especial sobre los manuales que publica la Oficina. Al objeto de dar cumplimiento á esta disposición,

se están recogiendo datos de distintos países y consultando opiniones acerca del método más práctico que se debe seguir. En un próximo informe se someterán al Consejo Directivo las conclusiones á que se haya llegado.

IV. Se ruega á las Embajadas y Legaciones de los Gobiernos de la América Latina que se empeñen en interesar á sus respectivos países para que envíen á la Oficina, ó á la Biblioteca de Colón, los últimos diarios y publicaciones oficiales, pues de lo contrario los esfuerzos de la Oficina no tendrán el resultado que es de desearse, dificultándose así que ésta cumpla debidamente con su deber.

V. La Tercera Conferencia Panamericana dispuso que en cada uno de los países allí representados se nombrasen comisiones internacionales para auxiliar á la Oficina en la labor de obtener la aprobación de los Gobiernos respectivos á las resoluciones de la Conferencia. Se ruega á los miembros del Consejo Directivo se interesen en que sus Gobiernos nombren las referidas comisiones pues la Oficina necesita de su cooperación para llevar á cabo el plan de reorganización propuesto y para preparar los trabajos que ha de presentar á la próxima Conferencia.

VI. La Oficina Sanitaria Internacional, cuyo Presidente es el Doctor WALTER WYMAN, Cirujano General del Servicio de Sanidad Pública y Hospitales Marítimos, la cual funciona bajo los auspicios de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, se prepara á celebrar su Tercera Conferencia en la ciudad de México en la primera semana de diciembre de 1907. Como diez Repúblicas han manifestado que mandarán delegados, y se espera que este Congreso Sanitario tenga el mayor éxito.

VII. Dada la extensión del nombre oficial de esta institución—"Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas"—parece más conveniente usar, siempre que se pueda, el de "Oficina Panamericana." Este nombre es al mismo tiempo que muy expresivo, muy popular en los Estados Unidos, además de contener las únicas palabras que en la lengua inglesa parecen dar una idea clara de lo que es la Oficina. El título oficial continuará siendo el mismo, pero para el uso general, la frase propuesta llena muy bien el objeto.

VIII. Con el propósito de dar un sello especial al local que hoy ocupa la Oficina y llamar la atención de los que la solicitan, se ha enarbolado uno como pendón ó galladerte sobre el edificio. Esto no tiene en absoluto carácter de bandera ó pabellón, de suerte que no se le debe tomar por tal. Con el fin de hacerlo netamente distintivo, lleva los colores de todos los países americanos. El primer pendón lucía las iniciales "I. B. of A. R." (International Bureau of American Republics), pero como pocos lo entendían se cambiaron éstas por las palabras "Pan-American Bureau" por no haber espacio suficiente para poner todo el nombre oficial de la institución.

CONTABILIDAD.

Como el presupuesto de ingresos y egresos para el año económico que comienza el 1° de julio de 1908 fué sometido al Consejo Directivo con el informe presentado en la sesión del 1° de mayo de 1907, y como ha sido aprobado dicho presupuesto por resolución del Consejo, no se incluye en esta memoria. Sí se incluye, sin embargo, un estado detallado de las cuentas del año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907. Al examinar estas cuentas es grato hacer notar que para el día 1° de julio de 1907 había un saldo favorable de $18,169.99. Como esto pudiera dar margen á un juicio errado, haciendo suponer que el aumento de las cuotas es innecesario, se debe tener en cuenta que esta cantidad, casi en su totalidad representa cuotas anteriores que ingresaron durante el año, y no se deben incluír en las entradas normales de la Oficina. Este saldo facilitará el que se dé principio á trabajos que de otra suerte se habrían de retardar otro año.

Las cuentas de la Oficina durante el año que finalizó el 30 de junio de 1907 arrojan el siguiente estado:

INGRESOS.

Cantidad anual votada por los Estados Unidos, 1907			$36,000.00
Saldo proveniente de ventas, alquileres, etc., 1° de julio de 1906		$1,467.61	
Recibido de los países latino-americanos por cuenta de cuotas de varios años	$25,154.80		
Venta de publicaciones	1,715.79		
Saldo en el banco, 1° de julio de 1906	784.21		
		27,654.80	
			29,122.41
Total de ingresos			65,122.41

EGRESOS.

De la cantidad anual votada por los Estados Unidos en 1907	$36,000.00	
De las entradas provenientes de ventas, alquileres, etc	10,952.42	
		46,952.42
Saldo, 1° de julio de 1907		18,169.99

Cuenta detallada de gastos durante el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907.

	Del presupuesto anual, 1907.	Entradas por ventas alquileres, etc.	Total.
Sueldos	$31,015.30	$2,235.28	$33,250.58
Alquiler	2,200.00	.....	2,000.00
Gastos de escritorio	138.95	778.80	917.75
Biblioteca	641.14	1,362.26	2,003.40
Porte de correo	50.00	282.50	332.50
Muebles	249.43	458.14	707.57
Impresiones (imprentas particulares)	11.07	887.46	898.53
Varios	1,694.11	4,947.98	6,642.09
Total	36,000.00	10,952.42	46,952.42

Cuenta con la Imprenta del Gobierno en el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907.

Asignación hecha por el Congreso para impresiones y encuadernaciones...	$20,000.00
Asignación extraordinaria para el mismo objeto (disponible hasta el 30 de junio de 1908).....	6,000.00
	26,000.00
Cuentas presentadas en el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907.....	25,793.39
Saldo.....	206.61

Todavía se debe á la Imprenta del Gobierno, por trabajos hechos durante el año económico de 1905–6, la cantidad de $2,406.34. Esta suma no puede pagarse de la asignación de 1906–7, porque es solamente para el ejercicio para que fué hecha.

LA BIBLIOTECA DE COLON.

A continuación se da el informe relativo á la Biblioteca de Colón correspondiente al año 1906–7, presentado al Director por el Bibliotecario Interino, Mr. CHARLES E. BABCOCK.

JOHN BARRETT, *Director.*

INFORME ANUAL DE LA BIBLIOTECA DE COLON, 1906–7.

SEÑOR: El incremento de la Biblioteca de Colón durante el pasado ejercicio fué muy satisfactorio y demuestra que muchas de las Repúblicas que forman la Unión cumplen con la disposición de las Segunda y Tercera Conferencias Internacionales Americanas, al efecto de que se envíen á la Biblioteca de Colón dos ejemplares de las publicaciones oficiales de cada República.

Si bien no se han recibido grandes donaciones de libros relativos á un país determinado, como en años anteriores, los registros demuestran un aumento de 1,644 libros y folletos, el cual es el mayor que se ha registrado en la Biblioteca por 377 títulos, y el hecho de que se distribuye entre los distintos países demuestra que se está tomando un mayor interés por la Biblioteca que antes.

Los pedidos que recibe la Biblioteca por listas de libros, mapas, é información general de todas clases, son tantos que su número no tiene precedente, y desde el nuevo movimiento en favor del fomento de interés por la América Latina, iniciado después de la Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana, la mayor parte del tiempo del personal de la Biblioteca ha sido consagrada á atender dichos pedidos, lo cual ha impedido la terminación del catálogo de la Biblioteca y la administración adecuada del trabajo de oficina.

Hasta la fecha se han hecho catálogos completos, por el sistema de tarjetas, por orden alfabético de autores, títulos y materias, de los libros y folletos relativos á las Repúblicas del Brasil, Chile, Panamá

y Perú. Todas las adiciones nuevas de la Oficina han sido catalogadas en detalle, clasificadas y arregladas, habiéndose registrado en el índice muchos números corrientes de varios periódicos.

El personal de la Biblioteca acaba de terminar un catálogo de todas las obras históricas y descriptivas, el cual contiene también una breve lista de los artículos publicados en revistas. Esta lista está ahora en prensa, y se espera que pronto estará terminada para la distribución.

Durante el ejercicio de que se trata, la Biblioteca ha recibido un total de 2,545 volúmenes y folletos. El siguiente cuadro demuestra cómo se obtuvieron estas publicaciones, y á qué país se refieren:

País.	Por donación ó canje.		Por compra.		Periódicos encuadernados.	Duplicados.	
	Libros.	Folletos.	Libros.	Folletos.		Libros.	Folletos.
Argentina	43	26	6	2	13	22	48
Bolivia	41	26	1			7	9
Brasil	68	26	10	5	12	27	
Chile	38	17	3		16	13	14
Colombia	48	26	3	1	16	11	10
Costa Rica	64	27			2	6	10
Cuba	23	21	5		3	9	30
República Dominicana	4	14	8		1	1	
Ecuador	24	15	3	1	2		10
Estados Unidos	78	46	21		4	121	529
Zona del Canal	5	9	1				
Gran Bretaña	10	2			8		4
Guatemala	3	5	3	1	1		
Haití	2		7	1	1		
Honduras	2	12	1				1
México	132	105	15	6	20	42	8
Nicaragua	13	7	4	1		13	3
Panamá	6	13	2	1	1	2	8
Paraguay	3	10	1			1	2
Perú	30	18	2	1	5		1
Salvador	3	7			2		1
Uruguay	28	12	1	2		45	21
Venezuela	30	16	26	2	2	45	5
Otros países	48	45	71	3	46	15	17
Total	746	507	204	27	160	380	521

RESUMEN.

Recibido por donación ó canje (746 volúmenes y 507 folletos)	1,253
Por compra (204 volúmenes y 27 folletos)	231
Periódicos encuadernados	160
Adición total para los estantes	1,644
Duplicados recibidos (380 volúmenes y 521 folletos)	901
Número total de publicaciones recibidas	2,545
Recuento de todos los libros y folletos existentes en la Biblioteca, hecho á principios del año (8,938 volúmenes y 4,281 folletos)	13,339
Adiciones durante el año	1,644
Total existente en la actualidad	14,983

Nota.—Se observa una discrepancia entre el total de libros y folletos existentes en el último año y el de los que hay este año. Esto se explica por el hecho de que desde el

establecimiento de la Biblioteca, se contaban como libros completos números de serie de periódicos y partes de tomos publicadas en secciones, en tanto que ahora no se Coloca en los estantes ni se cuenta como libro completo ninguna obra ó publicación si no hasta que está completa y encuadernada.

Mapas:

Existentes en la Biblioteca en la fecha del último informe	538
Adiciones durante el año	57
Número total de mapas	595

Atlases:

Existentes en la Biblioteca en la fecha del último informe	40
Adiciones durante el año	8
Número total de atlases	48

Tarjetas:

Hechas durante el año:	
Libros y mapas	6,789
Índice de periódicos	1,101
Tarjetas impresas de la Biblioteca del Congreso (incluyendo duplicado y referencias)	1,281
Número total de tarjetas añadidas	9,171

OTROS DATOS.

La colección de fotografías tuvo un aumento de 694 vistas.

Durante el año se encuadernaron 445 libros y folletos.

La Biblioteca está suscrita actualmente á 30 periódicos diarios, semanales y mensuales.

Durante el año se recibieron 27,187 periódicos diarios, semanales y mensuales.

Respetuosamente.

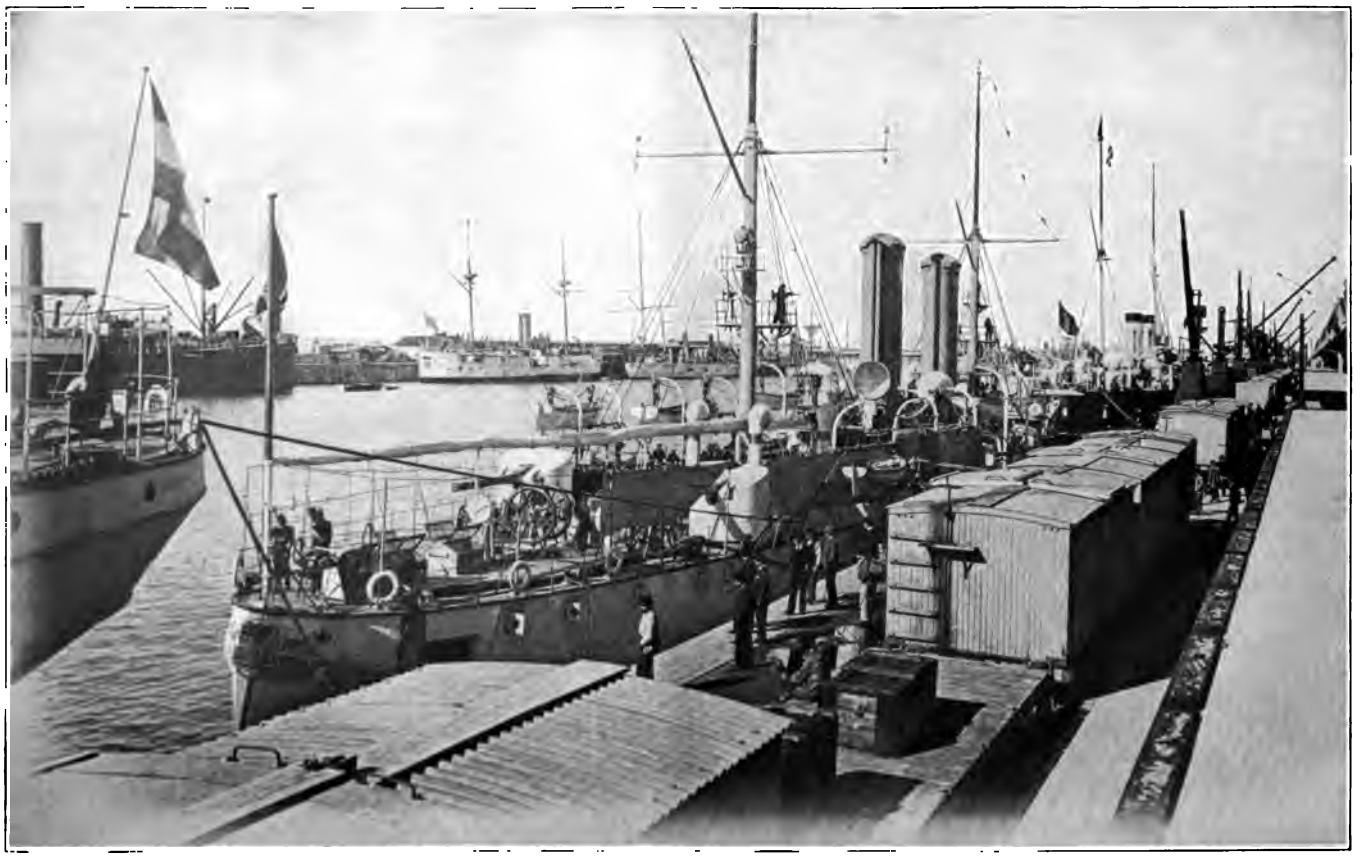
CHAS. E. BABCOCK,
Bibliotecario Interino.

Al Hon. JOHN BARRETT,
Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

LA MATANZA DE GANADO EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Según estadísticas oficiales, la matanza de ganado en los frigoríficos y saladeros de la República Argentina durante el primer semestre de 1907 fué como se expresa á continuación: Frigoríficos—ganado vacuno, 244,558 cabezas; ganado lanar, 12,086,482 cabezas, y ganado porcino, 5,072 cabezas. Saladeros—ganado vacuno, 379,734 cabezas, y ganado caballar, 1,662 cabezas.



LOS DIQUES DE BUENOS AIRES, CUYA CONSTRUCCIÓN COSTÓ $25,000,000, ORO.

EXPORTACIÓN DE LANA EN 1907.

El corresponsal en Buenos Aires de la Revista de "Dun," al anunciar el estado del mercado de lana argentina en 1907, considera que el año estadístico termina el 30 de septiembre, época en que las exportaciones de lana ascendían á 385,137 pacas, contra 406,994 pacas en 1906. Los países que recibieron estas exportaciones fueron los siguientes: Alemania, 158,745 pacas; Francia, 151,708; Reino Unido, 44,988; Estados Unidos, 20,260; Italia, 3,463, y varios países, 5,973 pacas.

EXPORTACIÓN DE PRODUCTOS ANIMALES EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Los cueros vacunos y de potro constituyen otro producto de exportación importante, por cuanto el número total que se exportó en el primer semestre de 1907 ascendió á 1,864,225, contra 1,981,717 en el mismo período de 1906.

También se exportaron 1,731,142 carneros congelados, 801,508 cuartos de res congelados, y 235,142 cuartos de carne de res refrigerados. Los tres últimos productos muestran una pequeña disminución en comparación con el período correspondiente del año anterior.

EXPORTACIONES DE QUEBRACHO EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Se anuncia que en el primer semestre de 1907 las exportaciones de quebracho en tozas de la República Argentina ascendieron á 173,883 toneladas, y 25,348 toneladas de extracto de quebracho, que indican un pequeño aumento en el primer artículo y una pequeña merma en el segundo, respecto del período correspondiente de 1906, época en que las exportaciones ascendieron á 164,254 toneladas y 28,378 toneladas, respectivamente. La distribución de este producto fué como sigue:

	Tozas.	Extracto.		Tozas.	Extracto.
	Toneladas.	*Toneladas.*		*Toneladas.*	*Toneladas.*
Reino Unido	10,383	3,323	Bélgica	5,820	2,385
Estados Unidos	34,996	12,924	Italia	7,394	1,029
Francia	4,614	545	Ordenes	64,524	.....
Alemania	35,227	4,463	Otros países	10,925	679

DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS DE LAS COSECHAS DE TRIGO, LINAZA, AVENA Y MAÍZ.

Las cifras oficiales acerca de las cosechas de la República Argentina correspondientes al año de 1906-7 fijan la producción del trigo en 4,254,000 toneladas, y la de linaza en 825,000 toneladas, ó sea un pequeño aumento respecto del cálculo que se había hecho.

Del total de la cosecha de trigo se conservaron 1,300,000 toneladas para el consumo doméstico y para semilla, quedando 2,900,000 toneladas para la exportación. De esta cántidad 2,574,000 toneladas se habían exportado á fines de agosto de 1907. Á la sazón, las exportaciones de linaza habían llegado á 700,000 toneladas y las de maíz dícese que ascendieron á 1,100,000 toneladas. El estado de las cosechas en el año económico de 1907–8 es muy satisfactorio, y el área que se ha sembrado de trigo y de linaza se calcula en un 5 por ciento mayor que el año anterior, en tanto que el área cultivada de avena ha aumentado en un 4 por ciento. Según este cálculo, el área cultivada de estas tres cosechas asciende á 7,450,000 hectáreas.

El siguiente cuadro muestra la producción de trigo y linaza por departamentos en 1906–7:

	Trigo.	Linaza.		Trigo.	Linaza.
	Toneladas.	*Toneladas.*		*Toneladas.*	*Toneladas.*
Buenos Aires	2,330,000	348,466	Entre Ríos	261,731	116,470
Santa Fe	653,377	288,926	Pampa Central	80,000	2,800
Córdoba	849,326	66,425	Otras regiones	71,000	2,500

BOLIVIA.

PRESUPUESTO PARA 1907-8.

Según el proyecto de presupuesto pasado por el Ejecutivo de la República de Bolivia al Congreso Nacional, en el mes de septiembre de 1907, las rentas fiscales se calculan en 16,007,833 bolivianos, y los gastos se presuponen en 16,381,611.31 bolivianos, suma que arroja un déficit de 373,778.31 bolivianos.

Los gastos se distribuyen en la siguiente forma: Servicio Legislativo, 263,336 bolivianos; Relaciones Exteriores, 1,162,566.51; Gobierno y Fomento, 4,384,929.40; Hacienda é Industria, 2,199,828.60; Justicia é Instrucción, 2,731,025.30; Guerra, 3,735,678.50; Colonias y Agricultura, 1,904,247.

EXPORTACIONES DE ESTAÑO Á LONDRES.

Según informes oficiales, las exportaciones de estaño boliviano á Londres durante el año de 1906 ascendieron á 14,222 toneladas en barras y barrillas. Las del primer semestre de 1907 alcanzaron la cantidad de 6,693 toneladas, en barras y barrillas.

EMPRÉSTITO PARA EL SANEAMIENTO DE CAPITALES DE DEPARTAMENTO.

El día 13 de septiembre de 1907 fué presentado ante el Congreso Nacional de Bolivia un importante proyecto de ley para autorizar al Ejecutivo de la República para contratar un empréstito de £500,000,

ó sean 6,250,000 bolivianos, para la construcción de alcantarillados ó saneamiento de las capitales de Departamento de la nación. La distribución que hace de esta suma el proyecto mencionado es la siguiente: Para la ciudad de Sucre, 800,000 bolivianos; para la de La Paz, 1,200,000; para la de Cochabamba, 1,100,000; para Oruro, 600,000; para Potosí, 600,000; para Tarija, 500,000; para Santa Cruz, 600,000; para Trinidad y Riberalta, 400,000, y 200,000 bolivianos para efectuar los estudios, levantamiento de planos y presupuesto de costo de las respectivas obras.

REGLAMENTO DE TIERRAS BALDÍAS DEL ESTADO, 20 DE JUNIO DE 1907.

ISMAEL MONTES, Presidente Constitucional de la República, considerando:

Que por la ley de 26 de octubre de 1905 se establece la forma en que se enajenarán en lo posterior las tierras baldías del Estado, destinadas á la agricultura, la ganadería, la explotación de árboles resinosos y otras materias forestales extractivas, atribuyendo al Ministerio de Colonización y Agricultura su conocimiento;

Que siendo potestativo á los anteriores adjudicatarios acogerse á los términos de la citada ley, corresponde determinar las disposiciones á las que se subordinarán todas las solicitudes, teniendo en cuenta las leyes del 13 de noviembre de 1886, 10 de diciembre de 1895 y las demás disposiciones que le son referentes;

En uso de las atribuciones que me confiere el inciso 5 del artículo 89 de la constitución política del Estado, decreto:

SECCIÓN PRIMERA.—*De las tierras y su petición.*

ARTÍCULO 1. Se declaran de propiedad fiscal todos los terrenos baldíos que se hallan dentro del territorio de la República, y también, los que habiendo sido adjudicados, no se hubieren amaparado en forma legal.

ART. 2. Estas tierras sólo pueden adquirirse mediante compra por cualquiera persona que se halle en el ejercicio de los derechos civiles, teniéndose como unidad de medida la hectárea.

ART. 3. La adquisición de tierras comprende la de los vegetales que contengan, debiendo pagarse por ellas al contado los precios siguientes:

(*a*) Un boliviano por hectárea de tierras que contengan árboles resinos y gomeras, tales como la siphonia ó hevea, caucho, balata, hule, peloto, manicoba, incienso, copaiba y demás similares que, siendo de producción espontánea, se utilizan en las industrias fabriles y en la medicina.

(*b*) Diez centavos por hectárea de tierras apropiadas á la agricultura y á la ciranza de ganado.

ART. 4. Toda persona ó sociedad que desee adquirir tierras del Estado presentará su solicitud en papel de 10 bolivianos ante el Prefecto ó Delegado Nacional á cuya jurisdicción territorial correspondan las tierras solicitadas.

ART. 5. La petición expresará: (1) El nombre, domicilio y profesión del peticionario; (2) el número de hectáreas; (3) la calidad de las tierras, si son de cultivo ó pastoreo ó si contienen árboles gomeros; (4) la ubicación precisa é indicación de la jurisdicción provincial y cantonal á que pertenezca la superficie pedida; (5) el nombre que tendrá la concesión; (6) los nombres de los colindantes, si los hay, y denominación de sus propiedades, especificando si son concesionarios de tierras del Estado ó propietarios particulares. Si no hubieren colindantes se mencionará esa circunstancia. Además se acompañará un plano ó croquis de la petición. Las solicitudes que no tengan estos requisitos no serán admitidas.

ART. 6. Presentado una solicitud de tierras, se pondrá inmediatamente cargo de la hora al pie del escrito, con la firma del Prefecto ó Delegado y Secretario respectivo, pidiendo informes al Notario de Hacienda sobre si la solicitud no se sefiere á alguna adjudicación anterior legalmente hecho.

ART. 7. Si del informe solicitado resulta que no existe petición alguna anterior, el Prefecto ó Delegado dictará en el día el auto de confesión, y el Notario pasará copia autorizado del pedimento y del auto al "Boletín Departamental" y al periódico designado para el efecto, dejando constancia en lo cobrado.

ART. 8. La prioridad en la presentación, acreditado con el cargo á que se refiere el artículo anterior, y anotación conforme al artículo 31, acuerda derecho preferente sobre toda solicitud posterior.

SECCIÓN SEGUNDA.—*De la publicación.*

ART. 9. Toda petición de tierras, después de dictado el auto de concesión, se publicará en el "Boletín Departamental" y en uno de los diarios de la capital donde se hace la concesión, por cuatro veces sucesivas, de quince en quince días.

ART. 10. El Notario que no pase la copia en el día, ó no haga publicar el pedimento en los términos designados en el artículo anterior, será penado disciplinariamente por el Prefecto ó Delegado con la multa de 5 á 20 bolivianos, y con la destitución en caso de reincidencia.

El pago de las publicaciones se hará por el peticionario.

ART. 11. Si vencidos sesenta días desde la fecha de la primera publicación no se dedujere oposición alguna se ordenará el reconocimiento, mensura y levantamiento del plano respectivo de la superficie pedida, debiendo practicarse dichas operaciones por dos peritos, uno

que represente al Fisco, y otro al interesado, siempre que éste no se conforme con la actuación de aquél corriendo los gastos por cuenta del comprador.

SECCIÓN TERCERA.—*De la oposición.*

ART. 12. Es procedente la oposición á la concesión y adjudicación de tierras en los únicos casos que siguen:

1. Que se interponga desde el día de la primera publicación hasta los sesenta días después de la última, ó sea dentro del término de ciento y veinte días;

2. Que sea acompañada de títulos ó instrumentos públicos que manifiesten el mejor derecho, y

3. Que se funde en la prioridad de la concesión ó en la falta de terreno franco.

La oposición fuera del término de ciento y veinte días, contados desde la primera publicación ó por causas distintas á las indicadas, será rechazada de plano por el Prefecto ó Delegado respectivo.

ART. 13. Las oposiciones procedentes serán remitidas al Juez de Partido de turno de la Capital de Departamento donde se hace la concesión, para que sigan los trámites del procedimiento común, los cuales, á la terminación de los jucios, devolverán los procesos, inmediatamente después de los autos ejecutoriados.

ART. 14. Las oposiciones con título legal de dominio privado y de composición con la Corona de España, darán lugar al juicio respectivo, con arreglo á las leyes comunes, siempre que reunan las condiciones establecidas por el caso 3 del artículo 12 de este reglamento.

ART. 15. El opositor hará pasar el proceso al conocimiento de la justicia ordinaria en el término de ocho días: faltando á este deber continuarán las diligencias administrativas de adjudicación.

ART. 16. Vencida en jucio la oposición, se procederá á las diligencias suspendidas, debiendo el interesado presentar el testimonio de la sentencia ejecutoriada ante el Prefecto ó Delegado respectivo.

(Falta el artículo 17.)

SECCIÓN CUARTA. *De la caducidad.*

ART. 18. La denuncia de caducidad podrá ser hecha por cualquiera persona hábil, y su presentación, con el respectivo cargo sentado por el Prefecto ó Delegado y el Secretario respectivo, llevará la prioridad para la nueva concesión, que será tramitada en las mismas condiciones que la adjudicación principal, previa publicación del auto de caducidad.

ART. 19. Tanto estos denuncios como las demandas de oposición, serán transmitidos por las Prefecturas mediante un traslado, y oyendo

nuevamente á las partes, si presentaren nuevos documentos, con los que abrirá dictamen el Fiscal para resolver en seguida.

ART. 20. La solicitud de mensura y alinderamiento será presentada en el término de diez días, contados desde la última publicación, bajo pena de caducidad, en caso de no verificarlo.

ART. 21. La misma solicitud, en caso de oposición juzgada, se presentará en el término de veinte días de ejecutoriada la sentencia, también bajo pena de caducidad.

ART. 22. Las diligencias de mensura y alinderamiento serán practicadas y presentadas ante el Prefecto ó Delegado, en el término fatal de sesenta días, computándose las fechas desde el día en que el Prefecto ó Delegado ordene que se proceda á esas diligencias, fuera del término de la distancia, bajo pena de caducidad.

SECCIÓN QUINTA.—*De la mensura y alinderamiento.*

ART. 23. Las diligencias de mensura y alinderamiento serán presididas por un funcionario de la lista administrativa ó alcalde parroquial, comisionado por el Prefecto ó Delegado, con las facultades de recibir el juramento del perito ó peritos, y concurrir á la operación personalmente, haciendo colocar en este acto mojones claros y designar, en lo posible, límites arcifinios á la concesión, bajo su inmediata responsabilidad.

ART. 24. El perito ó peritos levantarán el plano y presentarán el informe correspondiente, expresando: (1) La extensión, número de hectáreas, forma, calidad y condiciones del suelo; (2) si se trata de gomales, deben especificar si están en explotación, extragados ó abandonados; (3) los mojones que deslindan la propiedad con la claridad necesaria, determinando, si fuere posible, los límites arcifinios, y (4) los adelantos y usos de que es susceptible el terreno adjudicado.

ART. 25. Las diligencias de mensura y alinderamiento se verificarán previa notificación de colindantes; si estos no fueren hallados para la citación, se practicará en las personas de sus administradores, y, en su defecto, se publicarán edictos en cualquiera de los periódicos de la Capital y en el "Boletín Departamental" anunciando el día y la hora de la diligencia, con todos los datos de la adjudicación. Esta publicación se hará por una sola vez y con diez días de antelación á la mensura, y tendrá los efectos de citación personal á los colindantes.

ART. 26. Toda vez que las diligencias de mensura y alinderamiento tengan que efectuarse en regiones de difícil comunicación con la capital del Departamento, el Prefecto ó Delegado concederá un término prudencial, fuera del acordado en el artículo 22 de este reglamento.

SECCIÓN SEXTA.—*De la adjudicación, posesión y títulos.*

ART. 27. Llanadas las diligencias de mensura y alinderamiento, la Prefectura ordenará que se eleven los obrados al Ministerio de Colonización, el cual dictará el auto de adjudicación definitivo previo pago del valor íntegro de las tierras, mandando la inserción en el registro de ministerio y que se expidan los títulos ejecutoriales en favor del concesionario, advirtiendo que se dé cumplimiento al artículo 10, caso 3, del Supremo Decreto de 11 de febrero de 1905, sobre el uso del papel sellado[a]. Este título servirá al interesado para tomar posesión, con arreglo á las leyes comunes y ante las autoridades respectivas.

ART. 28. Contraen los compradores la obligación de constituír en las tierras adquiridas una familia ó matrimonio, por lo menos, en cada unidad de 1,000 hectáreas, para impulsar la colonización, en el plazo de cuatro años, bajo la conminatoria de declararse la nulidad de la adjudicación.

ART. 29. Las solicitudes que excedan de 20,000 hectáreas se presentarán directamente al Ministerio de Colonización, quien las mandará publicar en la forma prevenida en el artículo 9 de este reglamento. Hecha la publicación y antes de verificar las diligencias de mensura y alinderamiento se pasarán al Poder Legislativo para su aprobación.

SECCIÓN SÉPTIMA.—*De los registros.*

ART. 30. En las Notarías de Hacienda de las capitales de Departamento y en las que funcionan cerca de los Delegados Nacionales se llevará un registro especial, por años, denominado "Registro de Adjudicación de Tierras del Estado." Dicho registro será de papel de tercera clase que suministrarán los interesados.

ART. 31. En las mismas oficinas se llevará un libro de Anotaciones de peticiones de tierra, en el cual se tomará razón de toda solicitud presentada, mencionando expresamente, en letras, el día y la hora de la presentación para los efectos de la prioridad de petición.

ART. 32. En el Ministerio de Colonización se llevarán tantos registros de concesiones de tierras cuantos son los Departamentos de la República y territorios sujetos á la jurisdicción de una Delegación Nacional. Estos registros serán igualmente en papel de tercera clase que abonarán los interesados.

ART. 33. En los registros de las Notarías de Hacienda y de las Delegaciones Nacionales se insertará íntegramente, por orden cronológico, toda petición de tierras con más el decreto prefectural que le haya correspondido.

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[a]Art. 10. Se empleará papel de 7ª clase del valor de diez bolivianos: * * *

3. En las dos primeras hojas de las escrituras ejecutoriales de concesión y denuncio de tierras baldías, aguas, bosques gumíferos, etc.

ART. 34. En los mismos registros se insertará el auto definitivo de concesión que expida el Ministerio de Colonización ó la Delegación Nacional en su caso, haciendo la arespectiva anotación marginal de la hoja en que exista la inserción prescrita en el artículo 31, así como en ésta se hará la de la hoja en que aprezca el auto definitivo del Ministerio.

Si la inserción prescrita en este artículo tuviera que hacerse en el registro del año siguiente, por estar ya cerrado el del anterior, las anotaciones marginales mencionarán esa circunstancia.

ART. 35. En los registros del Ministerio de Colonización se insertarán íntegramente, sin solución de continuidad, tanto la petición y decreto prefectural, cuanto el auto definitivo de concesión con más una copia del plano que deberá formarse á tiempo de la mensura de las tierras concedidas. La inserción prescrita en este artículo se hará en el registro correspondiente al Departamento al que pertenezcan las tierras adjudicadas.

ART. 36. El 31 de diciembre de cada año se cerrarán los registros, anotando en la última hoja, con la firma del Ministro, Delegado ó Prefecto, respectivamente, el número de las que contiene el registro, el de las solicitudes terminadas ó pendientes y de las que hubieran caducado.

ART. 37. Cerrado un registro se mandará encuadernar y empastar debidamente para conservarlo en el archivo, siendo de cargo del Oficial Mayor de Colonización y Secretarios de Delegación y Prefecturas que el empaste se haga previa formación del índice, que precisamente debe tener cada registro.

ART. 38. Por las inserciones que deben hacerse en los registros de concesión de tierras del Estado, abonarán los interesados á los auxiliares escribientes á razón de 40 centavos por hoja.

ART. 39. En el libro de tomas de razón que menciona el artículo 31, se hará por los notarios una anotación de la petición y decreto prefectural, expresando el nombre y generales del peticionario, número de hectáreas pedidas, ubicación y calidad de las tierras, si son de cultivo y pastoreo ó si contienen árboles gomeros y hora exacta de la presentación, que constará del cargo puesto en la misma solicitud. La anotación prevenida en este artículo llevará la firma del interesado.

SECCIÓN OCTAVA.—*De las tierras baldías adjudicadas anteriormente.*

ART. 40. Se declaran vigentes los derechos de los que hubiesen adquirido tierras baldías conforme á las prescripciones de la ley de 13 de noviembre de 1886, quienes pueden consolidarlos con sujeción á las prescripciones del presente reglamento.

ART. 41. Á los fines de esta consolidación, se otorga un plazo perentorio y fatal de dos años, para que prosigan sus gestiones administra-

tivas, entendiéndose que para dicha consolidación es indispensable el pago total de las hectáreas adquiridas.

ART. 42. Los que habiendo obtenido la consolidación no hubiesen amparado su dominio, estableciendo trabajos continuados en la proporción de una sexta parte por lote de 25 hectáreas, perderán todo derecho, quedando franca la concesión.

Las tierras á que este artículo hace referencia, pueden ser adjudicadas en la forma y corriendo las diligencias que se tienen establecidas.

ART. 43. El término de los dos años concedidos en el artículo 41, comenzará á regir desde la fecha de la promulgación del presente reglamento.

SECCIÓN NOVENA.—*De las estradas gomeras anteriormente adjudicadas.*

ART. 44. Las adjudicaciones que no hubiesen pagado las quince anualidades prescritas para la consolidación establecida por el artículo 10 de la ley de 10 de diciembre de 1895, pueden renunciar al pago anual por estradas y acogerse á los términos de la nueva ley, debiendo, en este caso, el tesoro nacional descontarles las sumas pagadas por arrendamiento, del cargo que les resultare.

ART. 45. Los industriales poseedores de estradas gomeras que dejaren de pagar una anualidad en lo posterior, serán ejecutados coactivamente por los prefectos, mediante pliego de cargo y receta, que se girará por el tesoro nacional.

ART. 46. El prefecto en el día decretará auto de solvendo concediendo noventa días para el pago. Este auto deberá ser notificado al concesionario ó al administrador legal, debiendo en caso de no ser posible el cumplimiento de este requisito, sea por ausencia ó por otro motivo, publicarse en el Boletín Departamental, por tres veces con intervalos de 20 en 20 días.

ART. 47. Siempre que se declarasen de oficio el desahucio, el auto por el que se incorporan al dominio del Estado las estradas ejecutadas, será publicado también en el Boletín Departamental.

ART. 48. En cualesquiera de los casos previstos en los artículos anteriores, deberá expedirse el auto en el papel de 10 bolivianos, fijado para estas solicitudes.

ART. 49. Á este respecto las adjudicaciones no perfeccionadas en el trámite hasta la fecha, deberán proseguir sus diligencias, con las mismas penalidades que establece el capítulo segundo y tercero del decreto reglamentario de 30 de junio de 1896[a] previo abono de las anualidades devengadas desde la fecha de la primera solicitud.

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[a] ART. 21. El solicitante de estradas que abandonare durante tres meses su acción para la continuación de las diligencias determinadas en este capítulo, perderá, por ministerio de la ley toda preferencia de adjudicación y las pertenencias perdidas se reputarán francas, salvo casos fortuitos.

ART. 22. Es procedente la oposición á las adjudicaciones de estradas gomeras, siempre que ella se presente dentro de los términos señalados por el artículo 15 de la

ART. 50. Al efecto, el notario que no represente de oficio el hecho de que se abandonaron por un trimestre los trámites para el perfeccionamiento de la concesión, como lo previene el artículo 21 del citado reglamento, será separado de sus funciones en el día.

Estos funcionarios pasarán trimestralmente un estado de las representaciones á que se refiere la anterior prevención, sin perjuicio de los cuadros especificados en el artículo 66 del reglamento de gomas, en los casos de consolidación.

ART. 51. Los asuntos contenciosos deberán ser definidos por los jueces ordinarios siempre que se hallen amparados debidamente con el pago de las anualidades á que están obligados.

ART. 52. Á falta de denunciantes, el Tesoro Nacional pasará cada semestre á las Prefecturas y Delegaciones Nacionales nóminas completas de las concesiones caducas, para que àquéllas, declarando franco el terreno, manden publicarlas en el "Boletín," tantas veces cuantas sean necesarias, interesando al público industrial.

ART. 53. Los autos de solvendo á que se refiere este capítulo serán notificados, sin perjuicio de los juicios ordinarios. Al vencimiento del plazo acordado, los Prefectos darán aviso al juez que conoce el juicio, para que se desprenda de su conocimiento.

SECCIÓN DÉCIMA.—*De las delegaciones nacionales.*

ART. 54. Los Delegados Nacionales en las adjudicaciones de que trata este reglamento, se sujetarán á sus prescripciones, dictando, además, el auto definitivo de confesión; después de cuyo requisito, se elevará el proceso al Ministerio de Colonización, para que éste proceda á la revisión de los actuados y expida el auto de aprobación, ordenando se archiven los obrados originales y se otorguen los títulos de propiedad respectivo.

ART. 55. Á falta de archivos ó de documentos que den luz, estas autoridades, concediendo un plazo prudencial, y mediante comisiones remuneradas, mandarán notificar á los concesionarios de estradas gomeras, con las prevenciones que siguen: (1) Presentación de los títulos de adjudicación que acrediten su derecho; (2) testimonios que manifiesten los derechos traslativos; (3) certificados que acrediten el pago de las patentes fiscales; (4) declaración que manifieste la producción de la barraca y el número de peones que emplea, y (5) aviso de la vía por la que hace sus exportaciones, para que sean controladas, en este último caso, con la aduana de referencia.

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ley (60 días) por este reglamento, y alegando dos únicas causas: (1) Prioridad en el descubrimiento, y (2) aprobación legal anterior."

La oposición fuera de estos términos ó por causas distintas de las enunciadas, será rechazada de plano por el Prefecto ó Delegado respectivo.

ART. 23. La oposición no será atendible si no se acompaña á la demanda un instrumento público, que manifiesta el mejor derecho, ó el proceso de las declaraciones niales sobre la prioridad del descubrimiento.

ART. 56. El industrial que no presentare los documentos solicitados, será conminado nuevamente, otorgándole un plazo menor, bajo la pena de iniciarse de oficio, el juicio de explotación clandestina, para el cobro del duplo de las anualidades, que se prevee por el artículo 32 del reglamento de gomas.[a]

Si la denuncia se dedujese por un tercero, éste tendrá derecho al 50 por ciento de la suma adeudada, que se cobrará coactivamente, con arreglo al decreto de 18 de enero de 1877.

ART. 57. En los casos de estas denuncias, que deberán ser transmitidas por las delegaciones y prefecturas, el Ministerio Fiscal ejercerá su acción, conforme á las leyes.

ART. 58. Las denuncias serán admitidas en el acto de su presentación, designándose á la autoridad ó perito fiscal que proceda á la investigación sumaria, sin perjuicio de que el interesado designe el que le corresponde, en el término de veinticuatro horas de su notificación.

Estos peritos serán pagado por las partes, con la dotación que señale la autoridad, siempre que faltare avenimientos entre interesados, pudiendo en los casos de resistencia intervenir la fuerza pública.

SECCIÓN UNDÉCIMA.—*De los centros de inmigración.*

ART. 59. De conformidad con lo precrito en el artículo 6 de la ley que se reglamenta, se excluye de toda adjudicación á particulares las tierras destinadas á la colonización.

ART. 60. Estas tierras serán distribuídas en la forma señalada por el reglamento de inmigración libre.

SECCIÓN DUODÉCIMA.—*Disposiciones generales.*

ART. 61. Las Prefecturas continuarán conociendo, sin alteración alguna de los trámites de adjudicaciones verificadas, conforme á la ley de 10 de diciembre de 1895, siempre que los adjudicatarios no se acogan á la ley á que se refiere el presente reglamento.

ART. 62. Todos los autos dictados por las Prefecturas ó Delegaciones serán apelables ante el Ministerio de Colonización, con arreglo á los artículos 687 y 688 del Procedimiento Civil, reformados por los artículos 17 y 18 de la ley de 19 de diciembre de 1905, y su tramitación se conformará con las reglas establecidas por los capítulos 2, 3, 4, 5 y 6, título 1, libros 3, del Procedimiento Civil.[b] Las resolu-

[a] Art. 32. Pasado este plazo, los que posean estradas sin haber solicitado ú obtenido legalmente del Estado el terreno en que se encuentran, serán penados con la multa del duplo del precio de las anualidades que deben abonar durante quince años, duplo que será pagado en la forma ordinaria, para la consolidación del terreno.

[b] Es legal la apelación en ambos efectos: (1) De toda sentencia definitiva pronunciada en causa que se hubiere seguido por los trámites del juicio ordinario; (2) de las

ciones ministeriales no admiten otro recurso de nulidad que el estatuído por el articulo 822 del Procedimiento Civil interpretado por la ley de 13 octubre de 1892.[a]

ART. 63. Siendo imprescriptibles los derechos del Estado, se procederá, á juicio de las autoridades, mediante comisiones especiales ó catastradoras, al recuento ó remensura de las estradas gomeras y tierras adjudicadas, con prácticos ó peritos fiscales, reivindicándose en favor del Estado los excedentes que resultaren, sin que en ningún caso pueda hacerse valer como título la prescripción.

ART. 64. Estos excedentes quedarán siempre, si así lo desearen, en favor de los poseedores, quienes pagarán el importe de las demasías conforme á lo estatuído por este reglamento.

ART. 65. Los gastos que demanden estas operaciones, á las que concurrirán los interesados, serán satisfechos por éstos y el fisco, mediante presupuestos que decretará el Ministerio del Ramo, sobre el valor de los ingresos extraor dinarios que obtengan.

ART. 66. Las adjudicaciones obtenidas sin la declaratoria previa de desahucio ó de caducidad, no pueden surtir efecto legal, en las gestiones

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interlocutorias que se dictaren durante la substanciación del referido juicio, cuando ellas ocasionen gravamen irreparable, ó perjuicio de difícil reparación.

También será legal la apelación, pero sólo en el efecto devolutivo: (1) De las sentencias de remate y cualesquiera otras que se dieren en los juicios ejecutivos; (2) de las que hubieren recaído en los juicios sumarios, y (3) de todas aquellas cuya suspensión causare algún peligro por la demora en la ejecución.

(Ley de 19 de diciembre de 1905.)

ART. 17. Se deroga el número 2 del artículo 687 del Procedimiento Civil.

ART. 18. Al artículo 688 se le agrega: "(4) De los autos interlocutorios que se dictaren durante la sustanciación de los juicios ordinarios, cuando ellos ocasionen gravamen ó perjuicio de difícil reparación; (5) de los autos que resuelvan las tercerías interpuestas como incidentes en los juicios ejecutivos; (6) de los autos interlocutorios ó sentencias definitivas dictadas en el juicio de concurso necesario ó voluntario, y (7) de las sentencias definitivas ó interlocutorias dadas en los juicios de desahucio."

[a] ART. 822. Podrá interponerse el recurso de nulidad por falta de jurisdicción, de toda resolución definitiva ó interlocutoria, dada en juicio verbal ó escrito, cualesquiera que haya sido el asunto contencioso sobre el que hubiera recaído. Conocerán en este caso los tribunales ó jueces que tienen por la ley la facultad de juzgar en primera instancia al funcionario público que se hubiese arrogado la juridsicción, y al declarar la nulidad impondrán la responsabilidad de daños y perjuicios en favor de la parte ofendida y una multa de diez á cien pesos para fondos municipales.

Ley del 13 de octubre de 1892:

ARTÍCULO. 1. El artículo 822 del Procedimiento Compilado se interpretará así: El recurso de nulidad franqueado por el artículo 822 de la Compilación, solo es procedente en resguardo del artículo 23 de la constitución política del Estado, cuando los funcionarios usurpen funciones que no les competen ó ejerzan jurisdicción ó potestad que no emane de la ley.

ART. 2. El artículo 816 de la Compilación se adiciona así: "O contra las que resuelvan una declinatoria ó deciden una excepción de incompetencia, debiendo en todos estos casos acompañarse el certificado del depósito requerido por el artículo siguiente" (817).

administrativas de que trata este reglamento, siendo indispensable solicitarlas previamente con acumulación de antecedentes para que los registros contengan la nota de las subrogaciones.

ART. 67. Cuando el propietario de una concesión no haya llegado á defender sus derechos, por medio del recurso de oposición, en el término de ciento veinte días, contados desde la primera publicación, y el nuevo concesionario haya obtenido la adjudicación y el título ejecutorial del Gobierno, tendrá aquél el derecho de acudir á los tribunales ordinarios en defensa de su propiedad, pero solamente dentro del término improrrogable de un año, computable desde la fecha en que se extendieron los títulos, á cuyo fin se publicarán éstos en el "Boletín Departamental," en los primeros treinta días de su otorgamiento, bajo la responsabilidad del notario, que será multado con veinte bolivianos en la primera falta y destituído por las reincidencias. Esta publicación se pagará también por el concesionario.

ART. 68. Los denunciantes de terrenos baldíos usurpados al Estado, tendrán la sexta parte sobre el valor de ellos, conforme á lo mandado por el artículo 8 del Supremo Decreto de 12 de abril de 1880.

ART. 69. Las tierras con ganado cerril, mostrenco, no marcado, serán adjudicadas independientemente de éste, el cual se obtendrá conforme á la ley especial de 23 de febrero de 1878.

ART. 70. Los Prefectos y Delegados Nacionales, bajo de estricta responsabilidad, pasarán al Ministerio del Ramo un cuadro anual y detallado de las adjudicaciones que se hicieran. Informarán además, semestralmente, sobre el progreso y explotación industriales y sobre el cumplimiento de las disposiciones legales, en las regiones de su respectiva jurisdicción.

BRASIL.

EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

El valor total de las importaciones recibidas en el Brasil durante el primer semestre de 1907 fué de $91,661,660, en comparación con el de $69,961,124 en que se avaluaron las del mismo período de 1906; las exportaciones ascendieron á $143,646,850, contra $104,354,952 que sumaron en el primer semestre del año anterior.

Mr. ANDERSON, Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en Río Janeiro, atribuye este incremento en el comercio de la nación á la inmensa cosecha de café durante el año. Este funcionario dice que la participación de los Estados Unidos en este tráfico no es tan favorable como debiera ser, pues, si bien las importaciones de productos americanos tuvieron un aumento material, otros países adquirieron un incremento mayor en proporción.

Las importaciones totales del Brasil durante los seis primeros meses de 1907 demuestran un aumento del 31 por ciento sobre las del mismo período de 1906. Las mercancías de los Estados Unidos recibidas en la República aumentaron en $2,271,560, ó en un 24.4 por ciento, en tanto que las ventas de la Gran Bretaña tuvieron un incremento de más de $8,000,000, ó sea, de 42.5 por ciento. El incremento mayor fué el observado en las importaciones de Alemania y fué de 46.1 por ciento sobre las del semestre correspondiente á 1906. El rango relativo de la Gran Bretaña, Alemania, y los Estados Unidos no ha sufrido alteración alguna, pero la primacía de aquellos dos competidores de este último país ha aumentado materialmente.

Los principales países de origen fueron los siguientes, en comparación con el mismo semestre de 1906, observándose una disminución en contra del Uruguay:

Países.	1906.	1907.	Tanto por ciento del aumento.
Alemania	$9,484,297	$13,856,717	46.1
Argentina	7,422,910	9,007,741	21.3
Austria-Hungría	1,038,632	1,550,778	49.3
Bélgica	2,920,565	3,252,540	11.4
Estados Unidos	9,351,266	11,633,826	24.4
Francia	6,369,830	9,751,658	53.0
Gran Bretaña	18,964,315	27,021,023	42.5
Italia	2,431,814	3,324,500	37.0
Portugal	4,731,175	5,664,344	19.7
Terranova	923,309	1,161,366	25.8
Uruguay	3,766,612	2,584,487	—31.0
Otros países	2,556,429	2,852,680	11.5
Total	69,961,124	91,661,660	31.0

Este cuadro demuestra los países cuyas exportaciones al Brasil durante al período de que se trata ascendieron á más de $1,000,000. De las importaciones de los Estados Unidos tuvieron mayor aumento los artículos manufacturados, tales como harina, tocino, manteca, y maquinaria de varias clases, particularmente la eléctrica. El incremento ha sido generalmente en toda clase de artículos, particularmente en géneros de algodón, maquinaria y materiales de ferrocarril, sustancias químicas, artículos de cuero, carbón, yute, petróleo, bacalao, trigo, vinos, maderas—en otras palabras, el curso del comercio en el período de que se trata fué una continuación del incremento observado en los años 1905 y 1906. El notable aumento de las importaciones alemanas estuvo representado principalmente en las de algodón, maquinaria industrial, y materiales ferroviarios, y las de la Gran Bretaña por las de géneros de algodón, y maquinaria. Las importaciones de bacalao procedentes de Terranova han superado á las de los Estados Unidos. Austria-Hungría aumentó notablemente sus exportaciones de harina al Brasil.

En la lista de importaciones la partida de mayor importancia para los Estados Unidos es la relativa á los géneros de algodón, cuyas ventas al Brasil han sufrido una merma de consideración comparadas con las del primer semestre de 1906. Las fabricaciones de algodón americanas están desapareciendo rápidamente del mercado brasileño, en tanto que las de la Gran Bretaña y las de Alemania, hechas con materias primas americanas, aumentan con gran rapidez. El tanto por ciento que corresponde á la Gran Bretaña del comercio brasileño de importación se elevó de 27.1, que era en el primer semestre de 1906, á 29.5 en el de 1907, y el aumento fué principalmente con artículos fabricados con materias primas americanas. Las importaciones que han alcanzado aumento dan una idea general de la manera en que el comerico brasileño se va centralizando en los contados países principales.

Los cambios experimentados en el comercio de importación de Río Janeiro estuvieron en armonía con los de la nación en general. Hubo un incremento muy considerable en las importaciones de harina, trigo, géneros de algodón, maquinaria industrial, materiales ferrocarrileros, vinos, materiales de construcción, manteca, tocino mecanógrafos, instrumentos de música, bacalao, cerveza inglesa, y varios artículos.

En tanto que la potencia compradora de la nación ha aumentado considerablemente, la razón principal de ese gran incremento en las importaciones fué la considerable cosecha de café en la estación de 1906–7. El valor total de las exportaciones durante la primera mitad de 1907 fué de $143,645,850, en comparación con $104,354,952 en 1906, y $93,249,830 en 1905. Por lo tanto, el aumento de las exportaciones del primer semestre de 1907 fué de un 37.7 por ciento, en comparación con el incremento de 31 por ciento correspondiente á las importaciones. Los valores de los artículos exportados durante el período de que se trata fueron como sigue: Café, $66,428,030; goma, $41,600,380; tabaco, $4,700,960; azúcar, $395,750; yerba mate, $3,144,080; cacao, $3,177,138; algodón, $6,627,894; otros productos, $17,571,648; total, $143,645,850.

De este total de exportaciones, los productos que han sido la base de la prosperidad del país desde muchos años—el café, la goma, el tabaco, la yerba mate, el cacao, y el algodón—formaron un 86.2 por ciento de las exportaciones generales.

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN LOS SIETE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1907.

La "Braziliañ Review" correspondiente al 17 de septiembre de 1907, anuncia que el valor total de las mercancías que el Brasil importó en los meses comprendidos de enero á julio inclusive, de 1907, ascendió á 356,666:766$, ó sean como $112,000,000, contra 253,175:-067$, ó sean como $85,000,000, en el período correspondiente de 1906.

El valor de las exportaciones se calcula en 548,939:081$, ó sean $171,000,000, contra 360,622:297$, ó sean $121,000,000, en los siete primeros meses del año anterior.

Así pues, en el último período se muestra un aumento de $58,000,000 en el valor de las exportaciones, contra $36,000,000 en el período correspondiente del año anterior.

La siguiente es una enumeración de las exportaciones, junto con sus respectivos valores: Café, $84,000,000; goma, $45,000,000; tabaco, $5,000,000; azúcar, $405,000; hierba mate, $4,000,000; cacao, $4,000,000; algodón, $7,000,000, en tanto que los artículos diversos representan un poco más de $20,000,000.

FOMENTO DE LA INDUSTRIA DE LA GOMA.

Se ha presentado al Congreso Brasileño un proyecto de ley que autoriza al Gobierno para conceder un premio de 50 *contos* á la persona que invente un procedimiento económico para la extracción de goma sin detrimento de los árboles, y para su coagulación rápida. Con el fin de estimular el establecimiento de fábricas de goma, este proyecto concede á las cinco primeras que dentro de dos años se establezcan en el Territorio del Acre y en los Estados de Sao Paulo, Amazonas, Pará, Bahía y Río Janeiro, exención del pago de derechos de importación, por un período de cinco años, para introducir materiales y maquinarias que se hayan de emplear en dichas fábricas.

FÁBRICAS DE TEJIDO.

Según estadísticas oficiales, en el Brasil existen en la actualidad 110 fábricas de tejido, en las cuales se emplean 734,928 husos y 29,420 telares; el capital total de dichas fábricas asciende á 165,439,952 *milreis*, y en ellas se da trabajo á 39,159 operarios; producen anualmente 242,087,181 metros de géneros, y consumen 37, 891,780 kilos de algodón al año.

COLOMBIA.

PROTECCIÓN DE LOS BOSQUES NACIONALES.

De acuerdo con un decreto número 976, del 31 de agosto de 1907, el Gobierno colombiano ha tomado las medidas conducentes para proteger los bosques de la República. Aplícanse restricciones terminantes á la explotación de la goma y tagua ó marfil vegetal, y se imponen multas por todas las infracciones de la ley.

RENTAS ADUANERAS EN EL AÑO DE 1906.

Durante el año de 1906 las aduanas de la República de Colombia recaudaron una renta total de $7,294,497, oro colombiano, ascendiendo sus gastos á la cantidad de $590,628.25 solamente. El total de rentas se distribuye entre las diferentes aduanas de la manera siguiente:

Barranquilla	$4,442,212.42	Riohacha	$58,438.41
Cartagena	1,445,187.34	Meta	18,574.99
Buenaventura	722,330.58	Arauca	4,228.75
Cúcuta	303,855.85	Ipiales	3,652.70
Santa Marta	173,945.76		
Tumaco	142,070.90	Total	7,294,497.70

DESCUBRIMIENTO DE YACIMIENTOS DE PLATINO.

Despachos recientemente recibidos de Colombia, dan cuenta del descubrimiento en el Distrito de Lloró de la Intendencia del Chocó, Departamento del Cauca, de ricos yacimientos de platino en los Ríos Boraudó y su afluente Chiquinquirá; dícese que el platino que allí existe es de un brillo extraordinario. Las autoridades provinciales han dispuesto que no se admitan denuncios de minas sobre aquellos ríos, en un perímetro de una legua por cada lado.

VENEROS DE RIQUEZA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE NARIÑO.

Á petición del Señor Don JULIÁN BUCHELI se publican los siguientes extractos tomados de la memoria que presentó al Ministro de Hacienda y Tesoro de Colombia, como Gobernador del Departamento de Nariño:

"El Departamento de Nariño linda por el norte y este con el Departamento colombiano del Cauca; por el sureste con el Brasil; por el sur con el Perú y el Ecuador, y por el oeste con el Océano Pacífico. El Departamento de Nariño tiene 256,411 habitantes, sin incluir las tribus salvajes del Putumayo, ni la civilizada de los pueblos de esta Intendencia. Este Departamento es el que menos ha sufrido á consecuencia de las agitaciones políticas de estos últimos años.

"El valor en oro de las exportaciones é importaciones por la aduana de Tumaco, del 1° de enero al 30 de junio de 1906, ascendió, respectivamente, á $293,772 y á $164,006; las del 1° de julio al 31 de diciembre de 1906, á $335,752 y á $326,488, y las del 1° de enero al 30 de junio de 1907, á $399,187 y á $345,737, ó sea un valor total de exportaciones é importaciones, respectivamente, de $1,028,711 y $836,231 en los dieciocho meses de referencia. El valor en oro de las exportaciones é importaciones por la aduana de Ipiales del 1° de enero al 30 de junio de 1907, ascendió, respectivamente, á $14,166 y á $9,367. Los principales artículos de exportación fueron los siguientes: Tagua, cacao, caucho, cueros, sombreros de paja, maderas preciosas, café, oro, plata, etc.

"El capital extranjero puede invertirse con provecho en las industrias mineras y agrícolas. La exportación de oro por la aduana de Tumaco en los dieciocho meses transcurridos del 1° de enero de 1906 al 30 de junio de 1907 ascendió á $371,447, y se cree que dentro de cuatro años la industria minera habrá aumentado mucho y contribuirá poderosamente al desarrollo de la riqueza de este Departamento. Las zonas mineras de dicho Departamento se dividen como sigue: Oriental, Central y Occidental. La parte plana de la zona oriental contiene terrenos de reciente formación fluvial, la parte elevada contiene muestras de rocas y de fósiles y la cordillera contiene granitos, en tanto que la zona central está constituída por rocas volcánicas, mayormente tufas que muestran la formidable acción del volcanismo en estas regiones. La zona occidental es la única en la cual se han explotado minas, y hasta hace poco la zona central no se había explorado como tampoco se ha explorado la oriental. En la actualidad se explotan los aluviones de Barbacoas por el antiguo sistema de lavado, sobre todo en el Río Telembí, en cuyas márgenes está situada la ciudad de Barbacoas. En Mayasquer también se han explotado aluviones, y en dicha zona también hay minerales de oro y platino, debiendo agregarse que en la parte alta del río Telembí se encuentra en abundancia los minerales de oro. Dícese que en la región denominada Panga se encuentran muchos ricos minerales de oro y plata. Además, en dicho Departamento, se encuentran en abundancia otros minerales, tales como, el cobre, el carbón, zafiros y corindones.

"Toda la produccion de caucho se exporta por el Amazonas, y debe agregarse que las plantaciones de Tumaco contienen 1,700,000 árboles de goma. Á fin de estimular el cultivo de los árboles de goma, el Gobierno paga una prima de 4 pesos oro por la exportación de cada quintal de caucho producido por las plantaciones que se hayan establecido.

"Las plantaciones de cacao existentes en el Departamento de Nariño tienen ya 2,000,000 de árboles.

"En los 36 meses últimos la industria de sombreros de paja toquilla ha llegado á ocupar el segundo puesto entre los artículos de exportación.

"La exportación de tagua constituye una de las fuentes principales de riqueza de dicho Departamento.

"La industria pecuaria de dicho departamento es muy importante, y su valor se calcula en $4,300,000 en plata. Se exporta ganado vacuno á la República del Ecuador y también á varios Departamentos de Colombia.

"En esta región se producen casi toda clase de artículos y de superior calidad, porque hay una diversidad de climas y los terrenos son muy

feraces. Entre dichos productos pueden citarse, el trigo, anís, papas, garbanzos, lentejas, maíz, frijoles, cebada, caña de azúcar, café, plátanos, etc., así como una gran variedad de frutas en las zonas frías y templadas.

"La subdivisión de los bienes raíces ha contribuído notablemente al mayor desarrollo de la agricultura, y á pesar de ésto, los bienes raíces no han adquirido un valor excesivo, excepción hecha de los que están situados próximos á las grandes ciudades. En dicho Departamento hay 1,200,000 hectáreas de terrenos cultivadas cuyo valor asciende aproximadamente á $13,000,000, ó sea á razón de $10 plata por hectárea.

"El Banco del Sur, establecido en la cuidad de Pasto, cuenta con un capital de $500,000, y está autorizado por el Gobierno para emitir billetes hasta la suma de $500,000.

"En la ciudad de Nariño se explotan varias industrias, tales como, la talabartería, la tenería, carpintería, herrería, tejidos, mecánica, barniz, etc.

"El Camino del Sur podría adoptarse al servicio de ruedas mediante el gasto de $400,000.

"La apertura del Canal de Panamá ha de contribuir indudablemente á que haya un gran movimiento en la costa del Pacífico perteneciente á Nariño, y debe agregarse que Tumaco es en la actualidad la ciudad de más porvenir de Colombia en este litoral. La ciudad de Guapi también está ventajosamente situada en la boco del río del mismo nombre, y en su puerto pueden entrar vapores de gran calado. Á la terminación del Canal de Panamá el comercio que se ha de hacer por el Río Patía ha de ser muy importante.

"En resumen, puede decirse que en el Departamento de Nariño podrían establecerse innumerables empresas en las cuales podría invertirse con gran provecho el capital extranjero, tales como la construcción de buenas carreteras que se extiendan hasta la costa del Pacífico, la fundición de minerales, la instalación de plantas eléctricas, construcción de acueductos, é instalación de molinos de harina modernos."

DELEGADO Á LA TERCERA CONFERENCIA SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL.

La Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas ha sido informada por la Legación de Colombia en Wáshington que el Gobierno de aquella República ha tenido á bien designar al Dr. Don JENARO PAYAN como su representante en la Tercera Convención Sanitaria Internacional que se celebrará en la Ciudad de México en los días 2 al 7 de diciembre de 1907.

EQUIVALENCIAS DE MONEDAS EXTRANJERAS.

En resolución de fecha 3 de septiembre de 1907, el Ministro de Hacienda de la República de Colombia fija la equivalencia de las monedas extranjeras de oro y colombianas que existen en el país con relación á la moneda legal establecida por la Ley 35 del 1907, como sigue:

Monedas.	Equivalencia en moneda legal colombiana.
Dólar americano	$1.02
Franco francés, belga, suizo y griego	.1982
Lira italiana	.1982
Bolívar venezolano	.1982
Marco alemán	.2446
Libra inglesa y peruana	Á la par.
Corona danesa, sueca y noruega	.28
Corona austriaca	.2008
Peso argentino, colombiano antiguo y el peso italiano	.97
Peso cubano	.95

El Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Cartagena, Mr. J. A. MANNING, dice en un informe que los nuevos billetes del Banco Central, basados en oro inglés, es decir los de $5 que tienen el valor relativo de la libra esterlina, han sido puestos en circulación. Los billetes del Gobierno son los que circulan generalmente por el país, y su aceptación es obligatoria, fijando el Gobierno, hasta lo posible, el tipo del cambio del oro. El tipo actual está fijado en la base $101 á $102 en billetes colombianos por cada $1 oro americano. La moneda americana tiene circulación general en el país, y casi todos los contratos se hacen en su base.

Se dice que el Banco Central tiene monopolizado el movimiento bancario del Gobierno, es el que recauda todos los impuestos y rentas de aduanas, y en él se depositan todos los fondos fiscales.

Opínase que el Banco de Bolívar, con un capital de $500,000, estará abierto hacia el 1° de noviembre de 1907. Ha hecho un arreglo con el Banco Central por el cual estará autorizado para emitir billetes por la cantidad de $1,000,000, oro.

COSTA RICA.

RENTA DE ADUANAS EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DEL AÑO ECONÓMICO DE 1907.

La renta de aduana recaudada en los varios puertos de la República de Costa Rica en el semestre transcurrido de abril á septiembre de 1907, ascendió á 2,467,409.58 colones, ó sea como $1,200,000, contra 1,956,686.95 colones, ó sea como $970,000 en el período correspondiente del año anterior.

Los ingresos que se anuncian muestran un aumento de 92,409.58 colones en los seis meses de referencia.

REDUCCIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS SOBRE REVÓLVERES Y CARTUCHOS.

El Presidente VÍQUEZ, de la República de Costa Rica, con fecha 8 de octubre de 1907, promulgó un decreto disponiendo la reducción de los derechos de importación sobre revólveres y cartuchos para los mismos, de 15 colones por kilogramo que eran antiguamente, á 3 colones por kilogramo. Los derechos sobre cartuchos para rifles de salón han sido también reducidos, de 9.68 colones, á 2 colones por kilogramo.

CHILE.

EL SEÑOR DON PEDRO MONTT, PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.

El Señor Don PEDRO MONTT, abogado y nombre público, nació en Santiago en 1846. Fueron sus padres el estadista y magistrado Don MANUEL MONTT, Presidente de la República, y la Señora ROSARIO MONTT. Hizo sus estudios de humanidades en el Instituto Nacional; cursó leyes en la Universidad, y obtuvo el título de abogado del 3 de enero de 1870. En 1874 comenzó su carrera pública, habiendo sido electo diputado al Congreso y Presidente de la Sociedad Católica de Educación. Protegido por el nombre de su ilustre padre y heredero de su prestigio y de su influjo público en el partido á que pertenecía, ha podido hacer una carrera política brillante. En 1885 y 1886 fué elegido Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados, y en ese período del Gobierno de Santa María empezó á ejercer una influencia poderosa en la administración pública y en la dirección política del partido llamado Nacional que fundó Don MANUEL MONTT, con el concurso decisivo de Don ANTONIO VARAS. En esta misma época hizo un viaje á Europa con el propósito de estudiar las instituciones políticas de aquellas naciones. En 1886 fué nombrado Ministro de Justicia é Instrucción Pública al iniciarse el Gobierno del Presidente BALMACEDA; en 1887 fué nombrado miembro del Comité de Sanidad, y en junio del mismo año, Ministro de Industria y Obras Públicas.

Tanto en el Congreso como en el Gobierno, ha hecho una labor constante para obtener el mejoramiento del servicio penal y de las cárceles. En 1890 formó parte de la oposición parlamentaria contra el Gobierno del Presidente BALMACEDA, á cuyo triunfo había contribuído en el Congreso de 1885 y 1886, habiendo sido dos veces su Ministro de Estado. Cuando la preeminencia política y constitucional de los poderes públicos dieron por resultado la guerra civil, tomó una participación directa y activa en la revolución de 1891, habiendo sido miembro del comité directivo de Santiago. Entonces

se trasladó al Perú, siguió viaje á Europa, y desde allí fué á los Estados Unidos á desempeñar el puesto de Agente Diplomático de la Junta de Gobierno de Iquique. Habiendo triunfado la revolución, fué nombrado Ministro Plenipotenciario de Chile ante el Gobierno de Wáshington. Desempeñaba ese puesto cuando la reclamación á que dió origen la reyerta de marineros del buque de guerra norteamericana *Baltimore*, en el puerto de Valparaíso.

Al regresar á su país fué Ministro del Interior, durante la administración del Presidente JORGE MONTT. En 1896 formó parte del tribunal de honor que se reunió en Santiago para fallar la elección presidencial de Don FEDERICO ERRÁZURIZ Y ECHAURREN. Desde 1897 se le considera jefe de la coalición que ha dirigido la política del Gobierno del Presidente ERRÁZURIZ Y ECHAURREN. Durante la siguiente administración del Señor Don JERMÁN RIESCO, fué Vicepresidente del Consejo de Estado. Fué Director de la Casa de Orates, en la cual introdujo reformas prácticas para aliviar á los infelices extraviados, y también tomó parte del consejo de instrucción pública durante muchos años. En marzo de 1906 fué elegido Senador por Santiago, y el 24 de junio del mismo año Presidente de la República por el período comprendido de 1906 á 1911.

El proyecto de construcción del Ferrocarril Longitudinal que ha de unir el norte con el sur de la República, que fué presentado al Congreso, y la construcción del Puerto de Valparaíso, han sido los trabajos con que ha iniciado su administración. Habiendo venido al poder en circunstancias en que el país se hallaba profundamente conmovido á causa del terremoto del 16 de agosto de 1907, cuyas consecuencias económicas repercutieron poderosamente en el mercado de la República, el Presidente MONTT ha consagrado todo su celo á sacar al país del estado de postración en que quedó, rebajando los derechos de importación, construyendo numerosos ferrocarriles, escuelas y hospitales, que, sin duda, han de contribuir notablemente al prestigio y buena fama de su administración.

VALOR DE LAS IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES EN 1906.

Los últimos datos estadísticos, publicados, oficialmente por la Oficina de Estadística chilena, anuncian que en 1906, el valor total de las importaciones ascendió á 225,265,516 pesos, en tanto que el de las exportaciones ascendió á 271,448,216 pesos, divididos de la manera siguiente:

Países de origen.	Valor.	Países de origen.	Valor.
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Gran Bretaña	84,639,214	Panamá	170,968
Alemania	55,630,091	Guatemala	167,263
Estados Unidos	24,040,865	Japón	77,171
Francia	14,371,259	Portugal	59,030
Australia	9,485,017	Suecia	27,616
Perú	6,906,397	Bolivia	27,431
República Argentina	6,216,649	Austria	26,913
Bélgica	6,180,698	Turquía	23,809
Italia	5,237,945	Costa Rica	20,238
India	4,628,984	Paraguay	10,260
España	1,607,606	México	9,960
Uruguay	1,529,568	Rusia	5,336
Brasil	1,364,057	Noruega	2,703
Suiza	1,105,607	Egipto	2,071
Ecuador	978,910	Otros países	4,250
Holanda	223,666	Pescado	113,850
Cuba	186,329		
China	182,875	Total	225,265,516

Reduciendo los 225,265,516 pesos chilenos al tipo de $0.365, resulta que el valor de estas importaciones ascendió á $81,208,218.54, oro americano, en comparación con 188,596,418 pesos, ó sean $68,837,692.57 el año anterior.

Países de destino.	Valor.	Países de destino.	Valor.
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Gran Bretaña	122,681,581	Paraguay	135
Alemania	51,690,434	Brasil	449,608
Estados Unidos	48,074,213	Austria	186,099
Francia	17,520,494	Ecuador	186,832
Perú	1,446,984	Islas Maldivas	15,056
Bélgica	5,015,460	Panamá	46,638
Italia	3,283,863	Guatemala	29,345
Holanda	12,531,372	Nicaragua	497
España	3,012,516	Costa Rica	6,436
República Argentina	2,080,540	México	8,573
Japón	229,648	Colombia	2,780
Bolivia	864,316	Suecia	270,600
Honolulu	1,131,969		
Uruguay	502,227	Total	271,448,216

El valor de las exportaciones en oro americano ascendió á $99,078,599.57, y el del año anterior ascendió á $96,801,355.08, ó sean 265,209,192 pesos.

LA INDUSTRIA DEL SALITRE.

El Señor ALFRED A. WINSLOW, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Valparaíso, al informar acerca de la industria de salitre en Chile y la influencia que este producto ejerce en la existencia económica de la República, asevera que durante varios años el Gobierno ha percibido de un 20 á un 50 por ciento más del derecho de exportación que se impone al salitre que el que ha percibido de los derechos de importación, por cuanto en 1896 dicho derecho de exportación produjo una renta de $10,306,445. Los especuladores en salitre obtienen una ganancia líquida que representa como un 50 por ciento.

En el primer semestre de 1907 hubo un aumento de 735,959 quintales métricos en las exportaciones, en tanto que en el último semestre del año se espera obtener un aumento mayor.

En 1906 los Estados Unidos compraron como un 25 por ciento del producto total, por más que la Gran Bretaña compró cerca del 50 por ciento de dicha producción. Alemania ocupa el segundo puesto como país comprador de este producto de exportación.

Por más que la cantidad que se ha exportado sólo muestra un aumento de poco más de un 21 por ciento desde 1900, sin embargo, su valor casi se ha duplicado.

Al principio de 1907, en la República había 121 instalaciones de salitre que funcionaban casi exclusivamente con maquinaria importada de Europa, y mayormente de la Gran Bretaña.

FERROCARRIL DE CAMARONES Á BOLIVIA.

El día 9 de septiembre de 1907 el Ejecutivo de la República de Chile promulgó una ley del Congreso que concede á los Señores Rodolfo Rothstein, Ramiro Sanchez, y Salvador Izquierdo autorización para construir y explotar una vía férrea que partirá de la Costa del Pacífico en la inmediaciones del Puerto de Camarones, pasará cerca de la Laguna de Chilcaya y llegará hasta la frontera de la República de Bolivia. El término de la concesión es de noventa años, contados desde que el ferrocarril quede abierto al tráfico público; al vencimiento de este plazó, la vía, con sus materiales y edificios pasará á ser de la propiedad del Gobierno. Los concesionarios deberán hacer un depósito de 20,000 pesos en bonos, para garantizar el cumplimiento de las obligaciones del contrato.

DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR DON ALBERTO YOACHAM, PRONUNCIADO ANTE EL QUILL CLUB.

Al dirigir la palabra ante el Quill Club, de Nueva York, el 20 de octubre de 1907, el Señor Don Alberto Yoacham, Encargado de Negocios de Chile en los Estados Unidos, habló como sigue:

"Debo principiar por confesarme muy reconocido por el honor que el Quill Club, de New York, me confiere al permitirme que dirija la palabra á tan distinguida audiencia y aun cuando no soy absolutamente orador, pienso que es mi obligación como también es mi placer el servirme de una ocasión que tan amablemente se me ofrece para hacer conocer mi país, sus recursos, la estabilidad de sus instituciones y el brillante y próspero futuro que nosotros debemos contemplar.

"Á diversas causas es debida la poca importancia que hasta la fecha han tenido las relaciones económicas entre Chile y los Estados Unidos. La falta de interés de los capitalistas americanos para lanzarse en empresas en Sud-América; la desconfianza que les inspiran las

tan habladas revoluciones en que se envuelve á todo el continente sud-americano y que en mi país no existen; el imperfecto conocimiento que se tiene de su progreso, su capacidad productora y las enormes riquezas que encierra su suelo, han sido también otros factores importantes para retardar el aumento de esas relaciones.

"Pero hoy día que los Estados Unidos han alcanzado un máximum de prosperidad desconocido en la historia del mundo y una enorme acumulación de capitales es de esperar que busquen nuevos campos para su actividad, y ninguno se les ofrece más amplio y seguro como mi propio país.

"La visita que hizo á Sud-América el eminente hombre de estado americano, Mr. ROOT, y que ha traído como consecuencia la propaganda incansable en favor de una política de fraternidad y de aproximación comercial con los países sud-americanos, junto con los inteligentes esfuerzos que emplea en llevar á buen término esa política y esa propaganda el actual Director de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, Mr. BARRETT, removerán sin duda en un futuro próximo los obstáculos de que antes he hablado y que hasta la fecha se han opuesto al aumento de nuestras relaciones comerciales y de la solidaridad económica y social que debe existir entre países que luchan por alcanzar los mismos ideales.

"Para dar una idea exacta y completa de un país, diversos elementos hay que tomar en consideración. De primordial importancia son sin duda su geografía, su historia, sus instituciones y su economía nacional. Estos elementos son tan extensos que solo me es dable enunciar algunos de ellos en las presentes circunstancias y lo haré de una manera tan breve como me sea posible para no fatigar la benévola atención de ustedes.

"La República de Chile situada en la parte más austral de la costa occidental de la América del Sur, se extiende desde el grado 18 de latitud sur hasta el 55, ocupando un área de 290,000 millas cuadradas, es decir superior á la extensión territorial combinada de Alemania, Suiza, Holanda, Dinamarca y Bélgica. Su largo es de 2,535 millas, lo que da á su territorio no sólo una configuración especial que facilita el tráfico y transporte de sus mercaderías, sino que también, en vista de las diversas latitudes que atraviesa, lo hace disfrutar de todos los climas, seco y ardiente en el norte, temperado y con lluvias regulares en la parte central y frío en el sur. Debido, sin embargo, á su topografía y á los vientos y corrientes que allí dominan la temperatura no es ni tan ardiente ni tan fría como en las correspondientes latitudes en este continente. Por ejemplo, la temperatura de Santiago, que está situado á 1,820 pies sobre el nivel del mar en el paralelo 33, raras veces baja en las noches de invierno á 30 grados Farenheit, y en el verano el máximun jamás pasa de 80 ú 85.

"Datos exactos oficiales sobre la población de Chile no poseo, pero por los que conozco, no es exagerado decir que ella excede de 4,000,000 de habitantes convenientemente distribuidos en sus ciudades y campos, y formando una raza homogénea de puro origen español, sin mezcla alguna de las razas asiáticas ó africanas. Debido á su clima y á su raza, Chile pudo dedicarse desde los primeros días de su historia al desarrollo de su agricultura y ya en el Siglo XVII exportaba en toda la costa oeste los productos de su suelo—cereales, vinos y ganado.

"Posteriormente á su independencia, hace un siglo, gracias á la estabilidad y sabiduría de sus instituciones y gobernantes, ha podido dedicar todos sus esfuerzos no sólo al desarrollo de su agricultura sino también á la explotación de sus inmensas riquezas minerales.

"Para dar una idea aproximada de la importancia que Chile tiene como país agrícola que provee ampliamente á las necesidades de su consumo, permítanme recurrir á la estadística.

"La actual producción de trigo alcanza á 25,510,000 bushels, la de cebada á 5,500,000 bushels, sus viñedos que están á la altura de los mejor cultivados en Francia producen más de 66,000,000 de galones de vino; solamente la parte central alimenta en sus campos 1,500,000 cabezas de ganado y en el Estrecho de Magallanes, cuyas tierras hasta hace poco se consideraban improductivas, hay hoy más de 1,800,000 ovejas. Puede aún agregarse que produce todas las frutas de las zonas templadas, como asimismo toda clase de cereales.

"Aunque la agricultura ofrece en Chile un campo vastísimo para la actividad humana, sus más ricos productos los debe á la minería, especialmente á sus inmensos yacimientos de salitre, elemento hoy día indispensable á las industrias y á la agricultura modernas. Hasta hace pocos años sólo el capital inglés daba impulso á esta industria, pero en el momento presente el capital chileno y el alemán puede decirse que han inundado las pampas y á su sombra han nacido ricas y poderosas compañías aumentando la producción del nitrato de soda, del borax y del yodo en más de un 30 por ciento en los últimos cinco años, y su exportación alcanza hoy á la respetable cifra de 3,500,000 toneladas.

"En los años de 1906 y 1907, se han formado cuarenta nuevas oficinas y un dato que realmente es digno de hacer resaltar en este país es el costo que la maquinaria é instalación de cada una de ellas representa, más ó menos, 450,000 dollars, ó sea un total de 18,000,000 dollars que habría podido ser exportado de los Estados Unidos en cambio de nuestros productos.

"Grande energía también se despliega en la explotación de nuestras numerosas minas de cobre, en la extracción de oro y en el trabajo de nuestros terrenos carboníferos.

"Difícil es formarse una idea del adelanto y progreso de un país sin referirse aunque sea de una manera concisa á sus medios de comunicación y esto me es particularmente agradable en este momento porque con ello pago tributo á la memoria venerable de un ilustre y emprendedor ingeniero americano, Mr. WILLIAM WEELWRIGHT, cuya estatua Valparaíso se enorgullece de ostentar y cuyo nombre está ligado á las más importantes empresas realizadas en Chile en sus primeros años. Á él se debe, en 1831, la construcción del primer ferrocarril sud-americano entre Caldera y Copiapó y en 1835 después de haber obtenido una concesión del Congreso Nacional formó en Londres una compañía de navegación para hacer el comercio de nuestra costa por medio de vapores y que ha sido la base de nuestra marina mercante.

"La red de nuestros ferrocarriles forma actualmente un total de 4,894 kilómetros, ó sea, más ó menos, 3,000 millas, de las cuales la mitad aproximadamente pertenece al Estado y la otra mitad á compañías particulares. Existen además diversas líneas en construcción y otra cuyos estudios y planos están casi completos. De las primeras merecen una mención especial las que podría llamar líneas internacionales. El ferrocarril de Arica á la capital boliviana y el que antes de pocos años nos unirá á la República Argentina al traves de la cordillera de los Andes, reduciendo la distancia de setenta horas que hoy separa á Santiago de Buenos Aires á treinta y dos. Las dificultades casi insuperables que se ha encontrado para perforar el gran macizo de los Andes es la causa de que esta línea no sea hoy una realidad, pero gracias á la ayuda y protección de los Gobiernos interesados se espera que antes de 1910 ella esté definitivamente construída.

"De las líneas cuyos estudios y planos han sido terminados y que pronto entrarán en vías de ejecución, me referiré sólo á la proyectada entre el puerto de Arica y Santiago que completará en la parte que á Chile corresponde la red longitudinal que algún día no lejano unirá Nueva York á Punta Arenas, estableciendo así la verdadera solidaridad americana.

"El Cónsul americano en Valparaíso, Mr. A. WINSLOW, ocupándose de esta empresa y de las oportunidades que puede ofrecer á los capitalistas americanos una obra que importará alrededor de 20,000,000 de dollars, dice en el '*Consular and Trade Reports*' del 14 de septiembre, lo que sigue: 'Los ingenieros que se ocupan en levantar los planos del Ferrocarril Longitudinal que unirá Arica á Santiago informan que el trabajo sobre el terreno está casi completo y esperan presentar los planos definitivos el 1° de octubre de 1907. Los constructores de ferrocarriles deberían interesarse en esta empresa pues todo el material hasta los durmientes deberá importarse y esta línea tendrá una extensión de más de 1,000 millas. Como ya antes lo he

indicado el primer movmiento para establecer una línea regular de navegación á vapor en la costa del Pacífico y entre ésta y los puertos de Europa fué debido á la iniciativa del ingeniero americano, Mr. WEELWRIGHT, y efectivamente el año 1840 llegaron á Valparaíso los vapores *Chili* y *Perú* de 700 toneladas de registro que iniciaron ese tráfico.'

"El movimiento comercial de Chile ha aumentado de entonces acá de una manera considerable y según las últimas estadísticas alcanza á 35,000,000 de toneladas, de las cuales corresponden al comercio exterior 17,000,000 y 18,000,000 al de la costa y se reparte entre buques de las siguientes nacionalidades: Gran Bretaña, 16,665,000 toneladas; Chile, 10,346,000; Alemania, 6,454,000; Francia, 835,000; y sólo 270,000 toneladas á los Estados Unidos, y las restantes á buques de diversas naciones, correspondiendo á Chile, como queda demostrado, el 30 por ciento del movimiento marítimo general.

"La topografía de Chile con su inmensa costa ha, desde los primeros años de nuestra vida independiente, dirigido la atención de nuestros gobernantes hacia el mejoramiento de sus puertos, algunos de los cuales la naturaleza no los dotó con las más seguras bahías, y otros que dado el desarrollo comercial y el aumento de nuestras marinas mercantes y de guerra no pueden suplir á las necesidades actuales. Las obras que se proyectan únicamente en Valparaíso serán de un costo aproximado de 20,000,000 de dollars, suma que por sí sola manifiesta cual es su magnitud y como un buen presagio del interés que Chile comienza á despertar en los mercados americanos debo agregar que constructores de Nueva York de gran competencia y responsabilidad se interesan en su construcción.

"Además de la actividad que se manifiesta en las industrias agrícola y minera, en la construcción de obras públicas, como ferrocarriles, mejoramientos de puertos, construcción de edificios para escuela, etc., dignas de una especial atención, son también los establecimientos industriales de fundición, en los cuales se construyen locomotoras, maquinarias de minas, máquinas y útiles agrícolas, y también las numerosas fábricas destinadas á la producción de loza, vidrio, calzado, ropa, artículos alimenticios y otros destinados al consumo interior del país.

"Dos factores de la mayor importancia han impedido hasta la fecha el mayor desarrollo y progreso material que Chile con sus riquezas naturales, con el carácter esforzado de sus habitantes, la honradez de sus gobiernos y la estabilidad de sus instituciones habría podido alcanzar. Esos factores son la falta de capitales para dar mayor vuelo á sus industrias y la escasez de brazos. Para subsanar este último inconveniente el Gobierno, que tiene que luchar con la dificultad que presenta la gran distancia que existe entre Chile y los

principales centros europeos, ha establecido por medio de una colonización bien dirigida una corriente inmigratoria que está produciendo eficaces resultados y destinada sin duda á aumentar en proporciones considerables asegurando trabajadores para sus minas, campos y sus diferentes industrias. En el año 1906 Chile que sólo recibió 1,442 inmigrantes ha recibido en el primer semestre del presente año 3,790, números que prueban la eficacia de los esfuerzos que el Gobierno emplea en este sentido.

"Permitidme, aun, que cite algunas cifras que demuestran el progreso y equilibrio de nuestro comercio en el año 1905 y siento no poder citar las del año último. Las importaciones alcanzaron á $70,729,790 y las exportaciones á $99,453,445, dejando un balance en nuestro favor de $28,729,790.

"Hasta ahora sólo he hablado de los progresos materiales pero no deseo concluír sin decir al menos dos palabras sobre la prensa de Chile y su instrucción pública, reflejos de la intelectualidad de un país.

"Tan pronto como nuestros puertos fueron abiertos al comercio del mundo, uno de los primeros buques que llegó á Valparaíso fué la fragata americana *Galloway*, trayendo á su bordo la primera prensa que sirvió para imprimir el primer periódico que vió la luz pública en Chile el 13 de febrero de 1812, bajo los auspicios del Gobierno naciente. Su redacción fué confiada á Fray CAMILO HENRÍQUEZ, hombre adornado de principios políticos, de religión y talento, que, rompiendo con las antiguas tradiciones de la colonia, abrió horizontes hasta entonces desconocidos á la nueva República, enseñando los principios de Gobierno emanados de las revoluciones de la América del Norte y de Francia.

"Hasta el año siguiente de 1813 la prensa no tuvo libertad completa, sometida como estaba á la censura prévia, pero por un acto de la Junta de Gobierno de ese mismo año se resolvió romper con esa traba que la humillaba, y desde entonces puede decirse que la libertad de prensa ha sido en Chile una bella realidad, no solo legalmente hablando, sino que en la práctica. El primer periódico, que solo se publicaba una vez por semana con un tirage de 200 ejemplares, ha sido el humilde principio de nuestra prensa, que hoy cuenta con innumerables diarios, que, como 'El Mercurio,' 'El Ferrocarril,' 'La Ley,' 'La Unión,' 'El Diario Ilustrado,' 'El Chileno' y numerosos otros en Santiago, Valparaíso y en todas las provincias, editan miles y miles de ejemplares diarios. Siguiendo la corriente impuesta por el espíritu de la prensa americana, da hoy día la prensa chilena grande importancia á las informaciones, pudiendo decirse que, salvo algunas excepciones, su servicio cablegráfico es superior á la mayor parte del que poseen publicaciones congéneres en las grandes ciudades de

Europa. No se descuida sin embargo los editoriales que instruyendo la opinión pública conserva en Chile su verdadero valor, y con justa razón, pues á la redacción de sus principales diarios estan ligados nombres de los hombres más importantes que Chile ha producido.

"Los padres de la patria, reconociendo la importancia que para el buen Gobierno de los pueblos tiene la instrucción pública, hicieron de ella una de las primeras y más vitales cuestiones que debía ocupar la atención de nuestro Gobierno y desde los primeros días de nuestra vida independiente ha recibido su especial consideración. Sus principios, como los de la prensa, fueron humildes, los recursos no permitían darle el incremento que sus iniciadores ansiosamente deseaban; pero la buena semilla sembrada en tiempo oportuno ha producido sus resultados y con el aumento de las riquezas nacionales la instrucción pública de Chile ha recibido un impulso tal que coloca sus escuelas y universidades á la altura de las que poseen los países más adelantados. Bajo la dirección del Consejo de Instrucción Primaria cerca de 3,000 escuelas se encuentran establecidas en todas partes de la República, que dan instrucción gratuita á 200,000 alumnos mas ó menos. Las escuelas profesionales que, siguiendo los sistemas de educación moderna, se han establecido en Chile desde hace diez años, preparando á los jóvenes alumnos para ganarse su propia subsistencia desde la conclusión de sus cursos, han sido también objeto de especial atención, y puede decirse que no existe ciudad de alguna importancia en Chile que no posea una. No se han descuidado asimismo las Escuelas de Agricultura y de Minería tan útiles al desarrollo nacional, ni las normales, que preparan profesores para los establecimientos de instrucción primaria. La educación secundaria se obtiene en los liceos gratuitos, que mantiene el Estado, y en establecimientos de iniciativa particular con una asistencia media alrededor de 25,000 alumnos. Entre los colegios que dan una instrucción especial debe hacer mención de las Escuelas Militar y Naval, de la Escuela de Artes y Oficios, el Conservatorio de Música y Declamación, y muchos otros que con gusto citaria si no temiese fatigarlos. El Gobierno, en el deseo de colocar estas escuelas profesionales á la altura de las más perfectas, mantiene constantemente en los principales países de Europa y en los Estados Unidos un número considerable de alumnos distinguidos para que, perfeccionando sus conocimientos, puedan después difundirlos en Chile.

"La vigilancia y dirección superior de toda la instrucción pública está bajo la dirección del Consejo de Instrucción Pública, que tiene también una interferencia directa en la elección del rector de la Universidad de Chile, su principal establecimiento de instrucción superior y orgullo de sus habitantes. En ella se forman sus médicos, sus abogados, ingenieros y en fin todos aquellos que desean seguir una profesión liberal después de cinco á siete años de estudios y habiendo

naturalmente seguido los cursos de otros tantos años en el Instituto Nacional ú otros establecimientos de instrucción secundaria.

"Hubiera deseado agregar aun algunas observaciones sobre la historia de mi país, la estabilidad de su crédito bien reconocido en los mercados monetarios de Europa, sobre sus leyes é instituciones políticas, sobre su ejército y su marina; pero comprendo que he abusado de la paciente atención de mi auditorio, á quien nuevamente agradezco de todo corazón, y muy especialmente al Señor Presidente y miembros del Quill Club, la hospitalidad que me han ofrecido para tratar de hacer conocer en parte en este inmenso centro del comercio y de la intelectualidad mundial, los enormes recursos económicos de Chile, y también dar una pequeña idea de su adelanto intelectual refiriéndome á su instrucción pública y á su prensa diaria."

RATIFICACIÓN DE LA CONVENCIÓN POSTAL UNIVERSAL.

El 23 de agosto de 1907 fué aprobada por el Senado de la República de Chile la Convención Postal Universal de Roma, firmada el 26 de mayo de 1906 y que entró en vigor el 1° de octubre de 1907.

COMERCIO DE PUNTA ARENAS EN 1906.

De acuerdo con estadísticas oficiales acabadas de recibir en la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, el comercio de Punta Arenas durante el año de 1906 fué como sigue:

Importación del extranjero	$10,296,993
Importación del cabotaje	1,333,100
Exportación nacional	10,961,564
Exportación nacionalizada	2,048,838
Exportación al cabotaje	1,406,923
Total	26,047,418

LA CRÍA DEL SALMÓN EN NUEVA IMPERIAL.

Según comunicación recibida en la Sección de Aguas y Bosques del Departamento de Industria de la República de Chile, del Gobernador de Nueva Imperial la aclimatación y cría del salmón en el Río Imperial y sus afluentes ha dado resultados altamente satisfactorios, siendo la abundancia de este pez en dichas aguas mayor de día en día. Los mayores de estos peces tienen un tamaño de 25 á 30 centímetros y fueron éstos los que se soltaron en noviembre de 1903, en cuya época tenían un porte de 5 centímetros. Los menores son de 10 á 15 centímetros y corresponden á la partida distribuída en el mes de noviembre de 1906.

LOS FONDOS DE CONVERSIÓN EN EL 30 DE JUNIO DE 1907.

Según balance practicado por la Dirección General de Contabilidad del Departamento de Hacienda de la República de Chile, en

30 de junio de 1907, los fondos de conversión ascendían á la suma de $78,564,561.02 oro de 18 peniques, ó sean, £5,881,512.05.03. Estos fondos se hallan depositados como sigue: En el Deutsche Bank, £3,550,249.15.08; en el Disconto-Gesellschaft £1,713,839.15.08; en el National Bank, £617,422.14.03.

Los depósitos en el Deutsche Bank y en el Disconto-Gesellschaft ganan el interés de 3½ por ciento, y los del National Bank el de 3 por ciento.

ECUADOR.

COMERCIO É INDUSTRIAS EN 1906.

Según un informe que el Sr. HERMAN R. DIETRICH, Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en Guayaquil, le proporcionó á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas con fecha 16 de septiembre de 1907, por conducto del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, la estadística comercial del Ecuador correspondiente al año de 1906 muestra un aumento muy halagüeño en el comercio extranjero de dicho país, en comparación con en el de 1905.

Á pesar de los rumores propalados de vez en cuando acerca de cierto malestar político en algunas partes del país, que fueron causa de que las transacciones mercantiles se redujesen un tanto, el estado de los negocios en general en 1906 fué muy satisfactorio. Como de costumbre, el valor de las exportaciones excedió al de las importaciones; las cosechas fueron buenas y se vendieron á precios subidos; los trabajadores por lo regular encontraron empleo, y los comerciantes, los bancos y otros establecimientos mercantiles hicieron muy buenos negocios.

En 1906 el valor total de las exportaciones ascendió á $11,690,243, ó sea un aumento de $2,407,409, ó cerca de un 26 por ciento más que el año anterior. Este aumento en el valor de las exportaciones se atribuye, naturalmente, al hecho de que el número de las cosechas que se hicieron fué mayor por haberse presentado más propicia la estación, y también por haberse obtenido un leve aumento en el precio de los sombreros de paja, debido á la escasez de la paja con la cual se tejen y á la gran demanda que hubo de ellos. El cacao también obtuvo un precio más subido que en años anteriores.

En 1906 el valor total de las importaciones que se hicieron al Ecuador ascendió á $8,505,800, ó sea un aumento de $638,855, ó como un 8 por ciento del valor del año anterior, lo cual indica un adelanto notable en el comercio del Ecuador. El aumento en el valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de los Estados Unidos durante el mismo período no fué tan grande como el de las importaciones hechas de Francia, la Gran Bretaña y Bélgica, puesto que sólo ascendió como á un 2½ por ciento, en tanto que el aumento de Francia fué un 14

por ciento, el de la Gran Bretaña un 22 por ciento y el de Bélgica un 69 por ciento. El comercio con algunos de los demás países disminuyó considerablemente comparado con años anteriores.

Los principales artículos que se exportaron fueron los siguientes: Cacao, café, marfil vegetal, cueros, goma, y sombreros de paja. Los principales artículos importados fueron los siguientes: Substancias alimenticias, tales como manteca, harina, latería ó conservas alimenticias, etc., velas, petróleo, carbón de piedra, sogas, tejidos de algodón y de lana, sedas, ropa interior de algodón y de lana, calzado en general, loza de pedernal, drogas y medicinas, hierro corrugado que se usa mayormente para techos, hierro y artículos de ferretería, maquinaria, materiales para ferrocarriles, papel, vinos y licores.

En 1906 el valor total de las exportaciones que se hicieron del Ecuador y la proporción de artículos que se enviaron á cada país fueron los siguientes:

País.	Valor.	País.	Valor.
República Argentina	$66,006	Honduras	$2,490
Austria	57,533	Italia	181,994
Australia	100	México	21,786
Bélgica	7,663	Nicaragua	2,627
Bolivia	500	Noruega	3,000
Brasil	5,000	Panamá	17,510
Chile	439,349	Paraguay	2,721
Colombia	13,709	Perú	343,282
Costa Rica	10,899	Salvador	2,866
Cuba	28,736	España	502,265
Francia	3,412,348	Estados Unidos	3,920,776
Alemania	1,837,856	Uruguay	10,363
Gran Bretaña	693,753	Venezuela	3,000
Guatemala	1,150		
Haití	4,263	Total	11,690,243
Holanda	36,700		

En comparación con $9,282,834 en 1905, ó sea un aumento de $2,407,409 ó cerca de un 26 per ciento.

En la siguiente tabla se expresan tanto los artículos que se exportaron del Ecuador en 1906 como su valor:

Artículos.	Libras.	Pesos en oro.
Quina	145,262	$9,155
Corteza de mangle para tenería	1 290,032	5,420
Cacao	52,690,500	6,311,655
Café	5,845,585	465,685
Algodón	57,702	6,450
Mineral de cianuro (oro y plata)		148,700
Frutas	6,138,378	54,398
Oro en barras y en polvo		154,715
Oro acuñado		273,545
Sombreros de paja		1,200,998
Cueros vacunos	2,998,625	423,028
Marfil vegetal	47,852,606	1,307,669
Suelas	8,017	1,682
Goma	1,391,652	975,155
Pieles de lagarto	71,600	6,690
Pieles de venado y de cabra	6,668	1,820
Plata		3,740
Paja de mocora	107,106	37,500
Paja de toquilla	149,046	33,677
Tabaco	149,503	11,057
Artículos diversos	3,878,895	257,504
Total		11,690,243

En la siguiente tabla se expresan tanto los artículos que se exportaron del Ecuador á los Estados Unidos en 1906 como su valor:

Artículos.	Libras.	Pesos en oro.
Objetos antiguos de piedra y barro		$3,895
Cacao	10,781,875	1,523,320
Café	1,362,575	114,400
Mineral de cianuro (oro y plata)		148,700
Oro en barras y en polvo		151,960
Sombreros de paja de toquilla		307,280
Cueros vacunos	2,213,750	348,802
Marfil vegetal (con cáscara y sin ella)		449,950
Goma	1,185,600	862,283
Pieles de lagarto	67,340	5,560
Pieles de venado y de cabra		750
Madera de muestra		8
Artículos diversos		1,835
		3,918,743
Mercancías americanas devueltas		2,033
Total		3,920,776

En 1906 el valor total de las importaciones que se hicieron al Ecuador y la proporción de artículos que cada país suministró fueron los siguientes:

País.	Valor.	País.	Valor.
Austria	$20,435	Italia	$260,840
Bélgica	388,125	Perú	102,975
Chile	99,275	Salvador	26,385
China	27,610	España	246,110
Colombia	24,830	Estados Unidos	2,328,450
Francia	637,900	Todos los demás países	15,120
Alemania	1,547,570	Total	8,505,800
Gran Bretaña	2,780,175		

En comparación con $7,866,945 en 1905, ó sea un aumento de $638,855, ó cerca de un 8 por ciento.

El valor de las importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos, comparadas con las del año anterior, muestra un aumento de $57,330, ó sea como un 2½ por ciento. El valor de las importaciones hechas de Francia muestra un aumento de $78,500, ó sea como un 14 por ciento, y el valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de la Gran Bretaña muestra un aumento de $500,900, ó sea como un 22 por ciento. El valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de Alemania muestra una pequeña disminución, es decir, $3,400, en comparación con el año de 1905.

En la siguiente tabla se expresan tanto los artículos que se importaron al Ecuador en 1906 como su valor:

Artículos.	Libras.	Pesos en oro.
Animales vivos	674,476	$21,470
Armas y municiones	506,545	73,254
Botes	100,860	19,879
Libros en blanco e impresos	243,162	41,794
Velas	1,468,735	141,044
Carruajes	172,715	55,530
Cemento	4,245,144	24,225
Ropa hecha	293,715	195,305

Artículos.	Libras.	Pesos en oro.
Sogas y cordeles	547,822	$125,498
Loza y cristalería	2,881,248	184,851
Drogas y medicinas	1,408,374	223,390
Substancias alimenticias	30,888,535	1,272,356
Monedas de oro y de plata	3,808	983,500
Sombreros	57,798	83,032
Hierro y artículos de ferretería	9,390,735	498,753
Joyería	6,606	19,509
Artículos de cuero	37,710	24,958
Madera sin labrar y artefactos de madera	13,712,158	91,900
Maquinaria	22,201,815	639,246
Fosforos	252,036	19,433
Minerales	80,765,716	173,245
Instrumentos de música	155,940	45,691
Aceites en general	704,842	51,405
Pinturas y barnices	384,472	25,455
Papel de todas clases	2,107,116	145,725
Perfumería	288,083	81,180
Sedas, puras y mezcladas	34,875	102,155
Tejidos, excepto los de seda	6,610,195	2,113,018
Calzado de todas clases y artículos para calzado	182,719	140,739
Legumbres	1,413,482	91,516
Vinos y licores	5,488,943	334,793
Artículos diversos	4,837,010	461,652
Total	192,067,390	8,505,800

Seguros de incendio.—En el Ecuador hay 10 compañías de seguros de incendio que tienen oficinas en Guayaquil, de las cuales 5 son inglesas, 3 alemanas, 1 holandesa y 1 nacional.

En el año 1906 se aseguraron propiedades por valor de $3,345,515, sobre las cuales se cobró un premio de $184,766. La compañía local distribuyó entre sus accionistas $13,500, como resultado de los negocios de un año, ó sea un dividendo de un 9 por ciento sobre su capital social.

Ferrocarriles.—El ferrocarril de Guayaquil y Quito se terminó hasta Ambato y todos los ciudadanos celebraron con júbilo la llegada del primer tren á su ciudad el día de Gracias del año de 1906. Desde esa fecha se ha construído la línea hasta Chasqui, que queda á cuarenta y dos millas de Quito. Los directores de dicho ferrocarril están haciendo todos los esfuerzos posibles á fin de terminar la línea hasta Quito, para el 1º de enero de 1908.

En la actualidad en Guayaquil está se construyendo un tranvía eléctrico, y los directores de dicha línea dicen que esperan concluir y tener en operación por lo menos una parte de ella á fines del corriente año.

Entrada de buques.—En 1906 en el puerto de Guayaquil entraron 184 vapores, 11 buques de vela y un crucero, todos los cuales representaban 354,354 toneladas de registro. En cuanto á los vapores, 96 eran ingleses, 33 alemanes, 52 chilenos y 3 franceses. En dicho puerto no entraron buques americanos.

LA CUESTIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL DE GUAYAQUIL Á QUITO.

El día 5 de octubre de 1907 quedó oficialmente instalado en Quito, capital del Ecuador, el Tribunal Arbitral que conforme con el convenio celebrado entre el Gobierno del Ecuador y la Compañía del Ferrocarril

de Guayaquil á Quito debe resolver las controversias ó desacuerdos entre las dos partes contratantes. Además de Mr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, Ministro de los Estados Unidos y árbitro por parte del Gobierno de aquella nación, y del Sr. Dr. CÉSAR BORJA, árbitro nombrado por el del Ecuador, estuvieron presentes el Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, y Don L. E. BUENO, subsecretario.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1172 aparece la última relación en detalle del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de septiembre de 1907, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, comparados con igual período de 1906. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de septiembre, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta noviembre.

En el siguiente cuadro se muestra la proporción de lo que los varios países de la América Latina y las Antillas han comprado y suministrado:

	En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—			En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
IMPORTACIONES.			EXPORTACIONES.		
América Central:			Antillas:		
Costa Rica	$4,077,004	$4,615,968	Británicas	$8,064,385	$10,151,612
Guatemala	2,587,337	4,054,041	Cuba	75,118,420	84,221,713
Honduras	1,605,806	1,813,213	Danesas	428,303	291,916
Nicaragua	1,136,192	904,081	Holandesas	247,052	277,782
Panamá	1,033,173	1,330,910	Francesas	18,474	42,109
Salvador	1,159,395	1,157,170	Haití	753,834	1,017,010
			República Dominicana	3,240,740	3,092,862
Total de la América Central	11,598,907	13,875,383	Total de las Antillas Occidentales	87,871,208	99,095,004
México	37,963,599	46,217,292	Total de la América del Norte	191,582,454	219,629,380
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	609	161			

	En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—	
	1906.	1907.
IMPORTACIONES—cont.		
América del Sur:		
Argentina	$15,688,991	$13,817,648
Bolivia		
Brasil	52,226,015	65,375,746
Chile	12,634,025	14,075,325
Colombia	5,172,464	4,842,221
Ecuador	2,149,208	2,210,249
Islas Malvinas		
Guiana:		
Británica	449,437	281,030
Holandesa	408,145	726,257
Francesa	23,067	19,328
Paraguay	800	5,427
Perú	1,852,804	5,288,910
Uruguay	2,012,672	2,534,680
Venezuela	6,355,703	5,947,368
Total de la América del Sur	99,033,331	115,124,189
América Central:		
Costa Rica	$1,878,652	$1,922,111
Guatemala	2,345,689	1,833,778
Honduras	1,418,483	1,347,337
Nicaragua	1,451,958	1,302,982
Panamá	10,613,536	14,250,021
Salvador	928,513	1,232,669
Total de la América Central	18,636,831	21,888,898
México	46,064,865	52,194,613
Miquelon, Langley, etc	62,437	46,708

	En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—	
	1906.	1907.
EXPORTACIONES—cont.		
Antillas:		
Británicas	$7,225,354	$8,701,380
Cuba	34,746,670	39,627,673
Danesas	564,212	578,680
Holandesas	559,563	524,911
Francesas	912,315	1,065,174
Haití	2,309,533	2,119,357
República Dominicana	1,641,431	1,982,558
Total de las Antillas Occidentales	47,959,078	54,599,733
Total de la América del Norte	241,793,725	276,485,526
América del Sur:		
Argentina	23,335,262	22,537,597
Bolivia	120,563	1,204,526
Brasil	11,830,971	15,529,562
Chile	6,661,293	8,197,117
Colombia	2,159,727	2,281,564
Ecuador	1,370,617	1,313,867
Islas Malvinas	514	606
Guiana:		
Británica	1,396,022	1,266,088
Holandesa	430,026	436,999
Francesa	186,602	168,696
Paraguay	75,491	119,795
Perú	3,643,333	4,988,548
Uruguay	2,260,273	2,959,854
Venezuela	2,480,403	2,000,014
Total de la América del Sur	55,951,107	63,004,833

COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN LOS NUEVE MESES DE 1907.

Una relación publicada por la Oficina de Estadística sobre el comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos en los nueve meses que terminaron el 30 de septiembre de 1907, muestra que el valor de dicho comercio ascendió á $2,439,802,813, y que excedió en $254,701,272 á las cifras correspondientes al mismo período del año pasado. Debe hacerse constar que $1,108,178,744 de este total representaban valor de importaciones, que muestran un aumento de $159,911,627, y $1,331,624,069 valor de exportaciones, ó sea un aumento de $94,789,645, respecto del mismo período del año anterior. Muéstranse aumentos en cada una de las cuatro clases principales en que se dividen los dos grupos, con excepción de las exportaciones de substancias alimenticias, cuyo valor sufrió una merma de $5,000,000. El total de las varias clases de mercancías en 1906 y 1907 fué como sigue:

	En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—	
	1906.	1907.
IMPORTACIONES.		
Substancias alimenticias en bruto y animales para el consumo	$92,515,161	$111,593,102
Substancias alimenticias parcial ó enteramente elaboradas	102,800,039	120,801,024
Materia prima para usarse en las fábricas	325,742,394	369,377,228
Artefactos para usarse otra vez en las fábricas	178,669,584	210,831,263
Artículos manufacturados listos para el consumo	241,858,554	287,230,003
Artículos diversos	6,671,385	8,346,124
Total de importaciones de mercancías	948,257,117	1,108,178,744

	En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—	
	1906.	1907.
EXPORTACIONES.		
Productos domésticos:		
Substancias alimenticias en bruto y animales para el consumo	$128,464,064	$122,982,108
Substancias alimenticias parcial ó enteramente elaboradas	256,508,112	256,448,141
Materia prima para usarse en las fábricas	290,411,273	330,966,180
Artefactos para usarse otra vez en las fábricas	185,593,750	196,503,758
Artículos manufacturados listos para el consumo	351,802,294	377,500,959
Artículos diversos	5,755,400	5,200,942
Total de productos domésticos	1,218,534,893	1,309,611,088
Productos extranjeros:		
Libres de derechos	9,887,214	11,678,547
Imponibles	9,412,317	10,334,434
Total de productos extranjeros	19,299,531	22,012,981
Total de exportaciones	1,237,834,424	1,331,624,069

Las importaciones y exportaciones de metales preciosos en los dos períodos comparados fueron como sigue:

	En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—			En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
ORO.			PLATA.		
Importaciones	$111,776,017	$30,862,220	Importaciones	$32,994,069	$34,488,224
Exportaciones	35,789,962	49,879,813	Exportaciones	45,441,339	47,970,793

La distribución del valor total del comercio fué la siguiente:

	En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—			En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
IMPORTACIONES.			EXPORTACIONES.		
Europa	$495,795,365	$567,057,780	Europa	$832,076,307	$875,584,558
América del Norte	191,582,454	219,629,360	América del Norte	241,793,725	276,485,526
América del Sur	99,033,331	115,124,189	América del Sur	55,951,107	63,004,833
Asia	134,567,769	160,743,422	Asia	65,333,999	72,355,854
Oceanía	18,160,191	26,229,595	Oceanía	29,017,424	32,564,315
África	9,128,007	19,394,398	África	13,661,862	11,628,983

PRODUCCIÓN DE ORO Y PLATA EN 1906.

Los datos estadísticos publicados por el Director de la Casa de Moneda de los Estados Unidos relativos á la producción de oro y plata en los varios Estados y Territorios de la República durante el año común de 1906, muestran que el valor de la producción total ascendió á $132,630,200.

En esta cantidad total el oro representa $94,373,800 (ó sean 11,565,333 onzas finas) contra $88,180,700 en 1905, ó sea un aumento de $6,193,100.

Se calcula que la producción de plata ascendió á 56,517,900 onzas finas, cuyo valor comercial ascendió á $38,256,400 contra 56,101,600 onzas finas en 1905, que representaban un valor de $34,221,976. El aumento neto en plata respecto de 1905 fué de 416,300 onzas.

GUATEMALA.

REGLAMENTO DEL CONGRESO MEDICO PANAMERICANO.

Á continuación se publica el reglamento del Quinto Congreso Médico Panamericano que ha de reunirse en la capital de Guatemala en el mes de agosto de 1908.

SEDE DEL CONGRESO.

ARTÍCULO I. El Quinto Congreso Médico Panamericano se reunirá en la capital de la República de Guatemala en los días 6, 7, 8, 9 y 10 de agosto de 1908.

MIEMBROS CONSTITUTIVOS.

ART. II. Será inscrito como individuo del Congreso todo médico del hemisferio occidental que lo solicite, y que posea su título adquirido en cualquiera de las universidades ó facultades médicas del continente, incluyendo las Antillas y Hawaii.

SESIONES.

ART. III. Habrá una sesión inaugural revestida de toda la pompa y esplendor que exige acto de tal transcendencia. Á ese efecto la Comisión Organizadora formará oportunamente el programa de dicha sesión que será presidida, y el Congreso solemnemente abierto, por el Jefe del Poder Ejecutivo, con asistencia de todo el elemento oficial extranjero y de la nación, así como de las asociaciones científicas, etc., que contribuyan á realzar el acto.

ART. IV. Habrá, además, una sesión intermedia y otra de clausura, ambas generales y solemnes. De las dos formará el programa oportuno la Comisión Organizadora, y, en la de clausura, serán leídas las conclusiones de las distintas secciones del Congreso, y votada la sede para la reunión del subsiguiente.

ART. V. En la sesión inaugural el Secretario del Congreso hará una sucinta relación de los trabajos recibidos, así como de todo lo demás que crea oportuno referir en ese acto.

ART. VI. En las sesiones generales no habrá discusión.

MEMORIAS, EXTRACTOS Y DISCUSIONES.

ART. VII. Las memorias deberán ser presentadas por escrito en español, inglés, francés ó portugués.

ART. VIII. Para ser leídas deberán remitirse en extracto, y contener, á lo más, 600 palabras. Todos los trabajos han de ser remitidos á la Secretaría de la Comisión Organizadora antes del día 15 de julio de 1908, para ser entregados á la sección á que correspondan.

ART. IX. La lectura de los extractos no podrá durar más de veinte minutos, y los trabajos íntegros, por acuerdo de la sección respectiva, serán publicados en su idioma original, en las actas y memorias que el Congreso oportunamente hará imprimir.

ART. X. En las discusiones, cada orador no podrá usar de la palabra más que una sola vez y durante diez minutos. Los autores de los trabajos á discusión podrán hacerlo hasta tres veces por cinco minutos, á juicio del Presidente de la Sección respectiva. El mismo Presidente resolverá las cuestiones no previstas en este reglamento, de acuerdo con las usuales prácticas parlamentarias.

ART. XI. La Comisión Organizadora distribuirá oportunamente entre los congresistas el programa que ha de seguirse en las distintas sesiones, y el orden en que las diferentes secciones han de discutir y votar las materias que les corresponden.

ART. XII. Habrá las siguientes secciones: Medicina general, cirugía general, medicina y cirugía militares, obstetricia, ginecología, terapéutica, anatomía, fisiología, enfermedades de niños, higiene y demografía, medicina legal, oftalmología, laringología, rinología, dermatología y sifiliografía, enfermedades mentales y nerviosas, bacteriología, radiografía, anatomía patológica, materia médica, enfermedades de los trópicos, epidemiología y cirugía dental.

ART. XIII. Las sessiones de las secciones serán celebradas en el edificio de la Escuela de Medicina de 3 á 6 de la tarde. Las presidirá el presidente de cada sección, alternándose con los vicepresidentes respectivos de las naciones que concurran.

ART. XIV. La Comisión Organizadora nombrará el secretario de cada sección, quien alternará en sus funciones con el secretario respectivo de cada una de las naciones que concurran.

ART. XV. El secretario de cada sección recogerá los trabajos que le sean remitidos por la Comisión Organizadora, y los distribuirá para su estudio, lectura, discusión y publicación. Tomará en detalle nota de las discusiones, para las actas respectivas, y formará el cuadro general de las resoluciones que tome cada sección, remitiéndolas á la Secretería de la Comisión Organizadora.

ART. XVI. El secretario de la Comisión Organizadora hará un resumen de las resoluciones tomadas por las secciones, para dar de ellas cuenta en la sesión de clausura.

JUAN J. ORTEGA, *Presidente.*
JOSÉ AZURDIA, *Secretario.*

Se ha preparado un interesante programa, que consiste de un simulacro de combate militar, con el fin de demostrar los conocimientos que debe tener el cuerpo de sanidad militar; un certamen de floricultura; una exhibición de frutas, árboles frutales, plantas medicinales, taxidermia, y una serie de festejos oficiales para la instrucción y pasatiempo de los miembros del Congreso y demás personas interesadas en el éxito de éste.

APLAZAMIENTO DE LA EXPOSICIÓN NACIONAL.

Con el fin de celebrar con mayor solemnidad y pompa la inauguración del Ferrocarril al Atlántico, acontecimiento que se considera de importancia transcendental para la prosperidad de la República, el Presidente ESTRADA CABRERA, de Guatemala, ha dispuesto, en decreto fechado el 28 de septiembre de 1907, que la Exposición Nacional, que debía haber tenido lugar en el último domingo del mes octubre de 1907, se transfiera y se abra el día en que la primera locomotora, viniendo de Puerto Barrios, ingrese en la capital de la nación. Las obras del ferrocarril mencionado se hallan muy adelantadas, y quedarán terminadas dentro de poco tiempo.

HONDURAS.

RECEPCIÓN OFICIAL DEL NUEVO MINISTRO EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El 4 de noviembre de 1907 el Presidente ROOSEVELT recibió al Dr. ANGEL UGARTE como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de Honduras en los Estados Unidos.

Al presentar sus credenciales el Señor UGARTE habló en inglés como sigue:

"SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Tengo la honra de poner en manos de Vuestra Excelencia la carta que me acredita como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Honduras cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

"Es satisfactorio para mi haber recibido tal distinción de parte de mi Gobierno, porque la misión que se me ha encomendado tiende á ensanchar nuestra amistad con la Gran República que dignamente preside Vuestra Excelencia.

"El espíritu de justicia y de imparcialidad que siempre anima é inspira al Gobierno Americano me hace esperar que en el cumplimiento de la misión que se me ha confiado encontraré el apoyo necesario para estrechar las cordiales relaciones que hoy existen entre ambos países.

"Sírvase aceptar Vuestra Excelencia los votos del pueblo y del Gobierno de Honduras por la prosperidad contínua de los Estados Unidos y por la felicidad personal de Vuestra Excelencia."

El Presidente ROOSEVELT contestó en los siguientes términos:

"SEÑOR MINISTRO: Me es grato recibir de vuestras manos la carta por virtud de la cual vuestro Gobierno os acredita como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

"Como deseo de todo corazón la paz, la felicidad y la prosperidad del pueblo hondureño, en todo tiempo tendré el mayor placer en prestaros mi cooperación en todo aquello que pueda propender debidamente al aumento de su bienestar, así como al sostenimiento y afianzamiento de los vínculos de buena amistad que existen entre las dos Repúblicas.

"Os doy las gracias por los conceptos de buena voluntad que habéis expresado en representación del Gobierno y pueblo de Honduras, y os ruego que hagáis presente á Su Excelencia el Presidente DÁVILA, mis sinceros votos y los de este Gobierno por el éxito de su administracion."

RIQUEZA MINERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA.

Los datos que se dan á continuación, relativos á la riqueza mineral de Honduras, han sido tomados de un trabajo de M. DÉSIRÉ PECTOR, que fué reproducido en "La Bandera Liberal" de Tegucigalpa.

El oro abunda en casi todo el territorio de la República, y especialmente en filones en el grupo montañoso central de los Departamentos de Olancho y Tegucigalpa, y abunda en pepitas ó en polvo en la parte oriental. Este metal se encuentra sólo ó combinado con plata, cobre, hierro, telurio, etc., en pepitas de 1, 2, 3 y hasta 7 onzas y más. La extracción anual de oro en esta República se calcula de 30,000 á 35,000 onzas. El lavado produce de 800,000 á 1,500,000 francos, según la abundancia de las aguas. El lavado de los aluviones auríferos todavía se hace en bateas. Si se empleasen métodos más científicos y sistemas de explotación más modernos, con herramientas perfeccionadas, se facilitaría la extracción del oro en mayor cantidad. Sin embargo, existen explotaciones bien organizadas de vetas, como la del Tránsito, Clavo Rico, Teneco, Socorro, Las Ánimas, Santa Lucía, Los Diamantes, El Triunfo, y sobre todo la mina inglesa de Aramecina y la norteamericana del Rosario. Esta última compañía emplea más de 900 obreros. Operando 45 pilones dicha compañía extrae cerca de 1,000,000 de onzas de plata y el 10 por ciento de oro, que representan un valor de $95,000, oro, mensual, ó sean $1,500,000 anuales.

Se han encontrado placeres muy ricos en los ríos de Guayape, Jalán y Mangulile, cuyas arenas pueden dar un rendimiento de 3 francos por metro cúbico.

La plata es muy común, y por lo regular se encuentra mezclada con el oro, el cobre, el hierro y el arsénico, y de ella se extraen aproximadamente 2,000,000 de onzas anuales. De 1903 á 1904 se exportó plata en barras por valor de 700,000 francos.

El cobre se encuentra en muchas partes, pero en poca cantidad. Generalmente se extrae en estado de carbonato cuyas variedades de azurita y malaquita está bien mezclada con la plata, y anualmente se extraen más de 30,000 onzas.

El platino se encuentra especialmente en los Departamentos de Gracias y Choluteca, en forma de hojas, granos ó pepitas, pero es raro y poco buscado.

El plomo existe en grandes yacimientos en las altiplanicies centrales, y anualmente se exportan cerca de 4,000 kilogramos.

El hierro es de calidad superior y se encuentra convertido en óxido y sulfuro. En la costa norte y en el interior hay montañas que contienen óxido magnético ó piedra imán. Los minerales magnéticos de Agualteca contienen un 60 por ciento de hierro puro y adecuado para la fabricación de acero de superior calidad. Este hierro no contiene fósforo. Hay en dicho lugar inmensos yacimientos que podrían explotarse en gran escala á flor de tierra durante cincuenta años. Próximo á estos yacimientos abunda la cal y el agua en grandes masas, la cual podría utilizarse como fuerza motriz.

Hay una mina de níquel, y se encuentra con frecuencia el estaño, bismuto y antimonio.

El cinc y el cuarzo abundan en todas sus variedades, así como la pizarra, el mármol, la amatista, el cristal de roca, la obsidiana y el feldespato.

El carbón de piedra es un tanto bituminoso y se encuentra en la costa del Atlántico, Departamento de Yoro, y en la región del Río Ulúa.

El cinabrio y los ópalos se hallan en el Departamento de Gracias. Estos últimos en gran abundancia en Erandique y sólo pueden compararse con los de Hungría. También se encuentra el telurio.

Anualmente se exportan 150,000 kilogramos de sal por el puerto de Amapala.

El alumbre, nitrato de potasa, azufre, amianto y mica se encuentran en diferentes lugares, y es probable que si se hicieran los debidos estudios del territorio podrían encontrarse petróleo, piedras preciosas y yacimientos de urano y sus compuestos, que podrían producir substancias radioactivas.

MÉXICO.

RENTA DE ADUANAS EN LOS PRIMEROS NUEVE MESES DE 1907.

Los ingresos federales derivados de las aduanas de México durante los nueve primeros meses de 1907, ascendieron á $14,267,894.11 en moneda nacional contra $12,353,888.26 en el período correspondiente del año anterior, mostrándose así un aumento de $1,914,005.85.

En 1907 estos ingresos se distribuyeron de la manera siguiente: Derechos de exportación, $227,883.09; derechos de importación, $13,704,840.44, y derechos de puerto $335,170.58.

MERMA EN LA PRODUCCIÓN DE AZÚCAR DE 1908.

El "Economista Mexicano," correspondiente al 26 de octubre de 1907, anuncia que la producción de azúcar mexicano en 1908 será un 30 por ciento menos que el año anterior. Esta merma se atribuye á la escasez de las lluvias en el Estado de Morelos, que es la región principal productora de azúcar. En otros distritos se calcula que puede esperarse el promedio de producción usual.

BASE EN PLATA DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANAS EN EL MES DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1907.

La circular mensual de costumbre, publicada por el Departamento de Hacienda de la República Mexicana, anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata puro durante el mes de noviembre de 1907, será $42.33, con arreglo ó los cálculos hechos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1905. Este precio ha de constituir la base del impuesto de timbre y derechos de aduana cuando se use en toda la República.

RENTA DE ADUANA EN EL MES DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1907.

El total de ingresos derivados de los derechos de importación y exportación por los 38 puertos de la República Mexicana en el mes de septiembre de 1907, ascendió á $4,986,757.69. De esta cantidad los derechos de importación representaban $4,905,054.36 contra $4,411,-096 el mes anterior, al paso que los derechos de exportación representan $81,703.33 contra $67,538 en el mes de agosto. Durante dicho mes los derechos de puerto ascendieron á $117,937.03.

NUEVA LINEA DE VAPORES.

En Los Angeles, California, Estados Unidos de América, se ha formado una compañía que tiene por objeto el establecimiento de una línea directa de vapores y barcos de vela entre el mencionado puerto y otros mexicanos, y la inauguración de una línea oriental de vapores que partirá del sur de California. Esta compañía tiene un capital de $1,000,000 y se conocerá con el nombre de "*The Mexican Trading Company*" con oficinas generales en Los Angeles.

CONVENCIÓN NACIONAL DE CULTIVADORES DE GOMA.

La Sociedad Mexicana de Cultivadores de Goma se reunió en una convención en la Ciudad de México desde el 9 hasta el 10 de octubre de 1907, con el fin de estudiar el mejor medio de estimular el desarrollo de la expresada industria por todos los ámbitos de la República. El Ministro de Fomento declaró abierta la sesión, y pronunció un discurso en el cual describió á grandes rasgos los fines de dicha Sociedad, y manifestó su sincero deseo de que los esfuerzos de la organización tuviesen un éxito completo, á fin de despertar mayor interés y obtener mejores resultados en el cultivo de la goma.

Se leyeron importantes disertaciones ante la convención, entre las cuales merece especial mención la del Doctor PEHR OLSSON SEFFER, que como resultado de doce años de investigaciones sobre la materia, divide el área propicia para el cultivo de la goma de la manera siguiente:

	Acres.		Acres.
México	95,000	Venezuela	3,400
Península Malaya	92,000	Ecuador	3,000
Ceilán	85,000	Nueva Guinea	2,500
África	30,000	Borneo	2,000
América Central	14,000	Colombia	1,800
Java	10,000	Las Antillas	1,600
India	8,200	Otros países	1,000
Brasil	6,000		

Se eligió una junta directiva, y se fijó el día 2 de febrero de cada año para las reuniones de la asociación.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR DEL MES DE JULIO DE 1907.

Según datos publicados por la Sección de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de la República Mexicana, el valor de las importaciones durante el mes de julio de 1907 ascendió á $19,628,127.81, moneda mexicana, que, en comparación con la suma de $14,976,197.06 en que se avaluaron las del mismo mes de 1906, demuestra un aumento de $4,651,930.75 en favor de 1907. Las exportaciones estuvieron avaluadas en la cantidad de $18,492,826.22, que indica una disminución de $1,351,994.54 al ser comparada con la de $19,844,820.76, á que ascendieron las de igual mes del año anterior.

DELEGADOS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Á LA TERCERA CONFERENCIA SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL.

La Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas ha recibido una comunicación del Departamento de Estado en Washington, al efecto de que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha designado á los siguientes señores para representarlo en la Tercera Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas que se celebrará en la Ciudad de México durante la primera semana de diciembre de

1907: Cirujano General WALTER WYMAN, y Cirujano Auxiliar R. H. VON EZDORF, del Servicio de Sanidad Pública y Hospitales Marítimos; Comandante PAUL F. STRAUB, Cirujano del Ejército de los Estados Unidos; Doctor CHARLES HARRINGTON, Secretario de la Junta de Sanidad del Estado de Massachusetts; Doctor SAMUEL G. DIXON, Comisionado de Sanidad del Estado de Pensilvania; Doctor A. H. DOTY, Jefe de Cuarentenas del Puerto de Nueva York; Doctor W. G. OWEN, Vicepresidente de la Junta de Sanidad del Estado de Luisiana; Doctor RHETT GOODE, Miembro de la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional, y Doctor H. L. E. JOHNSON, Vocal de la Asociación Médica Americana.

NICARAGUA.

ESTANCO DE FÓSFOROS Y CERILLAS.

El Presidente de Nicaragua, en decreto de fecha 20 de septiembre de 1907, ha ordenado que desde el 1° de enero de 1908 quede estancada en la República la venta de fósforos y cerillas de cualquier clase que sean, prohibiéndose también desde la misma fecha su introducción por particulares.

PARAGUAY.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE FERREIRA.

Á continuación se publican extractos del Mensaje dirigido al Congreso por el Presidente Ferreira 1° de abril de 1907: Se advierte un considerable aumento en el capital de los establecimientos bancarios de mayor importancia en el mercado. Por ejemplo, El Banco Mercantil del Paraguay de $5,000,000 elevó su capital á $10,000,000; el Banco Paraguayo de $6,000,000 lo aumentó á $10,000,000. Las acciones emitidas fueron cubiertas trece veces, y finalmente la Industrial Paraguaya convirtió su capital en oro mendiante lo cual hizo cotizables sus acciones en el mercado europeo.

El Paraguay sigue cultivando con especial esmero sus relaciones amistosas con todas las naciones civilizadas, para satisfacer el anhelo universal de la paz la cual reclaman en la acutalidad los más altos intereses de la civilización.

Á propósito de lo que se acaba de exponer debe anunciarse que el Paraguay ha concurrido á todas las conferencias así universales como continentales, no sólo por deber de cortesía internacional, sino por la conveniencia de gozar de las ventajas que de ella se derivan y de no quedar aislado respecto del concierto de las naciones civilizadas.

El Paraguay fué debidamente representado en el Congreso de la Unión Postal, que se celebró en Roma; en el Congreso Geológico, que se reunió en México; en la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana, en Río de Janeiro, y en el Tercer Congreso Médico Latinoamericano de Montevideo. También ha enviado delegados á la fundación del Instituto Internacional de Agricultura en Roma, así como á la Exposición del Tercer Centenario de los Estados Unidos.

Rindiendo culto á los sentimientos de humanidad, ha prestado su adhesión á la Convención de Ginebra y demás disposiciones relativas á las leyes y costumbres de la guerra marítima y terrestre, así como á la Convención de La Haya relativa á la solución pacífica de los conflictos internacionales.

También se han negociado tratados de extradición con varios Gobiernos europeos, y se ha celebrado uno de arbitraje con el Perú que ya se ha sometido al Congreso Nacional.

Ante el Gobierno de la República del Brasil se hacen gestiones para celebrar un tratado de arbitraje, y el Poder Ejecutivo espera concluírlo en breve.

No se ha ratificado aún el tratado de arbitraje con España, y el Gobierno de su Majestad Católico ha pedido un nuevo plazo para ello.

El deseado arreglo de límites con Bolivia está en vías de celebrarse, debiendo agregarse que, gracias á los buenos oficios del Gobierno Argentino, se han podido acordar las reglas y los principios que deben servir de base para la feliz terminación de esta cuestión de fronteras. En conformidad con las expresadas reglas y principios, el Poder Ejecutivo tiene el propósito de celebrar el tratado de límites porque abriga la convicción de que con ello prestaría un gran servico al país.

El Gobierno se propone estimular especialmente la inmigración y colonización, y con este fin se han expropiado terrenos, ya para fundar colonias europeas, ya para impedir que los nativos abandonen sus viviendas, desalojados por los propietarios particulares. En Villeta se está estableciendo una colonia modelo que ha de constituír un aliciente para los inmigrantes del Viejo Mundo. En la extinta colonia de la Trinacría se ha formado un nuevo núcleo ó base de inmigrantes procedentes de los Estados Unidos, los cuales ofrecen la ventaja de tener capitales en moneda y en maquinaria.

En 1906 las rentas municipales en la capital ascendieroná $1,160,807, y comparando estos ingresos con los de 1905, que ascendieron á $860,152, muestran un aumento de $300,655.

En 1906 los egresos ascendieron á $1,140,257, quedando así un superávit de $20,550.

La gran rémora del progreso en la República es la falta de puentes y caminos y de medios de transporte terrestres y fluviales.

Los puentes sobre los arroyos Montuoso y Las Hermanas en el partido de Guazucuá están á punto de terminarse. Se ha construído un acueducto de mampostería en Areguá, y se ha proyectado la construcción de un puente de hierro sobre el Río Tebicuarí entre Ajos y Villarrica.

El estado sanitario de la República es satisfactorio, y por más que á fines del año pasado ocurrieron algunos casos de enfermedades infecto-contagiosas, éstas afortunadamente desaparecieron sin graves consecuencias gracias á las rigurosas medidas profilácticas que se tomaron.

El año pasado se extendieron y reconstruyeron las líneas telegráficas, y se han abierto nuevas oficinas en diversos puntos. En la actualidad hay 2,764 kilómetros de líneas telegráficas oficiales.

Los ingresos derivados del servicio telegráfico y venta de sellos ascendieron á $717,354 en moneda nacional, los cuales comparados con los que se obtuvieron el año anterior muestran un aumento de $233,872.

En todas las oficinas de correo de la República circularon 5,072,660 de piezas de correspondencia postal, le cual muestra un aumento de 1,428,177 de piezas respecto del año anterior.

La Administración de Correos y Telégrafos cuenta con un personal de 562 individuos. Desde el 1° de julio de 1906 se declaró vigente una nueva tarifa postal para el extranjero.

Una serie de malas cosechas ha producido una disminución en las transacciones comerciales y una notable elevación en el precio del oro respecto del papel moneda nacional.

Como consecuencia de lo que queda expuesto las recaudaciones de aduana que han aumentado casi en un 15 por ciento respecto del año anterior, no cubren el monto del presupuesto general de gastos de la nación.

El Banco Agrícola sigue funcionando con regularidad y presta eficaz apoyo al desarrollo de la agricultura y de la industria. Su estado actual lo muestra la siguiente tabla:

Préstamos agrícolas	$3, 955, 055
Préstamos industriales	8, 427, 462
Préstamos para construcciones	1, 488, 516
Inmuebles, frutos y productos	1, 838, 391

La instrucción pública progresa paulatinamente, y las escuelas primarias que funcionan en la República asciende á 396 que cuentan con 723 maestros y una concurrencia de 36,714 alumnos. En la actualidad el Estado costea la educación de treinta estudiantes en institutos europeos y norteamericanos.

La Escuela de Agricultura que tantos sacrificios exige del Estado es digna de la atención y el estudio de los poderes públicos, por cuanto constituye el punto de partida de una nueva era en la evolución agrícola del país.

PERÚ.

PROYECTO DE LEY SANITARIA ANIMAL.

Con fecha 29 de julio de 1907 se presentó al Congreso de la República del Perú un proyecto de ley sanitaria animal, cuyo fin primordial es la protección del desarrollo de la ganadería nacional. Este proyecto prohibe la importación de animales atacados de enfermedades contagiosas, de los que se sospecha que sufren de dichas enfermedades, y de los despejos de los que han estado atacados de dichos males; todos los animales que se importen sufrirarán una inspección rigurosa. También prohibe el proyecto la exportación de animales que padecen de alguna enfermedad contagiosa, ó sospechados como tales. La ley proyectada contiene además disposiciones relativas á la prevención de enfermedades contagiosas de animales, y prescribe las penalidades que deban sufrir los infractores de la ley. Por último, se autoriza al Ejecutivo para que establezca estaciones para la observación sanitaria del ganado y laboratorios bacteriológicos en los lugares que habilite para la importación de animales, y para que organice en la ciudad de Lima, cuando las necesidades de la ganadería nacional lo demanden, un instituto bacteriológico para el estudio de las enfermedades del ganado y la preparación de vacunas y sueros.

ADHESIÓN Á LA CONVENCIÓN DE BRUSELAS SOBRE EL AZÚCAR.

El Perú fué uno de los Estados que firmó el "Acta Adicional" de la Convención de Bruselas sobre el Azúcar en 1902, que fué firmada el 28 de agosto de 1907, á reserva de que fuese ratificada antes del 1° de marzo de 1908.

Por virtud de dicha acta, la Unión Internacional ha obtenido una prórroga de cinco años, á contar del 1° de septiembre de 1908. Sin embargo, á cualquiera de los Estados contratantes se les permite retirarse de la Convención desde el 1° de septiembre de 1911, con tal que dicho retiro se haga saber con un año de anticipación.

Desde el 1° de septiembre de 1908, á la Gran Bretaña se le eximirá de la obligación de imponer una pena á los azúcares que disfrutan de una prima, pero los otros Estados contratantes tendrán derecho á exigir que los azúcares que regresen á la Gran Bretaña y que se exporten á los territorios de dichos Estados, vayan acompañados de un certificado que exprese que ninguna parte de ellos procede de un país que concede primas por la producción ó exportación del azúcar.

SALVADOR.

ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UNA LEGACIÓN PERMANENTE EN WÁSHINGTON.

Á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se le ha informado por conducto del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, que el Gobierno de El Salvador se propone establecer una Legación permanente en Wáshington.

ESTADÍSTICAS COMERCIALES DEL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1907.

El total de las importaciones recibidas en la República de El Salvador durante el primer trimestre de 1907 estuvo avaluado en $994,793.27 oro, y las exportaciones ascendieron á la suma total de $2,790,070 oro.

Los valores de las exportaciones, expresados en moneda nacional, durante los tres meses de referencia fueron como sigue: Enero, $1,278,417.24; febrero, $1,385,661.96; marzo, $2,887,064.44, que hacen un total de $5,581,143.64.

FERROCARRIL DE SANTA ANA Á LA FRONTERA DE GUATEMALA.

El "Diario Oficial" de El Salvador, en su número del 13 de septiembre de 1907, publica el texto del contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno y el Señor RENÉ KEILHAUER para la construcción y explotación de un ferrocarril que partiendo de Santa Ana, termine en un punto de la frontera de Guatemala y enlace con el ramal que de allí conectará con la línea á Puerto Barrios. La duración del contrato será de noventa y nueve años, al cabo de los cuales la línea con todas sus pertenencias pasará á ser de la propiedad del Gobierno, pero éste podrá comprarla después de cincuenta años, contados desde la fecha del contrato. El contratista se compromete á terminar la línea dentro del término de cuatro años, á contar desde la fecha en que se firme la escritura correspondiente. Desde la fecha en que se termine el ferrocarril, y durante el término de veinticinco años, el Gobierno pagará al concesionario un subsidio de 3 por ciento anual sobre el importe de cada kilómetro construído, ó sea sobre la suma $20,000 oro americano por kilómetro, que es el valor fijado para los efectos del contrato.

Este contrato fué celebrado el 2 de mayo de 1907, y aprobado por la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa el 20 del mismo mes.

URUGUAY.

RENTA DE ADUANAS EN EL MES DE AGOSTO DE 1907.

La renta de aduanas uruguaya correspondiente al mes de agosto de 1907 arroja un total de $1,218,326.32, que se distribuyen de la manera siguiente: Derechos de importación, $1,075,571.87; derechos de exportación, $62,574.45, en tanto que la de los Departamentos se calcula en $80,000.

Estas cifras muestran un aumento de $84,931 respecto del mes de agosto de 1906, en tanto que en los ocho meses transcurridos de enero á ágosto, inclusive, se advierte un aumento de más de $400,000 respecto del período correspondiente del año anterior.

La renta total de aduanas de enero á agosto de 1907 asciende á $9,145,867, y se calcula que los ingresos procedentes de esta fuente este año excederán de $13,000,000.

ABOLICIÓN DE LA PENA CAPITAL.

De acuerdo con una ley de la Asamblea General, promulgada por el Presidente WILLIMAN el 23 de septiembre de 1907, la pena capital queda abolida en toda la República del Uruguay. En vez de dicha pena los criminales serán sentenciados á presidio por un término máximo de cuarenta ó mínimo de treinta años.

El texto del decreto es como sigue:

"PENA DE MUERTE.—LEY DE ABOLICIÓN EN LO CIVIL Y MILITAR.

"El Senado y Cámara de Representantes de la República Oriental del Uruguay, reunidos en Asamblea General, etc., decretan:

"ARTÍCULO 1°. Queda abolida la pena de muerte que establece el Código Penal.

"Queda igualmente abolida la pena de muerte que establece el Código Militar.

"ART. 2°. En los casos de abolición de la pena de muerte, establecida en el artículo anterior, se impondrá la de penitenciaría por tiempo indeterminado, sin que en ningún caso puedan los jueces fijar su duración.

"La pena indeterminada tendrá como maximúm cuarenta años y como minimúm treinta años.

"ART. 3°. Vencidos los treinta años, los penados podrán solicitar su libertad condicional, que será acordada por la Alta Corte de Justicia, después de oídos los informes del director del establecimiento penal respectivo y el dictamen del Ministerio Público y después de examinadas las anotaciones de los Registros carcelarios que comprueben que durante la última mitad de la pena, han dado pruebas ciertas de buena conducta y corrección moral.

"Para que se acuerde la libertad condicional se requerirán cuatro votos conformes si la Alta Corte, ó el tribunal que hiciere sus veces, estuviera compuesto de cinco miembros, y cinco votos si se compusiera de seis.

"La denegación de la libertad condicional no priva al penado del derecho de pedirla de nuevo.

"Regirá para los liberados lo dispuesto por los artículos 94, 95 y 96 del Código Penal.

"El derecho de gracia, á que se refieren los artículos 788, 789 y 793 del Código Militar, queda sustituído por la liberación condicional.

"ART. 4°. La pena de penitenciaría sustituirá á la de presidio que establece el Código Militar, con los mismos efectos que esa ley atribuye expresamente á ese castigo (artículo 790).

"ART. 5°. Toda vez que el médico de la penitenciaría note alteración en la salud de los condenados, durante la reclusión celular y continua fijada en la sentencia, lo hará saber en el día al director de la cárcel, quien hará cesar la reclusión, comunicándolo al juez de la causa, estándose á su resolución.

"ART. 6°. Cuando el proceso haya demorado más de un año, el exceso de detención preventiva se computará día por dia, á menos que la demora sea imputable al procesado ó éste observase mala conducta, en cuyos casos el juez, haciendo declaración expresa de esas circunstancias, aplicará estrictamente el artículo 37 del Código Penal.

"ART. 7°. Lo dispuesto en el artículo 6° regirá para los casos ya juzgados.

"ART. 8°. Quedan derogadas todas las disposiciones del Código Penal y del Código Militar que se opongan á la presente ley."

EL BANCO DE LA REPÚBLICA EN 1906.

En el mes de agosto de 1907 el Directorio del Banco de la República presentó al Poder Ejecutivo del Uruguay la memoria y el balance general correspondientes al ejercicio terminado el 31 de diciembre de 1906. De los cuadros demostrativos que contiene la memoria han sido tomadas las cifras que se publican á continuación.

Dinero colocado en 31 de diciembre de 1906	$814,362,013.06
Recursos disponibles	23,048,825.25
Compromisos exigibles	12,398,350.98
Encaje en oro	8,346,521.09
Emisión en circulación	11,131,366.00
Emisión legal habilitada	13,104,707.00
Capital realizado	5,326,600.51
Movimiento general de caja	305,186,613.26

El Gobierno, como único accionista, ha obtenido al cerrar el ejercicio la cantidad de $358,937.63 como dividendo, formando en conjunto las utilidades líquidas la suma de $448,672.03.

VENEZUELA.

FÁBRICA DE LOZA FINA EN CARACAS.

Con fecha 7 de septiembre de 1907, el Gobierno de Venezuela celebró un contrato, cuyo texto se publicó en la "Gaceta Oficial" del mismo día, con el Señor ALFREDO RAVARD para establecer en Caracas la fabricación de loza fina y diferentes especies de porcelana, empleando para ello materias primas del país. El Gobierno otorga al Señor RAVARD privilegio exclusivo por el término de cinco años, prorrogables en dos más á voluntad de las partes. El concesionario comenzará la explotación de la fábrica dentro del término de seis meses á contar desde la fecha de la publicación del contrato, y se compromete á vender al público los artículos que fabrique un 15 por ciento más barato que los que se importen del extranjero.

EXAMEN DE MEDICINAS DE PATENTE Y SECRETAS.

Según comunicación recibida en el Departamento de Estado en Wáshington del Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Caracas, el Presidente CASTRO de la República de Venezuela ha dispuesto, en resolución de fecha 5 de septiembre de 1907, que se conceda á los fabricantes de medicinas de patente y secretas, para la presentación de las que aún no han sido examinadas por la junta creada por resolución de fecha 15 de diciembre de 1904, los siguientes plazos: Dos meses para las fabricadas en el país, y cuatro para las fabricadas en el exterior. Vencidos dichos plazos no se permitirá la venta en el país de las medicinas secretas y de patente que no hayan sido debidamente examinadas por la mencionada junta. Quedan exceptuadas de esta disposición las que se inventen posteriormente.

ARREGLO DE RECLAMACIONES EXTRANJERAS.

El arreglo de las reclamaciones establecidas por la Gran Bretaña, Alemania é Italia, contra el Gobierno de Venezuela se llevó á cabo, en conformidad con los protocolos que fueron firmados en Wáshington el 17 de febrero de 1903, mediante el pago de la cuota de julio que representa un 30 por ciento de la renta de aduanas de los puertos de La Guaira y Puerto Cabello.

Las cantidades que los tribunales mixtos de arbitraje han acordado que se les adeudan á las referidas naciones, ascienden á un total de 17,835,150.19 bolívares, ó sean como $3,442,183.48.

LA PISCICULTURA EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

Es en verdad un hecho curioso que ningún miembro de la familia de peces que comúnmente se conocen como Salmonidæ es indígena de las aguas del sur del Ecuador. En estos últimos años se han transportado á África, Australia, Nueva Zelandia y Tasmania, y á la República Argentina y Chile (entre los países sudamericanos), en los cuales se han empollado dichos huevecillos, habiéndose obtenido por resultado varias especies de Salmonidæ que en la actualidad se desarrollan con éxito en las aguas más frías de estos países.

Por más que una gran parte de la América Latina está situada en los Trópicos, en ella abundan los ríos y lagos, muchos de los cuales están situados á una altura en que el clima es templado y el origen de las aguas es glacial. No cabe duda, por tanto, de que en dichas aguas pueden desarrollarse con éxito varias especies de peces norteamericanos.

ARGENTINA

La piscicultura se inició en la Argentina en 1903, y para los trabajos preliminares de investigación el Gobierno tuvo la fortuna de utilizar los servicios del Señor JOHN W. TITCOMB, Jefe de la División de Piscicultura en la Oficina de Piscicultura de los Estados Unidos, que es una autoridad en la expresada ciencia y á quien, como un acto de cortesía internacional, se le concedió la debida licencia á fin de que pudiese prestar dichos servicios.

Al llegar á la Argentina, el Señor TITCOMB dió una conferencia[a] sobre piscicultura, tal como dicha ciencia se pone en práctica en los Estados Unidos, á la cual concurrió el Presidente de la República, la Comisión de Presupuesto y otros estadistas eminentes. En los siete meses que el Señor TITCOMB permaneció en el país, es decir, de octubre de 1903 á mayo de 1904, exploró muchas aguas que se extienden desde la Provincia de Córdova, en el norte, hasta el Territorio de Neuquén, en la parte sur del país. Ascendió los ríos La Plata y el Paraguay hasta la ciudad de Asunción, capital del Paraguay. Los resultados de las investigaciones que hizo el Señor TITCOMB, junto con las debidas recomendaciones, se encuentran en dos informes[b] del Ministro de Agricultura.

El Señor TITCOMB estableció el primer criadero de peces en la América del Sur en un tributario del río Limay, cerca del lago Nahuel Huapi, y antes de su partida ya se habían transportado al criadero huevecillos de cuatro especies de Salmonidæ de los Estados Unidos,

[a] Véase el Boletín de Agricultura y Ganadería, año III, No. 70, página 1228.

[b] Véase el Boletín del Ministerio de Agricultura No. 1, tomo I, de marzo de 1904, y el No. 3, tomo I, de mayo de 1904.

habiéndose sufrido una pérdida de menos de un 10 por ciento. La pérdida en la empolladura y en la distribución fué muy leve. El éxito que se obtuvo en el transporte es digno de especial mención, porque estos huevecillos se llevaron probablemente hasta una distancia mayor que la que hasta ahora se conocía en la historia de la piscicultura. También es digno de mención el hecho de que los huevecillos se llevaron á través del Ecuador desde un clima cuyas aguas son sumamente frías, y después se llevaron hasta una distancia de cien leguas, á través del territorio del Neuquén, para ser empollados en una estación del año precisamente opuesta á aquella en que se hubieran empollado naturalmente.

Los trabajos que inició el Señor TITCOMB los continúa con éxito el piscicultor nacional, Señor E. A. TULIAN, antiguo superintendente de la Oficina de Piscicultura de los Estados Unidos. En la actualidad, además del Señor TULIÁN, el Gobierno Argentino utiliza los servicios de tres piscicultores y un criador práctico de ostiones de los Estados Unidos.

Las siguientes especies de huevecillos de peces se han importado de los Estados Unidos á la Argentina para aclimatarlas: Trucha de arroyo (*Salavelinus fontinalis*), trucha de lago (*Cristivomer namacush*), trucha de arcoiris (*Salmo irideus*), trucha de cabeza color acero (*Salmo gairdneri*), salmón de aguas aisladas (*Salmo sebago*), albur (*Coregonus clupeiformes*), salmón de chinook (*Oncorhynchus tschawytscha*), salmón de ojo de reja (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), salmón plateado (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*).

Además de los huevecillos que se obtuvieron de los Estados Unidos, se han obtenido del salmón del Atlántico (*Salmo salar*) y de trucha morena (*Salmo fario*), procedentes de Inglaterra. Hanse establecido cinco nuevos criaderos, y además de la aclimatación de peces extranjeros, se ha propagado una especie nativa, á saber, la denominada "pejerrey." Esta especie es muy valiosa, no sólo por las cualidades alimenticias que posee, sino también porque se encuentra en aguas dulces, salubre y salada, pudiendo adaptarse á muchas latitudes y climas.

El éxito que ha obtenido la piscicultura en la Argentina ha sido fenomenal. Ya se han sacado huevecillos de las truchas de agua dulce que se han criado y desarrollado en Nahuel Huapi que se obtuvieron de los huevecillos enviados á dicho país en 1903–4.

En 1906, cuando el Secretario ROOT estuvo en Buenos Aires, en el banquete que le dieron se sirvieron truchas criadas en Nahuel Huapi. Se ha descubierto que varias de las especies que se trajeron han tomado arraigo en la Argentina y en la actualidad se crían sin los auxilios de la ciencia.

CHILE.

Durante algunos años los trabajos de piscicultura en Chile se han llevado á cabo bajo la dirección del Doctor FEDERICO ALBERT, Jefe de la Sección de Aguas y Bosques del Ministerio de Industrias.

Hace algunos años que la carpa se introdujo en Chile, pero dió pésimos resultados. El Doctor ALBERT anuncia que después de haberse establecido, los peces nativos, que tanto abundan en los ríos de Chile, sufrieron una gran merma, y él lo atribuye al hecho de que la carpa devoraba el alimento con el cual se alimentaban aquéllos. Él agrega que las mismas carpas, consideradas aisladamente, no dieron buen resultado.

Cerca de los Andes se ha construído una extensa estación de cría de Salmonidæ bajo la inspección del Doctor ALBERT, y en 1906 se distribuyeron 300,000 peces de seis meses de edad procedentes de la expresada estación, los cuales consistieron de salmón del Atlántico, (*Salmo salar*), trucha de arco iris (*Salmo irideus*), trucha morena (*Salmo fario*) y trucha de cabeza color acero (*Salmo gairdneri*), cuyos huevecillos se obtuvieron en Europa. El pueblo en general aun no sabe apreciar cumplidamente la importancia de la piscicultura, pero el Gobierno sí aprecia la gran importancia que tiene.

GUATEMALA.

En 1906 el Doctor S. E. MEEK, del "Field Columbian Museum," de Chicago, hizo una investigación de las aguas de Guatemala, y especialmente de los lagos Atitlán y Amatitlán. El expresado Doctor recomendó que se introdujesen las truchas de arco iris en el lago Atitlán. Su informe demuestra que hay grandes probabilidades de mejorar la pisicultura en las aguas guatemaltecas mediante la introducción de varias especies procedentes de los Estados Unidos.

PERÚ.

El año pasado el Gobierno del Perú hizo un contrato con el Señor R. E. COKER, graduado de la Universidad de Johns Hopkins y antiguo empleado de la Oficina de Pisicultura de los Estados Unidos, para que hiciera investigaciones geológicas á lo largo de la costa de aquel país, con el fin de investigor no sólo la pesca marítima, sino también la industria de guano, y que hiciera las recomendaciones que juzgase oportunas en cuanto á la conveniencia de modificar las leyes con el fin de proteger la pisicultura y las aves que producen guano. El objeto de esta investigación no es sólo aumentar el abastecimiento de la pesca para los fines del comercio, sino también tomar las medidas conducentes para proteger los peces de los cuales se alimentan las aves que producen el guano. Antes de la terminación de su obra se espera que

el Señor COKER haga algunas recomendaciones encaminadas á traer ostiones de los Estados Unidos.

La propagación de peces por medio de procedimientos científicos no se ha intentado en otros países, excepto los que acaban de mencionarse. En la oficina de Wáshington con frecuencia se reciben preguntas de otros países latinoamericanos, las cuales demuestran la conveniencia de que se haga una investigación muy detenida de las aguas con objeto de determinar las mejoras que podrían efectuarse mediante la aclimatación de especies que no son indígenas ó por la propagación artificial de los peces que actualmente existen en dichas aguas.

No cabe duda de que tratándose de aguas donde haya una alta temperatura, se encuentran muchos ejemplos en que las lobinas (*micrópterus*), y las ruedas (*centrarchidæ*) de los Estados Unidos pueden introducirse con provecho. Es una cuestión muy sencilla importar esas especies, puesto que sólo se requiere un pequeño número de pececillos para fomentar una cría. Cuando estas especies se trasladan á las aguas propicias, producen con mucha rapidez, y con un lago en cada país que tenga la debida existencia de pececillos, la distribución puede continuarse indefinidamente.

Cuando se trata de aguas más frías adecuadas para la *salmonidæ*, debe construirse un criadero antes de hacer una tentativa de traslado de los huevecillos que deben ser incubados cerca del lugar donde se ha de establecer el criadero.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

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A attenção de todos os que se interessam pelo progresso da Secretaria Internacional e pelos trabalhos de sua reorganização de conformidade com a resolução adoptada pela Conferencia do Rio de Janeiro de 1906, é chamada para o relatorio annual do Director da Secretaria que foi apresentado ao Conselho Director na sua reunião que realizou-se em 8 de novembro, e vem publicado neste numero do BOLETÍM. O Director tem prazer em exprimir seu reconhecimento pelo valioso apoio e cooperação que sempre lhe tem prestado, desde que assumiu a direcção da Secretaria em Janeiro de 1907, o Exmo. Sr. ELIHU ROOT, o Presidente *ex officio* do Conselho Director, o Exmo. Sr. ROBERT BACON, Subsecretario de Estado e os membros do Conselho Director. Sem seu valioso concurso não teria podido realizar as mudanças e melhoramentos que tanto têm contribuido para despertar o interesse do mundo inteiro pelas Republicas Latino-Americanas. O Director tambem deseja assignalar aqui os valiosos serviços prestados pelo FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, o Secretario da Secretaria, quem é especialmente habilitado para o cargo que exerce, devido ao seu perfeito conhecimento dos trabalhos da Secretaria e de tudo que se relaciona com os povos e politicas pan-americanos. Faz-se tambem no relatorio expressão de reconhecimento pelos leaes e valiosos serviços prestados por todos os membros do pessoal.

Devido aos reduzidos recursos de que actualmente dispõe a Secretaria não lhe é possivel empregar os peritos de que tem necessidade para levar a effeito a resolução da Conferencia Pan-Americana, com o fim de tornal-a uma instituição util e pratica, mas é provavel que todos os Governos sanccionarão a moção do Conselho Director que foi adoptada por unanimidade de votos na reunião de maio, em favor de um augmento de 50 por cento nas suas respectivas quotas.

Si este augmento de fundos fôr approvado, não será disponivel até 1° de julho de 1908, e por isso rogamos aos que censuram a Secretaria, esperando della mais que permittem seus recursos, que tenham paciencia. O Director tem em projecto muitas mudanças tendentes a melhorar os trabalhos da Secretaria, as quaes não podem ser postas em pratica até que se consigam maiores fundos. Não se fará aqui um resumo do relatorio, pois é publicado na integra.

CIFRAS INTERESSANTES DO COMMERCIO PAN-AMERICANO.

Em vista da propaganda que a Secretaria tem feito para desenvolver o commercio dos Estados Unidos com as Republicas Latino-Americanas, será de interesse notar as estatisticas do seu movimento commercial para os primeiros nove mezes de 1907. Durante este periodo, os Estados Unidos exportaram para os paizes da America Central mercadorias no valor de $21,888,898 contra $18,636,831 em igual periodo de 1906, o que mostra um augmento de mais de $3,000,000, e importaram desses paizes generos no valor de $13,875,383, contra $11,598,907 no periodo correspondente de 1906, o que accusa um augmento de $2,000,000.

Durante os primeiros nove mezes de 1907 foram exportadas com destino ao Mexico mercadorias no valor de $52,194,613 contra $46,064,865 em igual periodo do anno anterior, verificando-se assim o notavel augmento de $6,000,000, e foram importadas provenientes do Mexico mercadorias no valor de $46,217,292, contra $37,963,599 no periodo correspondente de 1906, o que accusa um augmento ainda mais notavel de $8,000,000.

Quanto ao continente da America do Sul verificamos que a exportação total dos Estados Unidos nos primeiros nove mezes de 1907, com este destino, foi na importancia de $63,004,833, contra $55,951,107 em igual periodo do anno anterior, o que mostra um sensivel augmento de mais ou menos $7,000,000. As cifras da importação são ainda mais animadoras, pois esta elevou-se a $115,124,189, comparada com $99,033,331 em igual periodo de 1906, o que mostra um augmento de cerca de $16,000,000. A unica feição destas cifras que não é favoravel é que o balanço do commercio resulta contra os Estados Unidos, pois as importações provenientes dos paizes da America do Sul excederam as exportações dos Estados Unidos para alli em $52,000,000, approximadamente.

O commercio dos Estados Unidos com Cuba nos dous periodos em confronto mostra um augmento nas exportações de $4,000,000 e nas importações, de $9,000,000. A exportação dos Estados Unidos para Haiti, no periodo a que se refere, foi no valor de $2,000,000 e a

importação proveniente deste paiz foi no valor de $3,000,000. Quanto ao commercio com a Republica Dominicana não se nota sensivel differença comparado com o de igual periodo de 1906, sendo as exportações para este paiz no valor de $2,000,000 e as importações provenientes d'alli no valor de $3,000,000.

CONFERENCIA DE PAZ DA AMERICA CENTRAL.

No presente momento em que este numero está prompto para o prelo, a Conferencia de Paz da America Central está reunida na Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas. Poucas são as assembleas desta classe que se têm realizado nos Estados Unidos, que têm influido tanto como esta ha de influir nas relações pan-americanas. Si a Conferencia tiver feliz terminação, não se poderá pôr limites ao desenvolvimento administrativo, material e educativo, que experimentará a America Central. Milhões de capitaes nos Estados Unidos e na Europa esperam o feliz ajuste pela Conferencia das questões que lhe serão submettidas, para procurar emprego na America Central. O povo dos Estados Unidos conhece bem a riqueza e o maravilhoso progresso do Mexico, mas apenas começa a apreciar o facto que a America Central tem possibilidades de desenvolvimento iguaes ás deste paiz. Os delegados á Conferencia, cujos nomes foram publicados na edição do BOLETIM do mez de outubro, representam os estadistas mais eminentes dos seus respectivos paizes, e por isso, parece que se pode esperar com confiança pela feliz terminação da Conferencia.

RIOS E PORTOS PAN-AMERICANOS.

A America do Sul está dando provas aos Estados Unidos de que é muito progressista no que se refere ao melhoramento dos seus portos e vias fluviaes. No momento actual em que se faz uma propaganda a favor do melhoramento do rio Mississippi e seus tributarios e da dragagem dos canaes nos principaes portos dos Estados Unidos, é interessante notar que, em proporção a sua população e riqueza, as Republicas Latino-Americanas do Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile e Uruguay, gastam mais com obras de melhoramento de portos e rios, do que os Estados Unidos. Aquelle que está acostumado a considerar as Republicas Latino-Americanas como atrazadas em seu desenvolvimento material em comparação com os Estados Unidos, deve fazer um estudo cuidadoso das grandes e custosas obras emprehendidas nos portos do Pará, Rio de Janeiro, Santos e Rio Grande do Sul; no porto de Montevidéo, no Uruguay; nos de Buenos Aires, Rosario e Bahia

Blanca, na Republica Argentina; no de Valparaiso, no Chile, e as obras realizadas nos dous pontos terminaes da Estrada de Ferro de Tehuantepec, no Mexico.

Os diversos congressos que se estão realizando nos Estados Unidos com o fim de desenvolver um sentimento publico a favor do dispendio de maiores sommas com obras de melhoramento de rios e portos, podem deduzir poderosos argumentos do que se está fazendo na America Latina.

A EXPOSIÇÃO BRAZILEIRA EM 1908.

Os viajantes norte-americanos que estão contemplando fazer um passeio para o estrangeiro durante o verão de 1908, devem incluir no seu itinerario uma visita ao Brazil, afim de assistir á Exposição Nacional que se realizará de maio a dezembro. Não se encontra em todo o mundo um clima mais ameno que o do Rio de Janeiro nos mezes de julho e agosto. Os viajantes que partissem dos Estados Unidos em junho não poderiam ter um passeio mais agradavel do que o que o Brazil offerece nesta quadra do anno. Essa viagem deveria ser estendida ás Republicas do Uruguay, Argentina e Chile, regressando pela costa occidental. Cada dia de uma tal excursão poderia ser occupado com visitas a novos pontos de interesse. A nova cidade do Rio de Janeiro é de certo uma das mais lindas do mundo e suas condições sanitarias têm sido melhoradas de forma tal que a febre amarella tem desapparecido por completo dos seus limites. Está em projecto a organização de excursões norte-americanos para o Brazil, a preços reduzidos, e é de esperar que os norte-americanos em grande numero aproveitar-se-hão desta opportunidade para visitar o Brazil. Um esforço especial será feito para conseguir que os principaes jornaes e revistas norte-americanos enviem seus representantes nessas excursões, os quaes farão conhecer por meio dos seus artigos illustrados o maravilhoso progresso do Brazil.

A Sra. MARIE ROBINSON WRIGHT, a distincta autora de livros sobre paizes da America do Sul, acaba de regressar de uma visita demorada que fez ao Brazil em procura de novos dados para a segunda edição do seu livro sobre o Brazil e onde lhe foram dispensadas attenções especiaes. Affirma ella que por toda a parte do Brazil vêm-se indicios do seu maravilhoso progresso material e que o mundo ha de ficar espantado com o desenvolvimento que este paiz realizará nos proximos dez annos.

Entre os relatorios interessantes que se recebem da America do Sul são os submettidos pelo Consul Geral dos Estados Unidos no Rio de Janeiro, o Sr. GEORGE E. ANDERSON. Destes relatorios, nenhum attrae mais a attenção do que o em que descreve as grandes obras municipaes do Rio, as quaes representam um dispendio de

mais de $35,000,000. O Consul Geral ANDERSON tambem faz ver que as linhas que fazem a communicação com a Europa augmentam constantemente, ao passo que as communicações com os Estados Unidos estão virtualmente no mesmo pé.

CONFERENCIAS SOBRE A LITTERATURA HESPANHOLA.

Como prova do crescente interesse que se manifesta na litteratura hespanhola, convem notar aqui a serie de conferencias que sobre este assumpto, vai realizar o Sr. JAMES FITZ MORRIS KELLY, Membro da Academia Britannica, em *Havemeyer Hall* na Universidade de Columbia, nas terças-feiras e sextas-feiras de novembro e dezembro. Conforme os annuncios feitos pelo Sr. F. P. KEPPEL, o Secretario da Universidade, essas conferencias serão franqueadas ao publico. Os themas escolhidos comprehendem "*El Cid*," "*Cervantes*," "*Lope de Vega*," "*Calderon*" e "*Os Novellistas Hespanhóes Modernos.*" A Universidade de Columbia e a Sociedade Hispanica da America merecem nossas congratulações pelos esforços que fazem para despertar um interesse em estudos desta natureza.

UM NOVO LIVRO SOBRE A AMERICA DO SUL.

Ainda que não podemos, por falta de espaço, apreciar neste numero o novo livro do Sr. ALBERT HALE, intitulado "The South Americans," recebemos com prazer da imprensa de BOBS, MERRILL & Co., de Indianapolis, esta valiosa obra que dá uma idea excellente da America do Sul na hora actual. Ha grande necessidade de obras deste genero. Á vista do crescente interesse que se manifesta em todo o mundo por tudo que se refere a America do Sul, parece ser muito opportuna a publicação das ideas e impressões de homens do typo do Sr. HALE, que têm feito um estudo recente dos Governos e povos da America do Sul.

UMA NOVA REVISTA SOBRE A AMERICA TROPICAL.

Talvez a publicação de maior promessa emprehendida por uma empreza particular para despertar um interesse especial na America Latina seja a que annunciam os redactores da "*Tropical and Sub-Tropical America.*" Segundo o prospecto, o primeiro numero desta revista deverá apparecer até fins de novembro. Dizem os redactores que o annuncio foi acolhido de uma maneira mais favoravel que esperavam e que resolveram empregar um papel de melhor qualidade e dar-lhe uma forma mais artistica do que era sua intenção original. Essa revista publicará as ultimas informações rela-

tivas a tudo que se relaciona á America Latina e terá uma secção especial dedicada á arte. Tantas têm sido as tentativas feitas nos Estados Unidos para publicar revistas sobre a America Latina, e tantos os fracassos, que é de esperar que a tentativa da Companhia *Tropical America* constitua a excepção da regra.

A AMERICA LATINA NA UNIVERSIDADE DE YALE.

Por uma inadvertencia, se disse no numero do BOLETIM de setembro que o Professor HIRAM BINGHAM, que em principios do corrente anno fez uma extensa viagem por Venezuela e Colombia, estava ligado á Universidade de Harvard, ao passo que de facto é professor de geographia e historia da America do Sul na Universidade de Yale. Faz-se menção especial disto porque é a Universidade de Yale que está fazendo hoje mais que qualquer outra universidade ou collegio nos Estados Unidos para despertar um interesse por tudo que se relaciona com a America Latina e a lingua hespanhola. Já fizeram uma visita á America do Sul cinco ou seis dos professores de Yale, os quaes estão interessados em desenvolver a instrucção em assumptos latino-americanos. O numero dos alumnos que estão matriculados na secção da universidade que se occupa com o estudo da America Latina e da lingua hespanhola, está augmentando rapidamente. O ultimo dos distinctos professores de Yale a fazer uma visita á America do Sul foi o Sr. LEE MCCLUNG, que fez uma viagem pela costa oriental, regressando pela costa occidental e Panamá. Affirma elle que como resultado desta viagem tem uma idea nova da America do Sul e que nutre a esperança de que maior numero dos norte-americanos que estão interessados em assumptos estrangeiros façam esta viagem.

O REGRESSO DOS PROFESSORES ROWE E SHEPHERD AOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

A visita do Professor L. S. ROWE á America do Sul cobriu um periodo de cerca de um anno e meio, começando com sua chegada ao Rio de Janeiro em julho de 1906, como um delegado dos Estados Unidos á Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana, e terminando com seu regresso á Universidade de Pennsylvania em outubro de 1907. Fará conhecer as conclusões que tem deduzido de sua visita e estudo dos Governos, instituições e povos dos paizes sul-americanos, em uma serie de conferencias que se propõe realizar não sómente perante os estudantes da Universidade de Pennsylvania, mas tambem sob os auspicios do "People's Institute" de Cooper Union de New York. Dos distinctos viajantes norte-americanos que têm visitado á America do Sul, nenhum, com a excepção do Secretario ROOT, foi recebido

com maior cordialidade que o Professor ROWE. Falla com enthusiasmo da necessidade que ha e das vantagens que advirão de uma maior approximação entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes da America do Sul em suas relações commerciaes, sociaes e educativas, e pensa que a Secretaria Internacional ha de ser a principal agencia para conseguir esta approximação.

O Professor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD da Universidade de Columbia gastou cinco mezes com sua viagem em torno dos paizes da America do Sul, que começou com o Equador e terminou com o Brazil. De volta ao seu paiz, mostra o mesmo enthusiasmo que caracteriza as palavras do Professor ROWE e na serie de conferencias que se propõe realizar perante os estudantes da Universidade de Columbia, assignalará não só a importancia de estudar as condições da America do Sul, mas de fazer uma visita áquella parte do mundo.

O PRESIDENTE MONTT E O PROGRESSO DO CHILE.

É com prazer que publicamos neste numero do BOLETIM o retrato do Exmo. Sr. PEDRO MONTT, o novo Presidente do Chile, cuja administração deste paiz é excellente e popular. O Presidente MONTT é bem conhecido, não só em toda a America do Sul, mas tambem nos Estados Unidos, aonde foi acreditado em caracter diplomatico. O esboço biographico de sua vida, que se publica neste numero, demonstra a notavel experiencia que tem tido como estadista. Ainda que o Chile resente-se um pouco da depressão havida ultimamente nas suas finanças, ha poucas nações do mundo que têm recursos mais abundantes ou maiores possibilidades de desenvolvimento. O Sr. ALFRED A. WINSLOW, Consul dos Estados Unidos em Valparaiso, em uma carta que dirigiu ultimamente ao Director da Secretaria, diz: "Creio que esta Republica terá um grande porvir. Os seus recursos naturaes egualam os de qualquer outro paiz da America do Sul. Os depositos de nitrato no norte, as ricas jazidas mineraes da encosta occidental dos Andes, os ferteis valles da parte central do paiz, e as minas e florestas do sul demonstram que a natureza foi prodiga na distribuição de seus dons áquella parte do mundo, sem ter em conta seu magnifico clima. Me causa magua verificar que o povo dos Estados Unidos recebe uma proporção tão pequena destas riquezas, quando não ha razão porque não pode obter a porção que lhe cabe. Os Estados Unidos são o paiz que devia fornecer a maioria dos machinismos, capitaes e iniciativa precisos para a exploração destes recursos naturaes, em vez da Inglaterra e a Allemanha. O que é preciso é fazer o povo dos Estados Unidos conhecer estas condições, e me dá prazer ver que estaes fazendo esforços neste sentido. A Secretaria sob vossa direcção pode ser de grande valor nesta obra."

A este respeito, chama-se especialmente a attenção para o discurso que o Sr. ALBERTO YOACHAM pronunciou perante o *Quill Club* de New York, o qual se reproduz aqui na integra. As palavras do Sr. YOACHAM fizeram conhecer muitos factos não geralmente apreciados nos Estados Unidos.

AS ESTRADAS DE FERRO E O COMMERCIO DA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

Chama-se a attenção dos exportadores de mercadorias com destino á Republica Argentina para uma relação de importancia publicada neste numero do BOLETIM que foi preparada por uma das principaes companhias de expresso de Buenos Aires. As informações desta classe são as que os exportadores desejam obter e que devem seguir ao fazerem embarques para paizes distantes como a Argentina. Do projecto da Estrada de Ferro de Mitre, cujo texto se publica na integra neste numero, se vê que as estradas de ferro da Argentina constituem um elemento poderoso do desenvolvimento deste paiz. Este projecto contem dados estatisticos de interesse relativos ás vinte e duas estradas de ferro da Republica. Dessas estradas, 18 são de propriedade de companhias inglezas, e 1 de propriedade de uma companhia franceza, sendo tres administradas pelo Governo Federal. Essas estradas representam um capital total de $645,000,000, e transportaram durante o anno de 1906, 26,000,000 toneladas de mercadorias, approximadamente.

Dos dados estatisticos mais recentes do commercio exterior argentino se verifica que houve um balanço de commercio a favor da Republica. A Argentina exportou nos primeiros nove mezes de 1907, mercadorias no valor de $240,878,611, e importou no mesmo periodo generos no valor de $202,835,218.

LEIS SOBRE TERRENOS; ORÇAMENTO E EMPRESTIMO DA BOLIVIA.

Que o Governo Boliviano está tomando medidas para protecção dos colonos e immigrantes evidencia-se pelas leis sobre terrenos de 20 de junho de 1907, as quaes são reproduzidas neste numero do BOLETIM. Entre as outras noticias recebidas da Bolivia citam-se: o projecto de lei apresentado ao Congresso Boliviano e autorizando o Poder Executivo para negociar um emprestimo de $2,500,000 approximadamente, que se applicará a medidas sanitarias nas diversas cidades departamentaes; o orçamento para o exercicio de 1907–8, no qual as receitas e despezas fiscaes da Republica são orçadas em $8,000,000 approximadamente; e, finalmente, uma relação das exportações de estanho para Londres, da qual se vê que foram expedidas com este destino 3,693 toneladas no primeiro semestre de 1907.

OS RECURSOS DA COLOMBIA MERIDIONAL.

Não ha nenhuma secção da Colombia que seja mais rica do que o grande Departamento de Nariño, na parte meridional daquelle paiz confinante com o Equador. A viagem que fez o Director desta Secretaria através da Colombia e do Equador em 1906, permittiu-lhe ver com os proprios olhos os vastissimos recursos naturaes daquella secção da Colombia e do Equador que confina com o Oceano Pacifico e procura-lhe grandissima satisfacção o poder reproduzir neste BOLETIM o resumo de um relatorio apresentado pelo illustre Governador de Nariño, o Sr. JULIÃO BUCHELI, ao Ministerio da Fazenda da Republica.

O Sr. JACOB ALEXANDER, um dos poucos norte-americanos que vivem em Pasto, a cidade principal da Colombia meridional, e que ultimamente fez uma visita aos Estados Unidos, affirma que toda aquella secção está entrando n'um periodo de grande desenvolvimento que proximamente attrahirá a attenção immediata dos Estados Unidos.

Que o Sr. Presidente REYES procura constantemente aproveitar-se dos recursos naturaes do seu paiz, resulta do decreto de 13 de agosto de 1907, para a protecção dos bosques nacionaes, o qual contem restricções especificas applicaveis á exploração da borracha e da taguá ou marfim vegetal. A descoberta, demais, de depositos de platina no Departamento de Cauca merecerá de certo a attenção de todos os que se inquietam da escassez deste precioso mineral.

CRESCIMENTO NOTAVEL DAS RECEITAS ADUANEIRAS DE COSTA RICA.

As receitas aduaneiras de Costa Rica para o semestre de abril a setembro de 1907, demonstram que aquelle paiz é prospero e que o seu commercio se augmenta rapidamente, tendo attingido o total destas receitas á somma de $1,200,000 approximadamente, contra $970,000 no periodo correspondente do anno anterior. A capacidade compradora da Republica vae accrescentando-se, e o povo tem cada vez maiores necessidades á medida que as suas economias se amontoam. Quasi todos os viajantes que têm percorrido extensamente a America Central, voltam com optimas impressões do contentamento e prosperidade dos habitantes de Costa Rica.

OBRAS PUBLICAS E DESPEZAS EM CUBA.

Apezar dos seus embaraços, parece que Cuba está fazendo um progresso material notavel. Em toda a parte da Republica vão iniciando-se obras de melhoramento, tanto privadas como publicas. Entre as obras publicas emprehendidas podem citarse a construcção

de estradas, systemas de abastecimento de agua e de esgotos para povoações e cidades, obras de melhoramento de portos, construcções para impedir as inundações, novos pharóes e outros meios para facilitar a navegação. O Governador CHARLES E. MAGOON, cuja administração é geralmente elogiada, publicou ultimamente um orçamento das rendas publicas, sob o titulo de obras e gastos publicos para o exercicio actual, na somma de $25,466,325, orçando-se os gastos em $23,309,540.

A NOVA LEI SOBRE MARCAS DE FABRICA E COMMERCIO DA REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

Em resposta a muitas solicitações, reproduzimos neste numero do BOLETIM a nova lei de marcas de fabrica e commercio adoptada pelo Congresso Dominicano que encerrou suas sessões no mez de junho deste anno. A esta Secretaria dirigem-se constantemente perguntas acerca das leis sobre marcas de fabrica e commercio de todas as Republicas Latino-Americanas, circumstancia que demonstra o interesse que vão tomando os fabricantes e exportadores naquelles mercados.

O COMMERCIO E A ARBITRAGEM NO EQUADOR.

O Sr. HERMAN R. DIETRICH, Consul Geral dos Estados Unidos em Guayaquil, Equador, acaba de apresentar um relatorio interessante que mostra um incremento de quasi 26 por cento sobre o anno anterior no total das avaliações de exportações do Equador, as quaes ascenderam a $11,690,243. As importações no mesmo periodo foram de $8,505,800, ou seja um incremento de 8 por cento, donde resulta um balanço de commercio de cerca de $3,000,000 a favor do Equador.

O Sr. FOX, Ministro dos Estados Unidos e outr'ora Director desta Secretaria, tem-se occupado muito das sessões do Tribunal Arbitral para ajustar as difficuldades surgidas entre a estrada de ferro de Guayaquil e Quito e o Governo do Equador.

CONGRESSO MEDICO PAN-AMERICANO EM GUATEMALA.

O texto completo do regulamento ao qual se sujeitará o Congresso Medico Pan-Americano que ha de reunir na cidade de Guatemala no verão de 1908, é publicado neste numero do BOLETIM e deveria ser lido por todos os medicos e outras pessoas que tiverem a tenção de assistirem a esta importante assemblea. É de esperar-se que a nova estrada de ferro entre a costa Caribbeana e a cidade de Guatemala será terminada para a abertura do Congresso, de modo que não será

difficil chegar á capital. Além disso cumpre lembrar-se que aquella cidade é accessivel por via terrestre desde Mexico, ou por mar desde a costa do Pacifico, sendo relativamente facil a viagem.

Com este motivo deve notar-se que o numero para novembro do "*Overland Monthly*," revista que se publica em San Francisco de California, conterá um artigo illustrado sobre Guatemala, preparado pelo Director desta Secretaria, em resposta á solicitação especial do redactor, o Sr. HAMILTON WRIGHT.

O VIGESIMO-QUINTO CONGRESSO DA REPUBLICA DE HAITI.

Publica-se um resumo das leis approvadas pelo vigesimo-quinto Congresso de Haiti que terminou em 22 de agosto de 1907, e chamamos a attenção dos leitores aos dados supplementares sobre o algodão e o caroço do algodão, bem como a algumas noticias acerca do abastecimento do hennequen.

O MINISTRO UGARTE DE HONDURAS.

O Sr. Dr. ANGEL UGARTE, novo Ministro de Honduras, foi recebido pelo Presidente ROOSEVELT em 4 de novembro de 1907, ficando trocadas as felicitações usuaes. O Senhor UGARTE tem estabelecido a sua Legação no hotel "*New Willard*," e se acha acompanhado aqui pelo seu sobrinho, o Sr. MANUEL UGARTE. O novo Ministro é muito interessado no desenvolvimento e progresso de Honduras, e espera que os norte-americanos que tenham capitaes para collocar ponderarão maduramente as possibilidades que offerece o vasto campo inexplorado da sua Republica.

O PROGRESSO MATERIAL DO MEXICO.

Segundo os ultimos informes recebidos do Mexico vae adiantando este paiz progressivamente em sentidos importantes materiaes. A nova estrada de ferro no Estado de Sonora será de immensa utilidade para as fronteiras dos Estados Unidos e Mexico, porque ligará as importantes regiões mineiras e porá a costa occidental do Mexico em relações mais estreitas com os Estados Unidos. As condições actuaes de Guadalajara são apontadas e descriptas no resumo de uma memoria fornecida á Secretaria pelo Sr. OTHON CAMARENA.

As receitas aduaneiras da Republica para os primeiros nove mezes de 1907 ascenderam a $7,133,947, ouro, sendo um incremento de quasi $1,000,000, em comparação com o periodo correspondente de 1906.

A Conferencia Internacional Sanitaria reunir-se-ha na cidade de Mexico na primeira semana de dezembro, e se espera uma numerosa participação de delegados das differentes Republicas Americanas. Hão de considerar-se importantes questões relativas ás condições sanitarias pan-americanas. A mór parte dos preparativos, em quanto á organização da Conferencia, acham-se agora nas mãos do Sr. Dr. WALTER WYMAN, Cirurgião Geral do Serviço dos Hospitaes da Marinha e da Saude Publica dos Estados Unidos, e Presidente da Repartição Internacional Sanitaria.

CONDIÇÕES ECONOMICAS DE NICARAGUA.

O Sr. PIO BOLANOS, Consul Geral de Nicaragua em New York, esboça as condições economicas em Nicaragua, que são de muito interesse. Tem-se declarado um monopolio nacional dos phosphoros, a entrar em vigor desde a 1 de janeiro de 1908.

DESENVOLVIMENTO DE BOCAS DEL TORO EM PANAMA.

O Consul JAMES C. KELLOGG, de Colon, descreve o desenvolvimento de Bocas del Toro como se acha affectado pelos interesses do commercio de bananas e os privilegios da "*United Fruit Company.*"

MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE DO PARAGUAY.

A mensagem do Presidente FERREIRA do Paraguay, de que se publica um resumo, revela um sentimento geralmente optimista a respeito do anno de 1906, com boa perspectiva para 1907. Ainda que o Paraguay esteja um pouco isolado por falta de communicações ferroviarias com a costa sul-americana, é um paiz de bastantes recursos naturaes que infallivelmente hão de experimentar uma grande exploração no proximo futuro.

DESENVOLVIMENTO DE MANUFACTURAS NO PERU.

O Peru está desenvolvendo muito as suas industrias manufactureiras, tornando-se deste modo menos dependente dos abastecimentos do mundo exterior. Tem um clima e um solo adaptados para a producção do algodão, e no momento actual funccionam no paiz sete fabricas de algodão que consomem a quantidade de 3,000 toneladas de materias primas. O Governo está outorgando o seu apoio de toda a maneira possivel afim de promover esta industria.

Ainda que as condições commerciaes em 1906 apresentem uma ligeira diminuição das exportações em comparação com os alga-

rismos de 1905, as importações excederam as de 1905 na somma de $3,250,000. As exportações totaes foram de $28,479,404, e as importações de $24,953,602. Com este motivo cumpre dizer que as importações dos Estados Unidos mostraram um augmento de mais de $2,000,000, e as exportações para alli um augmento de $1,000,000.

EXPOSIÇAO INDUSTRIAL URUGUAYANA.

Já penetrou a mania das exposições até ao Uruguay, onde se projecta uma Exposição Industrial Nacional para fevereiro de 1908, em Montevidéo.

As ultimas receitas aduaneiras do Uruguay revelam uma capacidade augmentada de compra para o povo; com effeito, esta capacidade augmentou-se em $400,000 durante os oito mezes de janeiro a agosto de 1907, em comparação do mesmo periodo do anno anterior.

Uma acção notavel da parte do Governo, a qual está chamando a attenção do mundo inteiro, é a abolição da pena de morte. O funccionamento da nova lei será observado em toda a parte com interesse pelos estudantes da sociologia e da penologia.

INFORMES DA VENEZUELA.

Da Venezuela chegam informes acerca do ajuste de reclamações pecuniarias, do exame dos remedios proprietarios e do estabelecimento d'uma fabrica de porcellana em Caracas.

A PISCICULTURA NA AMERICA LATINA.

Publicamos neste numero do BOLETIM um artigo interessante sobre a piscicultura na America Latina, compilado por um dos melhores peritos dos Estados Unidos, o Sr. JOHN W. TITCOMB, Chefe da Divisão de Piscicultura na Repartição das Pescarias, o qual contribuiu efficazmente ao estabelecimento da piscicultura na Republica Argentina.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

ESTATISTICA DAS COLHEITAS.

Dos dados estatisticos officiaes das colheitas da Republica Argentina para a safra de 1906-7, vê-se que a colheita de trigo foi de 4,254,000 toneladas e a de linho, de 825,000 toneladas, verificando-se assim um pequeno augmento sobre as estimativas dessas colheitas.

Da producção total de trigo, 1,300,000 toneladas foram destinadas ao consumo nacional, e 2,900,000 toneladas á exportação. A qu

tidade que se tinha exportado até o fim do mez de agosto foi de 2,574,000 toneladas. As exportações de linho attingiram até fins de agosto a 700,000 toneladas, e as de milho a 1,000,000 toneladas.

A situação das colheitas para o anno agricola de 1907–8 é muito promettedora. A area semeada de trigo e linho é calculada ser maior por 5 por cento que a do anno anterior, ao passo que a area plantada com aveia augmentou de 4 por cento. Segundo as estimativas, a area consagrada ao cultivo destes tres productos é de 7,450,000 hectares.

A producção de trigo e linho em 1906–7, distribuida por provincias, foi a seguinte:

	Trigo.	Linho.		Trigo.	Linho.
	Toneladas.	*Toneladas.*		*Toneladas.*	*Toneladas.*
Buenos Aires	2,330,000	348,463	Entre Ríos	261,731	116,470
Santa Fé	653,377	288,926	Pampa Central	80,000	2,800
Córdoba	849,326	66,425	As demais provincias ...	71,000	2,500

IMPORTAÇÃO DE ANIMAES DE RAÇA.

Entre os animaes de raça que foram importados durante o primeiro semestre de 1907 para o melhoramento de raças nacionaes, figuram os seguintes: Touros e vaccas das raças Durham, Hereford e Jersey, 640; carneiros, 1,575; cavallos, 218; burros, 43; porcos, 346.

EXPORTAÇÃO DE QUEBRACHO NO PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Foram exportadas da Republica Argentina no primeiro semestre de 1907, 173,883 toneladas de quebracho em toros, e 25,348 toneladas de extracto de quebracho, comparadas com 164,254 toneladas e 28,378 toneladas, respectivamente, no periodo correspondente de 1906, o que accusa uma differença para mais para o primeiro, e uma differença para menos para este ultimo.

A exportação de quebracho foi distribuida assim:

	Toros.	Extracto.		Toros.	Extracto.
	Toneladas.	*Toneladas.*		*Toneladas.*	*Toneladas.*
Reino Unido	10,383	3,323	Belgica	5,820	2,385
Estados Unidos	34,996	12,924	Italia	7,394	1,029
França	4,014	545	A ordem	64,524	.....
Allemanha	35,227	4,463	Os demais paizes	10,925	679

EMBARQUES DE PRODUCTOS ANIMAES EM 1907.

O correspondente da "*Dun's Review*" em Buenos Aires, informando sobre o estado do mercado de lã argentino em 1907, diz que até 30 de setembro, data em que termina o anno estatistico, foram exportados 385,137 fardos de lã, comparados com 406,994 fardos em 1906. Essa exportação foi distribuida assim: Allemanha, 158,745 fardos; França,

151,708 fardos; Reino Unido, 44,988 fardos; Estados Unidos, 20,260 fardos; Italia, 3,463 fardos, e outros paizes, 5,973 fardos.

Outro artigo que avultou na exportação foram os couros de boi e de cavallo, sendo exportados durante o primeiro semestre de 1907, 1,864,225 couros, contra 1,981,717 couros em egual periodo de 1906. Tambem foram exportados nesse periodo 1,731,142 carneiros congelados; 801,508 quartos de carne congelada e 235,142 quartos de carne frigorifica. A exportação desses tres productos accusa pequena diminuição comparada com a do periodo correspondente do anno anterior.

CHILE.

ESTADO DA INDUSTRIA DO SALITRE.

O Sr. ALFRED A. WINSLOW, Consul dos Estados Unidos em Valparaiso, em um informe que dirigiu ao seu Governo sobre a industria do salitre do Chile e sua influencia na vida economica da Republica, diz que por muitos annos o producto dos direitos de exportação sobre o salitre excedeu em 20 a 50 por cento o producto total dos direitos de importação, tendo attingido á somma de $10,306,445 a renda proveniente desta fonte no anno de 1906. Calcula-se que os productores de salitre auferem um lucro liquido de cerca de 50 por cento.

A quantidade de salitre que se exportou no primeiro semestre de 1907, accusa um augmento de 735,959 quintaes metricos, comparada com a do mesmo periodo do anno anterior, ao passo que se prevê um augmento ainda maior para o segundo semestre do anno.

A quantidade de salitre exportada para os Estados Unidos em 1906 representa 25 por cento da producção total, ao passo que a exportação de salitre com destino á Grã Bretanha representa 50 por cento do total. A Allemanha figura em segundo lugar entre os paizes importadores deste producto.

Ainda que o augmento verificado na quantidade de salitre exportada desde 1900 foi apenas um pouco mais de 21 por cento, seu valor quasi duplicou.

DISCURSO PROFERIDO PELO SR. ALBERTO YOACHAM PERANTE O "QUILL CLUB."

O Encarregado de Negocios do Chile junto ao Governo dos Estados Unidos, em um discurso que pronunciou a 26 de outubro ultimo perante o *Quill Club* de New York, disse que uma das causas que têm contribuido para retardar o augmento das relações commerciaes dos Estados Unidos com os paizes da America do Sul foi o pouco conhecimento que se tem destes paizes. Referindo-se ao seu proprio paiz, fez um ligeiro resumo dos seus recursos, tanto agricolas como mineraes.

A actual producção do trigo do Chile é calculada em 25,510,000 alqueires, e a da cevada em 5,500,000 alqueires. Seus vinhedos estão á altura dos melhores cultivados em França e produzem annualmente mais de 66,000,000 de gallões de vinho. A parte central do paiz alimenta em seus campos 1,500,000 cabeças de gado e no Estreito de Magalhães ha hoje mais de 1,800,000 ovelhas.

A enorme riqueza mineral da Republica é bem conhecida. A producção de salitre nos ultimos cinco annos augmentou em mais de 30 por cento e a exportação deste producto hoje alcança a 3,500,000 toneladas.

Nos annos de 1906 e 1907 foram installados 40 novos estabelecimentos de salitre, com o custo total de $18,000,000. Esses estabelecimentos são a propriedade de companhias inglezas, allemães e nacionaes.

Manifesta-se tambem grande actividade na exploração das minas de cobre, ouro e de carvão de pedra.

Ao tratar dos meios de communicação da Republica, fez o Sr. YOACHAM elogiosas referencias ao illustre engenheiro norte-americano, Mr. WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT, que em 1831 construiu a primeira estrada de ferro sul-americana entre Caldera e Copiapó, e em 1835, depois de haver obtido uma concessão do Congresso Nacional, organizou em Londres uma companhia de navegação para fazer o commercio do Chile.

Existem actualmente na Republica 3,000 milhas de vias-ferreas, das quaes a metade approximadamente são propriedade da União e a outra metade de companhias particulares. Espera-se que a estrada de ferro atravez da cordilheira dos Andes será concluida antes de 1910. Está em via de construcção uma estrada de ferro que se estende de Arica á capital da Bolivia. Já ficaram concluidos os estudos da secção chilena da Estrada de Ferro Longitudinal que fará parte da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental.

Segundo os ultimos dados estatisticos, o movimento commercial do Chile attinge a 35,000,000 toneladas, das quaes correspondem ao commercio exterior 17,000,000 toneladas, e 18,000,000 toneladas ao da costa. Os navios que transportaram este commercio foram das nacionalidades inglezas, chilenas, allemães e francezas.

Não obstante que a Republica se resente da falta de capitaes e de braços, o movimento social e educativo do paiz está em progressão ascendente, e o Sr. YOACHAM chama a attenção para o gráo de adeantamento intellectual do Chile, como é manifestado na sua instrucção publica e sua imprensa diaria.

A CAIXA DE CONVERSÃO EM 30 DE JUNHO DE 1907.

Segundo a relação publicada pela Secção de Contabilidade do Departamento da Fazenda da Republica do Chile, os depositos na *de Conversão* em 30 de junho de 1907 foram na importancia de

78,564,561.02 *pesos*, ouro, ou seja £5,881,512 5s. 3c. Esta somma é distribuida pelos seguintes bancos: Banco *Deutsche*, £3,550,249 15s. 8c.; *Disconto Gesellschaft*, £1,713,839 15s. 8c.; Banco Nacional, £617,422 14s. 3c. Os depositos no Banco *Deutsche* e no *Disconto Gesellschaft* vencem juros de 3½ por cento, e os no Banco Nacional, de 3 por cento.

COLOMBIA.

PROTECÇÃO DAS FLORESTAS NACIONAES.

O Decreto No. 976 de 13 de agosto de 1907, estabelece medidas para a defesa e conservação das florestas nacionaes. A exploração da borracha e tagua é sujeita a certas restricções e serão impostas multas por todas as infracções das leis.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DA IMPORTAÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO.

O quadro apresentado na pagina 1172 é extrahido dos dados compilados pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o movimento commercial entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de setembro de 1907 com uma identica comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os nove mezes findos em setembro de 1907, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno precedente. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das diversas alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de setembro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de novembro.

O COMMERCIO EXTERIOR NOS NOVE MEZES DE 1907.

Os dados estatisticos ultimamente publicados pela Repartição de Estatistica dos Estados Unidos, relativos ao commercio exterior durante os nove mezes findos em 30 de setembro de 1907, demonstram que o valor total deste commercio attingiu á importancia de $2,439,802,813, ou mais $254,701,272 que em igual periodo do anno anterior.

As importações realizadas no periodo em referencia foram no valor de $1,108,178,744, e as exportações, no de $1,331,624,069, as quaes comparadas com as importações e exportações no mesmo

periodo do anno anterior mostram augmentos de $159,911,627 e $94,789,645, respectivamente. Em cada uma das grandes classes em que se dividem as importações e exportações, houve um augmento, excepto na exportação de productos alimenticios que mostra uma diminuição de $5,000,000. As importações e exportações nos nove mezes de 1906 e 1907, foram discriminadas assim:

	Os primeiros nove mezes de—	
	1906.	1907.
IMPORTAÇÃO.		
Productos alimenticios	$92,515,161	$111,593,102
Productos alimenticios preparados, no todo ou em parte	102,800,039	120,801,024
Materias primas para uso nas fabricas	325,741,394	369,377,228
Materias em parte manufacturadas para fabricas	178,669,584	210,831,263
Productos manufacturados	241,868,554	287,230,003
Productos diversos	6,671,385	8,346,124
Total	948,267,117	1,108,178,744
EXPORTAÇÃO.		
Productos nacionaes:		
Productos alimenticios	128,464,064	122,982,108
Productos alimenticios preparados, no todo ou em parte	256,508,112	256,448,141
Materias primas para uso nas fabricas	290,411,273	350,966,180
Productos manufacturados para uso nas fabricas	185,593,750	196,503,758
Productos manufacturados	351,802,294	377,500,959
Productos diversos	5,755,400	5,209,942
Total dos productos nacionaes	1,218,534,893	1,309,611,088
Productos estrangeiros:		
Productos que entraram livres de direitos	9,887,214	11,678,547
Productos que pagaram direitos	9,412,317	10,334,434
Total de mercadorias estrangeiras	19,299,531	22,012,981
Total das exportações	1,237,834,424	1,331,624,069

O movimento dos metaes preciosos nos dous periodos em comparação foi o seguinte:

	Os primeiros nove mezes de—			Os primeiros nove mezes de—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
OURO.			PRATA.		
Importação	$111,776,017	$30,862,220	Importação	$32,994,069	$34,488,224
Exportação	35,789,962	49,879,813	Exportação	45,441,339	47,970,793

O movimento da importação e da exportação por paizes de procedencia e de destino, foi o seguinte:

	Primeiros nove mezes de—			Primeiros nove mezes de—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
IMPORTAÇÃO.			EXPORTAÇÃO.		
Europa	$495,795,365	$567,057,780	Europa	$832,076,307	$875,584,558
America do Norte	191,582,454	219,629,360	America do Norte	241,793,725	276,485,826
America do Sul	99,033,331	115,124,189	America do Sul	55,951,107	63,004,833
Asia	134,567,709	160,143,422	Asia	65,333,999	72,355,854
Oceania	18,160,191	26,229,595	Oceania	29,017,424	32,564,315
Africa	9,128,007	19,394,398	Africa	13,661,862	11,628,983

O seguinte quadro mostra o movimento commercial entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos e as Antilhas:

	Primeiros nove mezes de—			Primeiros nove mezes de—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
IMPORTAÇÃO.			EXPORTAÇÃO.		
Estados da America Central:			Estados da America Central:		
Costa Rica	$4,077,004	$4,615,968	Costa Rica	$1,878,652	$1,922,111
Guatemala	2,587,337	4,054,041	Guatemala	2,345,689	1,833,778
Honduras	1,605,806	1,813,213	Honduras	1,418,483	1,347,337
Nicaragua	1,136,192	904,081	Nicaragua	1,451,958	1,302,982
Panamá	1,033,173	1,330,910	Panamá	10,613,536	14,250,021
Salvador	1,159,395	1,157,170	Salvador	928,513	1,232,669
Total	11,598,907	13,875,383	Total	18,636,831	21,888,598
Mexico	37,963,599	46,217,292	Mexico	46,064,865	52,194,613
Miquelon, Langley, etc	609	161	Miquelon, Langley, etc	62,437	46,708
As Antilhas:			As Antilhas:		
Britannicas	8,064,385	10,151,612	Britannicas	7,225,354	8,701,380
Cuba	75,118,420	84,221,713	Cuba	34,746,670	39,627,673
Dinamarquezas	428,303	291,916	Dinamarquezas	564,212	578,680
Hollandezas	247,052	277,782	Hollandezas	559,563	524,911
Francezas	18,474	42,109	Francezas	942,315	1,065,174
Haiti	753,834	1,017,010	Haiti	2,309,533	2,119,357
Santo Domingo	3,240,740	3,092,862	Santo Domingo	1,641,431	1,982,558
Total das Antilhas	87,871,208	99,095,004	Total das Antilhas	47,989,078	54,599,733
Total da America do Norte	191,582,454	219,629,360	Total da America do Norte	241,793,725	276,485,526
America do Sul:			America do Sul:		
Argentina	15,688,991	13,817,648	Argentina	23,335,262	22,537,597
Bolivia			Bolivia	120,563	1,204,526
Brazil	52,226,015	65,375,740	Brazil	11,830,971	15,529,562
Chile	12,634,025	14,075,325	Chile	6,661,293	8,197,117
Colombia	5,172,464	4,842,221	Colombia	2,159,727	2,281,564
Equador	2,149,208	2,210,249	Equador	1,370,617	1,313,867
As Ilhas Malvinas			As Ilhas Malvinas	514	606
Guyanas—			Guyanas—		
Ingleza	449,437	281,030	Ingleza	1,396,032	1,266,088
Hollandeza	468,145	726,257	Hollandeza	430,026	436,999
Franceza	23,067	19,328	Franceza	186,602	168,696
Paraguay	800	5,427	Paraguay	75,491	119,795
Peru	1,852,804	5,288,910	Peru	3,643,333	4,988,548
Uruguay	2,012,672	2,534,680	Uruguay	2,260,273	2,959,854
Venezuela	6,355,703	5,947,368	Venezuela	2,480,403	2,000,014
Total da America do Sul	99,033,331	115,124,189	Total da America do Sul	55,951,107	63,004,833

PRODUCÇÃO DE OURO E PRATA EM 1906.

Segundo os dados estatisticos fornecidos pelo Director da Casa da Moeda dos Estados Unidos, a producção de ouro e de prata nos diversos Estados e Territorios do paiz durante o anno de 1906 foi no valor de $132,630,200.

A producção de ouro foi de 11,565,333 onças, no valor de $94,373,800, ou mais $6,193,100 que no anno anterior, quando apenas elevou-se a $88,180,700.

A producção de prata em 1906 foi de 56,517,900 onças finas, com o valor official de $38,256,400, contra 56,101,600 onças, com o valor de $34,221,976 em 1905, o que mostra um augmento de 416,300 onças sobre a producção de 1905.

MEXICO.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM SETEMBRO DE 1907.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas trinta e oito alfandegas da Republica do Mexico no mez de setembro de 1907, foram na importancia de $4,986,757.69. Desta quantia, $4,905,054.36 representam os direitos de importação, comparados com $4,411,096 no mez anterior, e $81,703.33 correspondem aos direitos de exportação, contra $67,538 em agosto. Os direitos de porto no mez de setembro elevaram-se a $116,937.03.

NICARAGUA.

CONDIÇÕES ECONOMICAS.

As seguintes informações relativas á situação commercial e industrial da Republica de Nicaragua foram extrahidas de uma memoria escripta pelo Sr. PIO BOLAÑOS, Consul Geral de Nicaragua em New York.

Com uma superficie de 145,000 kilometros quadrados e uma população, segundo o ultimo recenseamento, de 600,000 almas, a Republica de Nicaragua tem recursos para o desenvolvimento de industrias de toda a classe, mas devido a grande diversidade do seu clima é especialmente adaptada a emprezas agricolas. Os dous grandes lagos situados na parte central do paiz dão facil accesso tanto ao Atlantico como ao Pacifico, e offerecem amplas facilidades para o desenvolvimento do commercio.

Nos departamentos do Norte de Nueva Segovia, Matagalpa e Jinotega, os legumes e fructas dão abundantes safras, ao passo que os depositos de ouro, ainda que sómente em parte explorados, constituem boa fonte de renda. Nos departamentos de Matagalpa e Jinotega existem extensas plantações de café, cultivadas por colonos norte-americanos e allemães que utilizam os rios do paiz para gerar a força motriz de que precisam para suas machinas. Os mesmos departamentos produzem tambem um trigo de excellente qualidade.

Os estudos de uma estrada de ferro de 100 a 110 milhas de extensão já se acham concluidos de Momotombo no Lago Managua a Matagalpa. A communicação entre Momotombo e Managua é actualmente feita por um serviço de vapores, ao passo que se chega a Corinto no Pacifico por meio de uma estrada de ferro que se prolonga até Granada no Lago Nicaragua.

O porto de Corinto permitte a entrada de vapores de grande calado, e no começo do anno de 1907 foi inaugurado um cáes de 500 pés de comprimento onde podem atracar navios de grande calado.

As cidades do interior são ligadas a Corinto e Granada por vias ferreas que têm uma extensão total de 171½ milhas inglezas. Nos

estudos feitos para a Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental de New York a Buenos Aires, a Estrada de Ferro Nacional de Nicaragua foi acceita como uma das partes integrantes do systema, estendendo-se de Chinandega a Granada o trecho della que foi comprehendido na Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental.

Está em via de construcção uma estrada de ferro que se estende de Monkey Point na costa do Atlantico até São Miguelito, com uma extensão de mais ou menos 116 milhas. Até o mez de novembro ficaram concluidos os estudos desta linha na extensão de 66 milhas, tendo sido definitivamente approvado o traçado de 40 milhas, ao passo que 25 milhas da linha foram preparadas para a construcção e 6 milhas de leito foram aterradas. Já foram recebidos os trilhos para as 40 milhas de linha já approvadas e foram contractados 500 trabalhadores para sua construcção.

A região que esta linha atravessa está inteiramente inculta. Na região do Atlantico encontram-se terrenos muito proprios para o cultivo da banana e da borracha, banhados por grande numero de rios. Mais para o interior, ha extensas areas de terrenos proprios para pastos e outras cobertas de florestas em que crescem em abundancia arvores de borracha e madeiras duras e de marcenaria. A região dos lagos, devido a fertilidade do seu solo, é especialmente adaptada á industria agricola.

A exportação foi no valor de $2,314,248.24, ouro, no primeiro semestre de 1905, e de $1,074,939, no segundo semestre, o que perfaz o total para o anno de $3,388,187.24, contra $3,925,920.16 no anno anterior.

A importação no primeiro semestre de 1905 foi no valor de $1,759,-014.93, ouro.

Valiosas concessões foram feitas pelo Governo, as quaes abrangem privilegios mineiros, agricolas e de navegação, sendo uma das mais importantes a que se fez ultimamente a uma Companhia Agricola e Mineira de Nicaragua e que é constituida por cidadãos norte-americanos. Nesta concessão está comprehendida a navegação dos rios Prinzapolca e Grande.

Os principaes districtos mineiros da Republica são os seguintes: No departamento de Jerez, as minas de La Libertad, Santo Domingo e Rio Mico; no departamento de Leon, as minas de Santa Francisca e Santa Rosa; no de Esteli, as minas de San dé Limay; no departamento de Segovia, as de Maulizo, San Juan de Tepaneca, Pericon, Jicanto, Murra e Los Encinos; e no departamento de Zelaya, as minas de Pis-Pis, Cuicuinita, Prinzapolca, Cuino, La Luz e Los Angeles.

Este ultimo departamento comprehende algumas das secções mais ricas e ferteis da Republica, e depois de haver ficado sob o dominio da Grã Bretanha por mais de meio seculo, está agora incorporado no territorio da Republica.

PERU.

NOVO REGULAMENTO ADUANEIRO.

Entrou em vigor no dia 1° de outubro ultimo o novo regulamento relativo á importação de mercadorias nos principaes portos do Peru.

Pelas disposições deste regulamento, as mercadorias importadas pelos portos de Callao, Mollendo e Payta, deverão, logo que fôrem descarregadas, ser depositadas em armazens provisorios estabelecidos em cada uma das alfandegas. Exceptuam-se os cereaes e substancias explosivas, os quaes serão depositados em entrepostos especiaes. Os volumes cujo transporte é difficil e os carregamentos a granel, taes como madeiras, carvão de pedra, etc., ficarão no logar onde fôr effectuada sua descarga até seu despacho.

O exame e classificação da mercadoria e o calculo dos direitos a que está sujeita, deverão ser feitos dentro de oito dias contados da data de sua entrada no armazem provisorio. Todos os generos importados, exceptuados os que se destinarem ao consumo ou á reexportação immediata, depois de feito o calculo dos respectivos direitos, serão depositados nos armazens estabelecidos nos tres portos referidos, os quaes serão administrados por companhias por conta do Governo. O prazo da demora de mercadorias nos armazens de Callao é de tres annos, e o dos de Mollendo e Payta, de dous annos.

A companhia administradora do armazem deverá passar recibo por mercadorias depositadas, no qual se declare a data da entrada das mercadorias, sua classificação e os direitos a que ficam sujeitas, e si o dono o requerer, será juntado a cada recibo um "warrant," o qual deverá conter os detalhes do recibo.

ADHESÃO AO CONVENIO DO ASSUCAR DE BRUXELLAS.

O Peru foi um dos Estados signatarios do Acto Addicional do Convenio de Bruxellas de 1902, que foi firmado em 28 de agosto de 1907, e cuja ratificação deve effectuar-se antes do dia 1° de março de 1908.

Em virtude deste Acto, a União Internacional continuará por um novo periodo de cinco annos, contado de 1° de setembro de 1908. Qualquer dos Estados contractantes poderá deixar de pertencer á União desde 1° de setembro de 1911, dando aviso de sua resolução com um anno de antecedencia.

Pelos termos do Acto, a partir do dia 1° de setembro de 1908, a Grã Bretanha será livrada da obrigação de impôr penas aos assucares que gosam de premios, mas os outros Estados contractantes terão o direito de exigir que o assucar importado na Grã Bretanha e depois exportado para os seus territorios, venha acompanhado de um certificado no qual se declare que nenhuma parte delle é oriunda de um paiz que concede premios á producção ou á exportação de assucar.

SALVADOR.

MOVIMENTO COMMERCIAL, PRIMEIRO TRIMESTRE DE 1907.

O movimento commercial dos portos de San Salvador no primeiro trimestre de 1907 mostra o valor de $944,793.27, ouro, para a importação, e o de $2,790,070, ouro, para a exportação.

O movimento da exportação por mezes e em moeda nacional foi como segue: Janeiro, 1,278,417.24 *pesos;* fevereiro, 1,385,661.96 *pesos;* março, 2,887,064.44 *pesos,* o que perfaz o total de 5,581,143.64 *pesos.*

URUGUAY.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM AGOSTO DE 1907.

As rendas aduaneiras arrecadadas durante o mez de agosto de 1907 foram na importancia de $1,218,326.32, distribuidas assim: Direitos de importação, $1,075,571.87; direitos de exportação, $62,574.45; Departamentos, $80,000. Estas cifras mostram um augmento de $84,931, comparadas com as rendas cobradas em igual mez de 1906.

As rendas aduaneiras que se arrecadaram no periodo de janeiro a agosto de 1907, importaram em $9,145,867, ou mais $400,000 que em igual periodo de 1906. Calcula-se que as rendas desta fonte para todo o anno attingirão á somma de $13,000,000.

SITUAÇÃO DO BANCO DA REPUBLICA EM 1906.

Do relatorio que a Directoria do Banco da Republica apresentou ao Executivo do Uruguay em agosto de 1906, relativo ao anno de 1906, extrahimos os seguintes algarismos que demonstram a situação do banco em 31 de dezembro de 1906:

Valores depositados até 31 de dezembro de 1906	$14, 362, 013. 06
Fundos disponiveis	23, 048, 825. 25
Obrigações	12, 398, 350. 98
Ouro em caixa	8, 346, 521. 09
Bilhetes de banco em circulação	11, 131, 366. 00
Emissão legal habilitada	13, 104, 707. 00
Capital realizado	5, 326, 600. 51
Movimento geral de caixa	305, 186, 613. 26

Os lucros liquidos de 1906 subiram a $448,672.03, tendo sido paga em dividendos ao Governo a quantia de $358,937.63.

VENEZUELA.

LIQUIDAÇÃO DAS RECLAMAÇÕES PECUNIARIAS ESTRANGEIRAS.

Em cumprimento dos protocollos que foram assignados em Washington em 17 de fevereiro de 1903, effectuou-se em julho ultimo o pagamento da ultima quota por conta das reclamações da Grã Bretanha, Allemanha e Italia contra Venezuela, correspondente a 30 por cento das rendas aduaneiras dos portos de La Guaira e Puerto Cabello.

A indemnização pelos damnos soffridos pelas referidas nações foi fixada pelo Tribunal Arbitral Mixto em 17,835,150 *bolivares*.

PHOTOGRAPHIE EXACTE DE LA SAIGNÉE D'UN ARBRE À CAOUTCHOUC DANS UNE FORÊT DE LA BOLIVIE.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

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Le rapport annuel que le Directeur du Bureau vient de soumettre au Conseil d'Administration, à la séance du 8 octobre dernier et que l'on reproduit dans ce numéro du BULLETIN, mérite d'attirer l'attention de toutes les personnes qui s'intéressent au progrès du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, à l'agrandissement de sa sphère d'action et au travail qu'il est appelé à faire d'après les décisions prises à la Conférence de Rio-de-Janeiro en 1906. C'est avec le plus grand plaisir que le Directeur saisit l'occasion d'exprimer sa reconnaissance à l'honorable ELIHU ROOT, Président *ex officio* du Conseil d'Administration; à l'honorable ROBERT BACON, Premier Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat, et à tous les membres du Conseil d'Administration pour leurs avis, leur appui et leur collaboration dans l'administration du Bureau depuis qu'il en a été nommé le Chef en janvier 1907. Sans l'intérêt qu'ils n'ont cessé de montrer, il lui eût été impossible de faire les changements et les améliorations qui ont tant fait pour attirer d'avantage l'attention du monde entier sur les Républiques Latino-Américaines. Le Directeur ne veut pas non plus passer sous silence l'habile collaboration que lui a toujours prêtée le Secrétaire du Bureau, Mr. FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, dont les services antérieurs dans le Bureau et les grandes connaissances qu'il possède au sujet des peuples pan-américains et de leur politique le mettent si bien à la hauteur de la tâche qui lui a été confiée. Le Directeur n'oublie pas non plus de reconnaître dans ce rapport les services fidèles et efficaces rendus par tout le personnel du Bureau.

Les ressources limitées du Bureau le mettant présentement dans l'impossibilité de se procurer les services d'un certain nombre d'employés dont il a le plus grand besoin pour mettre à exécution les décisions prises à la Conférence pan-américaine et faire du Bureau une

institution vraiment utile et pratique, il est probable que tous les Gouvernements approuveront le vote unanime du Conseil d'Administration dans sa séance du mois de mai dernier augmentant de 50 pour cent leurs quotes-parts respectives. Si elle est approuvée, cette augmentation ne sera disponible qu'à partir du 1er juillet 1908. On demande donc aux critiques du Bureau de vouloir bien prendre patience et de ne pas s'attendre de la part de cette Institution à plus que ses ressources actuelles ne lui permettent de donner. Le Directeur a l'intention de faire beaucoup de changements et d'améliorations dans le travail du Bureau, mais il se voit dans la nécessité de les retarder jusqu'à ce que la situation financière du Bureau lui permette de le faire. Ce rapport étant publié en entier dans ce numéro, on n'en donne pas de résumé.

DONNÉES INTÉRESSANTES SUR LE COMMERCE PAN-AMÉRICAIN.

Par suite du mouvement que le Bureau a inauguré en faveur du développement du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et les Républiques de l'Amérique Latine, il est intéressant de donner ici les statistiques commerciales pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1907. Pendant cette période les exportations des Etats-Unis à destination de l'Amérique Centrale ont été de $21,888,898, contre $18,636,831 pour la même période de 1906, soit une augmentation de plus de $3,000,000, et celles de l'Amérique Centrale aux Etats-Unis ont été de $13,875,583, contre $11,598,907, soit une augmentation de plus de $2,000,000.

Les exportations des Etats-Unis au Mexique pendant les neuf mois en question se sont élevées à $52,194,613, contre $46,064,865, soit une augmentation sensible de plus de $6,000,000, et celles du Mexique aux Etats-Unis ont été de $46,217,292, contre $37,963,599, soit une augmentation encore plus sensible de plus de $8,000,000.

Si nous jettons un coup d'œil sur le commerce du continent sud-américain, nous trouvons que les exportations totales pour les neuf mois de l'année 1907 ont atteint la somme de $63,004,833, contre $55,951,107, soit une augmentation de plus de $7,000,000. Les chiffres ayant trait aux importations donnent encore de meilleurs résultats, car elles se sont élevées à $115,124,189 contre $99,033,331, soit une augmentation d'environ $16,000,000. Il n'y a qu'une chose à regretter dans ces données c'est que la balance du commerce se trouve contre les Etats-Unis, les importations provenant de l'Amérique du Sud ayant dépassée d'environ $52,000,000 le total de nos exportations.

Dans notre commerce avec Cuba, nous trouvons que les exportations ont augmenté de $4,000,000 et les importations d'environ

$9,000,000. Nos exportations à Haïti ont été de $2,000,000 et nos importations de $3,000,000. Le commerce avec la République Dominicaine ne présente pas de changements notoires, les exportations étant représentées par $2,000,000 et les importations par $3,000,000.

CONFÉRENCE DE PAIX CENTRO-AMÉRICAINE.

Au moment où ce numéro du BULLETIN est sous presse, la conférence des pays de l'Amérique Centrale est en session au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines. Dans l'histoire des Etats-Unis, on a vu très peu de réunions de ce genre ayant eu une plus grande portée sur les relations pan-américaines. Si on peut mener cette conférence à bonne fin il sera difficile de prévoir le développement administratif, matériel, intellectuel, minier et agricole qui se fera sentir dans l'Amérique Centrale. Il y a des capitalistes aux Etats-Unis et en Europe qui n'attendent que le règlement satisfaisant des questions devant être soumises à la Conférence pour placer des millions de dollars dans l'Amérique Centrale. Les Etats-Unis connaissent bien le progrès et les richesses merveilleuses du Mexique et ils commencent maintenant à voir que toute l'Amérique Centrale en possède autant. Les délégués qui sont membres de cette conférence, et dont les noms ont été publiés dans le BULLETIN du mois d'octobre, représentent les hommes d'Etat les plus en vue de leurs pays respectifs; par conséquent il est permis d'espérer que leurs efforts seront couronnés de succès.

PORTS ET FLEUVES DE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

D'après ce que les Etats-Unis peuvent voir dans l'Amérique du Sud, il leur est facile de conclure que ce pays marche en avant au point de vue de l'amélioration des ports et des voies fluviales. En ce moment, où il est si grandement question d'approfondir le fleuve Mississipi et ses affluents et de draguer l'entrée des principaux ports des Etats-Unis, il est intéressant de faire remarquer que par rapport à leur population et à leur richesse, la République Argentine, le Brésil, le Mexique, le Chili et l'Uruguay dépensent plus d'argent pour l'amélioration de leurs ports et voies fluviales que les Etats-Unis. Celui qui a l'habitude de considérer les Républiques de l'Amérique Latine comme étant arriérées au point de vue du développement matériel, par comparaison aux Etats-Unis, doit étudier sérieusement les vastes et dispendieuses entreprises du Brésil à Para, près de l'embouchure de l'Amazone, à Rio-de-Janeiro, à Santos et à Rio Grande

do Sul; de l'Uruguay, à Montévidéo; de la République Argentine, à Buenos-Aires, à Rosario et à Bahia-Blanca; du Chili, à Valparaiso, et du Mexique, aux deux terminus du chemin de fer de Tehuantepec.

Les nombreuses conventions qui ont lieu aux Etats-Unis pour tourner le sentiment public en faveur de plus grandes dépenses à faire dans l'amélioration des voies fluviales et des ports pourront trouver des arguments très forts en leur faveur dans les travaux qui se font dans l'Amérique Latine.

EXPOSITION NATIONALE BRÉSILIENNE DE 1908.

Les Américains du Nord qui font maintenant des projets pour passer agréablement leurs vacances de l'été prochain ou qui se demandent quels voyages à l'étranger ils pourraient faire en 1908, doivent comprendre dans leur itinéraire un voyage au Brésil afin de s'y trouver pendant la grande exposition nationale qui aura lieu du mois de mai au mois de décembre. Il n'y a pas de climat plus agréable dans le monde entier que celui de Rio-de-Janeiro pendant les mois de juillet et d'août. Les voyageurs partant des Etats-Unis au mois de juin ne pourraient jouir d'un plus agréable séjour que celui du Brésil à cette époque de l'année. Ils devront continuer leur voyage en passant par l'Uruguay, la République Argentine et le Chili et enfin revenir par la côte occidentale. Tous les jours ils pourront voir des choses nouvelles et intéressantes. La transformation de Rio-de-Janeiro en fait certainement une des plus belles villes du monde, et les conditions sanitaires y ont été tellement améliorées que la fièvre jaune en a complétement disparu. Il y a un mouvement sur pied pour organiser des excursions des Etats-Unis au Brésil à un prix très réduit, et on espère que beaucoup de personnes en profiteront. On fera un effort spécial pour y attirer autant de représentants de journaux et revues hebdomadaires illustrées que possible, afin de faire voir au moyen de leurs articles et illustrations les progrès merveilleux du Brésil.

Madame MARIE ROBINSON WRIGHT, l'auteur renommé de livres sur les pays de l'Amérique du Sud vient de rentrer aux Etats-Unis après un long voyage au Brésil où elle a été l'objet d'attentions toutes particulières en cherchant les documents nécessaires à la révision de son premier ouvrage sur le Brésil afin de faire une nouvelle édition. Dans son voyage au Brésil elle a eu des preuves évidentes des merveilleux progrès matériels faits dans tout le pays, et elle dit que sans le moindre doute il étonnera le monde entier par sa marche en avant dans les dix années qui vont suivre.

Parmi les rapports les plus intéressants que l'on reçoit de l'Amérique du Sud on remarque ceux de M. GEORGE E. ANDERSON, Consul général des Etats-Unis à Rio-de-Janeiro. Aucun de ces rapports

n'attire plus d'attention que celui dans lequel il décrit les gigantesques améliorations municipales qui se font à Rio-de-Janeiro représentant une dépense de plus de $35,000,000. Le Consul général fait voir clairement que les communications maritimes avec l'Europe s'améliorent constamment, tandis que celles avec les Etats-Unis sont pour ainsi dire restées stationnaires.

CONFÉRENCES SUR LA LITTÉRATURE ESPAGNOLE.

Comme preuve de l'intérêt toujours croissant qui se manifeste au sujet de la littérature espagnole, il est bon de faire connaître qu'il y a sur ce sujet et sous les auspices de la Société hispanique d'Amérique un cours de conférences données les mardi et vendredi pendant les mois de novembre et décembre dans la Salle Havemeyer à l'Université de Colombie par M. JAMES FITZ-MORRIS KELLY, agrégé de la "British Academy." D'après l'avis envoyé par M. F.-P. KEPPEL, secrétaire de l'Université, ces conférences seront ouvertes au public et il ne sera pas nécessaire d'avoir de carte pour y assister. Le conférencier traitera les sujets suivants: "Le Cid," "Cervantes," "Lope de Vega," "Calderón" et les romanciers espagnols modernes. On doit féliciter l'Université de Colombie et la Société hispanique d'Amérique des efforts qu'elle font pour éveiller l'intérêt du public à ce sujet.

NOUVEAU LIVRE SUR L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.

Bien que nous n'ayons pas assez d'espace dans ce numéro pour donner une revue détaillée du nouveau livre de M. ALBERT HALE, intitulé "Les Sud-Américains," c'est avec plaisir qu'on a reçu de la maison BOBS, MERRIL & CIE., d'Indianapolis, un livre aussi intéressant donnant une excellente idée de l'Amérique du Sud, telle qu'elle est aujourd'hui. On a le plus grand besoin d'autres ouvrages de ce genre. L'intérêt qui augmente si rapidement dans le monde entier au sujet de ce qui concerne l'Amérique du Sud justifie la publication des vues et impressions d'hommes comme M. HALE ayant fait une étude récente des Gouvernements et des peuples de l'Amérique du Sud.

NOUVELLE REVUE SUR L'AMÉRIQUE TROPICALE.

On annonce la publication prochaine d'une nouvelle revue intitulée "*Tropical and Sub-Tropical America.*" Le premier exemplaire doit paraître à la fin du mois de novembre. Les éditeurs disent que l'annonce de cette publication a été bien mieux reçue qu'ils ne s'y attendaient, et ils ont décidé de se servir d'une meilleure qualité de pa

de dessins plus artistiques. Cette revue donnera non seulement les derniers renseignements sur tout ce qui concerne l'Amérique Latine, mais on en fera tout spécialement un travail artistique. On a essayé tant de fois sans succès de faire paraître aux Etats-Unis des publications sur l'Amérique du Sud que l'on espère voir réussir cette dernière entreprise.

L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE À L'UNIVERSITÉ DE YALE.

C'est par erreur que l'on a dit dans le BULLETIN du mois de septembre que M. HIRAM BINGHAM, qui a fait un voyage prolongé au commencement de l'année dans le Vénézuela et la Colombie, était professeur à l'Université de Harvard, tandis qu'en réalité il est conférencier de géographie et d'histoire sud-américaines à l'Université de Yale. On en parle d'une manière toute spéciale parce que l'Université de Yale fait peut-être plus que tout autre collège ou université en Amérique pour développer l'intérêt en tout ce qui concerne l'Amérique Latine et la langue espagnole. Parmi les professeurs de l'Université, il y en a cinq ou six qui sont allés dans l'Amérique du Sud et qui prennent le plus grand intérêt à encourager l'étude de tout ce qui concerne l'Amérique Latine. Le nombre des étudiants qui suivent ces cours augmente tous les jours et a atteint des proportions bien plus considérables qu'on ne s'y attendait. M. LEE MCCLUNG est le dernier de l'Université de Yale qui ait fait le tour de l'Amérique du Sud. Il est allé par la côte orientale et est revenu par la côte occidentale et Panama. Il dit que ce voyage lui a donné une impression toute nouvelle sur l'Amérique du Sud, et il espère qu'un plus grand nombre de personnes des Etats-Unis s'intéressant aux affaires du dehors feront un voyage de ce genre.

RETOUR AUX ÉTATS-UNIS DES PROFESSEURS ROWE ET SHEPHERD.

Le voyage de M. L. S. ROWE dans l'Amérique du Sud a duré environ un an et demi, commençant lors de son arrivée à Rio de Janeiro en juillet 1906, en qualité de délégué des Etats-Unis à la Troisième Conférence Pan-Américaine, et finissant lors de son retour à l'Université de Pensylvanie en octobre 1907. Il fera connaître les observations qu'il a faites pendant son voyage, et aussi ses études sur les gouvernements, les institutions et les habitants de l'Amérique du Sud, dans un cours de conférences qu'il donnera, non seulement à l'Université de Pensylvanie, mais aussi sous les auspices du "Peoples' Institute," au "Cooper Union," New York. Il n'y a que M. ROOT, en fait d'Américains de distinction, qui ait été reçu avec plus de cordialité partout dans l'Amérique du Sud. M. Rowe insiste beaucoup sur la nécessité et l'avantage qu'il y a à développer des relations plus étroites

entre les Etats-Unis et ses voisins de l'Amérique du Sud, au point de vue instructif, intellectuel, social et économique, aussi bien que matériel et commercial, et il pense que le Bureau International doit en être l'agent spécial.

M. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, professeur à l'Université de Colombie, a passé environ cinq mois à faire le tour de l'Amérique du Sud, en commençant par l'Equateur et finissant par le Brésil. Il revient aussi enchanté que M. ROWE, et dans les conférences qu'il donnera à l'Université de Colombie et dans d'autres institutions, il conseillera non seulement de faire des études spéciales sur l'Amérique du Sud, mais aussi de visiter cette partie du monde.

LE PRÉSIDENT MONTT ET LE PROGRÈS DU CHILI.

C'est avec le plus grand plaisir qu'on reproduit dans ce numéro un portrait de Son Excellence Don PEDRO MONTT, le nouveau président du Chili, dont l'habile administration lui a valu la plus grande popularité dans le pays. M. MONTT est très connu, non seulement dans l'Amérique de Sud, mais aussi aux Etats-Unis, où, à une certaine époque, il a représenté son pays. L'esquisse bibliographique de sa vie, publiée dans ce numéro, montre avec quelle habileté il a su diriger la barque de l'Etat. Bien que dernièrement le Chili se soit un peu ressenti d'une dépression financière, ce qui peut arriver à tout pays, il y a peu de nations dans le monde entier qui aient de ressources plus abondantes et des avantages plus grands susceptibles de développement. Dans une lettre reçue dernièrement par le Directeur du Bureau, M. ALFRED A. WINSLOW, consul américain à Valparaiso, dit: "Je pense que cette République a un grand avenir. Elle possède des ressources naturelles aussi considérables que tout autre pays de l'Amérique du Sud. Les gisements nitratiers du nord, les riches mines du versant occidental des Andes, les riches vallées du centre et les mines et forêts du sud, montrent que la nature a été prodigue de ses dons dans cette partie du monde, sans parler du climat magnifique dont jouit le Chili. Je constate avec regret que les habitants des Etats-Unis ne reçoivent qu'une très petite proportion de ces richesses quand ils devraient de bon droit en profiter largement. Au lieu de l'Angleterre et de l'Allemagne, ce devrait être aux Etats-Unis de fournir en grande partie les machines, les capitaux et l'énergie nécessaires au développement de ces ressources naturelles. Nos compatriotes doivent porter leur attention sur ces conditions, et je suis heureux de voir que vous commencez à faire de la propagande dans ce sens. Votre Bureau peut être un agent très puissant."

A ce sujet, on attire d'une manière toute particulière l'attention sur le discours que Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHUM a fait au cercle "Quill"

de New-York. On publie ce discours en entier dans ce numéro. M. YOACHUM a mis au grand jour une quantité de faits qui ne sont généralement pas connus aux Etats-Unis.

COMMERCE ET CHEMINS DE FER ARGENTINS.

On attire l'attention de tous les expéditeurs de marchandises dans la République Argentine sur le rapport important publié dans ce numéro du BULLETIN, rapport qui a été préparé par l'une des principales compagnies de transport de Buenos-Aires. Ce sont les renseignements que les exportateurs désirent avoir à leur portée et auxquels ils devraient se conformer en faisant des expéditions dans les pays tels que la République Argentine.

On voit par le projet de loi de chemin de fer de Mitre, dont on publie le texte dans ce numéro, que les chemins de fer de la République Argentine deviennent un facteur important dans le développement semi-public de ce pays. À ce sujet, on donne des statistiques intéressantes au sujet des compagnies de l'Argentine, qui sont en ce moment au nombre de vingt-deux. Sur ce nombre, il y en a dix-huit anglaises, une française et trois appartenant au Gouvernement qui les exploite. Elles représentent un capital de $645,000,000 et en 1906 elles ont transporté 26,000,000 tonnes de marchandises.

Les dernières statistiques sur les exportations et importations de la République Argentine continuent à montrer une balance commerciale en faveur du pays. Les exportations pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1907 se sont élevées à $240,878,611 et les importations à $202,835,218.

LOIS SUR LES TERRES, LE BUDGET ET LES EMPRUNTS EN BOLIVIE.

On voit par la loi sur les terres publiques que le Gouvernement bolivien prend des mesures pour la protection des colons et immigrants. Parmi d'autres actes figure le projet de loi soumis au Congrès bolivien autorisant le Président à négocier un emprunt d'environ $2,500,000 pour les consacrer aux travaux sanitaires dans les différents chefs-lieux de départements; on estime que les recettes et dépenses du budget de l'année 1907-8 s'élèveront à environ $8,000,000, respectivement. Un rapport sur les exportations de fer-blanc à Londres montre que dans les six premiers mois de l'année 1907 on en a expédié 6,693 tonnes.

RESSOURCES DE LA COLOMBIE SEPTENTRIONALE.

Il n'y a aucune partie de la Colombie qui soit plus riche que le grand Département de Nariño, situé au sud sur la frontière de l'Equateur. Le voyage que le Directeur du Bureau a fait à travers la Colombie et l'Equateur en 1906, lui a permis de voir de ses propres

yeux les vastes ressources naturelles de cette partie de la Colombie et de l'Equateur, qui est baignée par l'Océan Pacifique, et c'est avec un plaisir tout particulier qu'il reproduit dans ce numéro du BULLETIN un résumé du rapport fait par Señor Don JULIAN BUCHELI, Gouverneur de Nariño, au Ministère des Finances de la République.

M. JACOB ALEXANDRE, un Américain demeurant à Pasto, ville principale située au sud de la Colombie, et qui a visité les Etats-Unis dernièrement, dit que toute cette partie du pays entre dans une période de grand développement, qui bientôt attirera l'attention des Etats-Unis.

Le décret du 13 août 1907, pour la conservation des forêts nationales, qui contient des restrictions spécifiques au sujet de l'exploitation du caoutchouc et de l'ivoire végétal (tagua), prouve que M. REYES, Président de la République, essaye constamment de mettre à profit les ressources naturelles de son pays. La découverte de nouveaux gisements de platine dans le Département de Cauca attirera sûrement l'attention de tous ceux qui éprouvent certaines craintes au sujet de la petite quantité disponible de ce précieux minerai.

AUGMENTATION SENSIBLE DANS LES RECETTES DOUANIÈRES DE COSTA-RICA.

Les recettes douanières de Costa-Rica pour les six mois du 1er avril au 1er octobre 1907, font voir la prospérité de ce pays et le développement de son commerce; ces recettes s'étant élevées à $1,200,000 environ, contre $970,000 pour la même période de l'année précédente. Les achats faits par le pays augmentent ainsi que ceux des habitants augmentent en rapport avec leurs économies. Presque tous ceux qui ont voyagé dans l'Amérique Centrale rapportent d'excellentes impressions du contentement et de la prospérité des habitants de Costa-Rica.

TRAVAUX PUBLICS ET DÉPENSES À CUBA.

Malgré tous ses ennuis, Cuba fait des progrès remarquables. On entreprend des améliorations publiques et privées sur tout le territoire de la République. Parmi les nouveau travaux publics entrepris figurent les chemins de fer, l'établissement d'un système d'eaux potables et d'égouts pour les villages et villes, des améliorations dans les ports et des travaux pour empêcher les innondations; la construction de nouveaux phares et autres accessoires utiles à la navigation. M. CHARLES E. MAGOON, gouverneur de l'Ile, dont l'administration reçoit l'approbation générale, vient de faire pour l'année fiscale, l'état présentant les prévisions des recettes et dépenses sous le titre de travaux publics. Les recettes sont estimées à $25,466,325 et les dépenses à $23,309,540.

NOUVELLE LOI SUR LES MARQUES DE FABRIQUE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

Par suite de nombreuses demandes faites à ce sujet, on reproduit dans ce numéro la nouvelle loi sur les marques de fabrique votée par le Congrès Dominicain qui s'est ajourné au mois de juin. Le Bureau reçoit continuellement des demandes de renseignements au sujet des marques de fabrique de toutes les Républiques latino-américaines, ce qui fait voir que les fabricants et exportateurs s'intéressent de plus en plus à ces pays.

COMMERCE ET ARBITRAGE DANS L'EQUATEUR.

M. HERMAN R. DIETRICH, Consul général des Etats-Unis à Guayaquil, Equateur, a préparé un rapport intéressant pour l'année 1906, qui fait ressortir une augmentation d'environ 26 pour cent sur la valeur totale des exportations de l'Equateur de l'année précédente.

Ces exportations se sont élevées à $11,690,243. Les importations dans la même période ont été de $8,505,800, soit une augmentation d'environ 8 pour cent, ce qui donne une balance commerciale de $3,000,000 environ en faveur du pays.

M. FOX, Ministre des Etats-Unis et ancien Directeur de ce Bureau, consacre beaucoup de son temps aux réunions du tribunal d'arbitrage nommé pour régler les différends qui se sont élevés entre le chemin de fer de Guayaquil et Quito et le Gouvernement de l'Equateur.

CONGRÈS MÉDICAL PAN-AMÉRICAN À GUATÉMALA.

On publie *in extenso* dans ce BULLETIN le texte des règlements du Congrès Pan-Américain qui aura lieu à Guatémala pendant l'été 1908, et on conseille aux médecins et autres personnes qui doivent y assister de les lire attentivement. Au moment de la réunion de ce Congrès le nouveau chemin de fer de la côte des Caraïbes à la ville de Guatémala doit être achevé, ce qui facilitera l'accès à la capitale. On ne doit pas oublier qu'on peut arriver à la ville de Guatémala, soit en faisant le voyage par terre du Mexique, soit par mer de la côte du Pacifique.

A ce sujet on doit remarquer que l'"Overland Monthly," publié à San Francisco, Californie, contiendra un article illustré sur le Guatémala, préparé par le Directeur de ce Bureau en réponse à la demande spéciale qui en a été faite par le rédacteur, M. HAMILTON WRIGHT.

VINGT-CINQUIÈME CONGRÈS DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE HAÏTIENNE.

On publie dans ce numéro un résumé des actes du vingt-cinquième Congrès d'Haïti, qui s'est ajourné le 22 août 1906, et on attire l'attention sur les données additionnelles au sujet du coton et des semences de coton, ainsi que sur quelques notes ayant trait à la production du hennequen.

M. UGARTE, MINISTRE DU HONDURAS.

Le 4 novembre 1907 M. ROOSEVELT a reçu le nouveau Ministre du Honduras, Señor Don ANGEL UGARTE, et les discours de félicitations qui marquent cette cérémonie ont été échangés. M. UGARTE a établi sa légation à l'hôtel du "New Willard," et il est accompagné de son neveu, Señor Don MANUEL UGARTE. Le nouveau Ministre s'intéresse beaucoup au développement et au progrès du Honduras, et il espère que les Américains ayant des capitaux à placer examineront avec le plus grand soin les avantages que présente son pays et qui n'attend que ces placements pour se développer.

PROGRÈS MATÉRIEL DU MEXIQUE.

Les derniers rapports du Mexique montrent que ce pays progresse constamment au point de vue matériel. Le nouveau chemin de fer de l'Etat de Sonora sera d'un grand avantage pour les frontières des Etats-Unis et du Mexique, puisqu'il reliera les centres miniers importants et rapprochera des Etats-Unis la côte occidentale du Mexique. Les conditions actuelles de Guadalajara sont décrites dans le résumé d'un article fourni au Bureau par Señor Don OTHON CAMARENA.

Les recettes douanières du Mexique pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1907 se sont élevées à $7,133,947 en or, soit une augmentation d'environ $1,000,000 sur la même période de l'année 1906.

La Conférence Sanitaire Internationale se réunira à Mexico dans la première semaine du mois de décembre, et on compte qu'il y aura un grand nombre de délégués des différentes Républiques Américaines. On doit considérer des questions importantes ayant trait aux conditions sanitaires pan-américaines. Les préparatifs, en ce qui concerne l'organisation, sont entre les mains du docteur WALTER WYMAN, Chirurgien Général de la Santé Publique et du Service des Hôpitaux de la Marine des Etats-Unis et Président du Bureau Sanitaire International.

CONDITIONS ÉCONOMIQUES DU NICARAGUA.

Señor Don PIO BOLANOS, Consul général du Nicaragua, donne un aperçu sommaire des conditions économiques du Nicaragua qui présentent un grand intérêt. On a accordé un monopole gouvernemental pour la vente des allumettes, qui entrera en vigueur le 1er janvier 1908.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE BOCAS DEL TORO, PANAMA.

M. JAMES C. KELLOGG, Consul des Etats-Unis à Colon, fait voir le développement de Bocas del Toro, causé par l'industrie des bananes et les privilèges de la Compagnie "United Fruit".

MESSAGE DU PRÉSIDENT DU PARAGUAY.

Le Message de M. FERREIRA, Président du Paraguay, dont on publie un résumé, fait ressortir que le sentiment au sujet de l'année 1906 est des plus optimiste et que l'avenir de l'année 1907 se présente sous un jour très favorable. Bien que l'Uruguay soit un peu isolé par suite du manque de communications avec la côte de l'Amérique du Sud, il possède des ressources naturelles considérables qui seront sûrement exploitées sur une grande échelle dans un avenir qui n'est pas très éloigné.

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'INDUSTRIE MANUFACTURIÈRE AU PÉROU.

Le Pérou développe beaucoup ses industries manufacturières et par la même ne ressent plus un aussi grand besoin des articles de fabrication étrangère. Il possède un climat et un sol convenant à la culture du coton, et il y a actuellement en activité 7 filatures de coton, qui consomment 3,000 tonnes de matière première. Afin d'encourager cette industrie, le Gouvernement lui accorde des subventions.

Bien que les conditions commerciales de 1906 fassent ressortir une diminution légère sur l'année 1905, en ce qui concerne les exportations, les importations ont augmenté de $3,250,000 sur l'année 1905. Les exportations totales ont été de $28,479,404, et les importations de $24,953,602. A ce sujet, on constate que les importations provenant des Etats-Unis ont augmenté de plus de $2,000,000 et les exportations à cette destination de $1,000,000.

EXPOSITION INDUSTRIELLE URUGUAYENNE.

La fièvre des expositions a atteint l'Uruguay, et ce pays a projeté pour le mois de février 1908 une exposition industrielle nationale qui aura lieu à Montévidéo, capitale du pays.

Les dernières recettes douanières de l'Uruguay font ressortir une augmentation de $400,000 dans les importations pendant les huit premiers mois de l'année 1907 sur la même période de l'année précédente.

Un acte notable du Gouvernement, qui attire l'attention du monde entier, est l'abolition de la peine de mort. Les étudiants en sociologie et en pénologie examineront avec le plus grand soin les résultats produits par la mise en vigueur de cette nouvelle loi.

RAPPORTS DU VÉNÉZUELA.

On reçoit du Vénézuela des rapports au sujet du règlement des réclamations financières, de l'examen des médicaments brevetés et de l'établissement à Caracas d'une fabrique de porcelaine.

PISCICULTURE DANS L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

On publie dans ce numéro un rapport intéressant sur la pisciculture dans l'Amérique Latine, préparé par l'un des meilleurs experts des Etats-Unis, M. JOHN W. TITCOMB, chef de division de pisciculture au Bureau des Pêcheries, à qui l'on doit en grande partie l'établissement de la pisciculture dans la République Argentine.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

EXPÉDITIONS DE PRODUITS D'ANIMAUX PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1907.

Dans son rapport sur la situation du marché des laines dans la République Argentine pour l'année 1907, le correspondant de "*Dun's Review*" à Buenos-Aires considère l'année fiscale comme finissant le 30 septembre. A cette époque on avait expédié 385,137 balles de laine contre 406,994 balles en 1906. Voici les noms des pays où l'on a fait ces expéditions: Allemagne, 158,745; France, 151,708; Angleterre, 44,988; Etats-Unis, 20,260; Italie, 3,463 et divers pays 5,973.

Les cuirs de bétail et de chevaux constituent des exportations importantes. Pendant le premier semestre de l'année 1907 on en a expédié 1,864,225 contre 1,981,717 dans la même période de l'année 1906. On a exporté 1,731,142 moutons gelés; 801,508 quartiers de bœuf gelé et 235,142 quartiers de bœuf frigorifié. Ces trois dernie articles accusent une légère diminution sur la même période de l'an antérieure.

EXPORTATIONS DE QUEBRACHO.

Les exportations de quebracho venant de la République Argentine pour les six premiers mois de l'année 1907 ont été de 173,883 tonnes (billes) et de 25,348 tonnes (essence), ce qui accuse une augmentation légère dans les exportations de billes de quebracho et une diminution légère dans les exportations d'essence sur la même période de l'année 1906. Les expéditions à cette époque avaient été de 164,254 tonnes et 28,378 tonnes respectivement.

Ces expéditions ont été réparties entre les pays suivants:

	Billes.	Tonnes (essence).		Billes.	Tonnes (essence).
Angleterre	101,383	3,323	Belgique	5,820	2,365
Etats-Unis	34,996	12,924	Italie	7,394	1,029
France	4,614	545	Commandes	64,524	.....
Allemagne	35,227	4,463	Autres pays	10,925	679

STATISTIQUES SUR LES RÉCOLTES.

Les publications officielles au sujet du rendement des récoltes dans la République Argentine en 1906–7 montrent que la récolte de blé a été de 4,254,000 tonnes et celle de graine de lin de 825,000 tonnes, ce qui fait ressortir une légère augmentation sur les prévisions.

Sur le total de la récolte de blé on a gardé 1,300,000 tonnes pour la consommation du pays et la semence, il est donc resté 2,900,000 tonnes disponibles pour l'exportation. A la fin du mois d'août 1907, on avait expédié sur ce total 2,574,000 tonnes. A la même date, on avait expédié 700,000 tonnes de graine de lin et 1,100,000 tonnes de maïs.

La condition des récoltes pour l'année agricole s'annonce très favorable et on estime que la superficie ensemencée en blé et en graine de lin est de 5 pour cent plus considérable que pour l'année précédente; la superficie ensemencée en avoine a augmenté de 4 pour cent. Selon ces prévisions, il y a 7,450,000 hectares ensemencés en blé, en graine de lin et en maïs.

La production de blé et de graine de lin en 1906–71, est répartie de la manière suivante entre les différentes provinces:

	Blé.	Graine de lin.		Blé.	Graine de lin.
	Tonnes.	*Tonnes.*		*Tonnes.*	*Tonnes.*
Buenos-Aires	2,330,000	348,463	Entre Rios	261,731	116,470
Santa Fé	653,377	268,926	Pampa Central	80,000	2,800
Cordoba	849,326	66,425	Autres provinces	71,000	2,500

BRÉSIL.

RENSEIGNEMENTS DÉTAILLÉS SUR LE COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR PENDANT LE PREMIER SEMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1907.

La valeur des importations totales du Brésil pendant le premier semestre de 1907 a été de $91,661,660 contre $69,961,124 pour la même période de l'année 1906, et celle des exportations de $143,654,850 contre $104,354,952 pour les six premiers mois de l'année 1906.

M. le Général ANDERSON, Consul général des Etats-Unis à Rio-de-Janeiro, attribue cette augmentation commerciale à l'immense récolte de café faite pendant l'année. De plus, il dit que la part des Etats-Unis dans cette augmentation n'est pas aussi importante qu'elle devrait l'être, car bien que les importations de produits des Etats-Unis au Brésil aient augmenté matériellement, d'autres pays font voir une augmentation plus considérable en proportion.

Les importations totales du Brésil pour les six premiers mois de 1907, accusent une augmentation de 31 pour cent sur celles de la même période de l'année 1906. Les marchandises provenant des Etats-Unis ont augmenté de $2,271,560, soit environ 24.4 pour cent, tandis que celles de l'Angleterre ont augmenté de plus de $8,000,000, ce qui représente une augmentation de 42.5 pour cent. C'est dans les marchandises provenant d'Allemagne que l'augmentation est la plus sensible, ce dernier pays a établi un record de 46.1 pour cent sur l'année précédente. Le rang comparatif de l'Angleterre, de l'Allemagne et des Etats-Unis n'a pas changé, mais l'avancement des deux concurrents de ce dernier pays a considérablement augmenté.

Voici quelles ont été pendant les six premiers mois de 1907, les importations du Brésil provenant des principaux pays en les comparant avec la même période de l'année 1906. On y compte la livre sterling à $4.85.

Pays.	1906.	1907.	Tant pour cent d'augmentation.
Allemagne	$9,484,267	$13,856,717	46.1
Argentine	7,422,910	9,007,741	21.3
Autriche-Hongrie	1,038,632	1,550,778	49.3
Belgique	2,920,565	3,252,540	11.4
Etats-Unis	9,351,266	11,633,826	24.4
France	6,369,830	9,751,658	53.0
Angleterre	18,964,315	27,021,023	42.5
Italie	2,431,814	3,324,500	37.0
Portugal	4,731,175	5,664,344	19.7
Terre-Neuve	923,309	1,161,366	25.8
Uruguay	3,766,612	2,584,487	−31.0
Tous autres pays	2,556,429	2,852,680	11.5
Tous pays	69,961,124	91,661,660	31.0

Bien que les conditions financières générales du Brésil lui aient permis d'augmenter ses achats, c'est à la grande récolte caféière de

1906–07, qu'est due cette grande augmentation dans les importations. Les exportations totales pour le premier semestre de l'année 1907 ont été de $143,645,850, contre $104,354,952 en 1906 et $93,249,830 en 1905. L'augmentation des exportations pour le premier semestre de 1907 sur l'année précédente a donc été de 37.7 pour cent contre une augmentation de 31 pour cent dans les importations:

Voici les exportations du Brésil pendant les six premiers mois de l'année 1907.

Café	$66, 428, 030	Cacao	$3, 177, 138
Caoutchouc	41, 600, 380	Coton	6, 627, 864
Tabac	4, 700, 060	Divers	17, 571, 648
Sucre	395, 750		
Herba maté	3, 144, 080	Total	143, 645, 850

Sur les exportations totales du pays pour les six mois en question, les produits qui ont été la cause principale de la prospérité du pays pendant plusieurs années, à savoir, le café, le caoutchouc, le tabac, l'herba maté, le cacao, ont formé environ 86.2 pour cent des exportations générales.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR PENDANT LES SEPT PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1907.

D'après les chiffres donnés dans la "Revue brésilienne" du 17 août 1907, on voit que les importations totales du Brésil, du 1er janvier au 1er août, 1907, se sont élevées à 356,666:766$ (soit environ $112,000,000), contre 253,175:067$ (soit environ $85,000,000) dans la même période de l'année 1906. La valeur des exportations s'est élevée à 542,939:081$ (soit $171,000,000), contre 360,622:297$, ou $121,000,000, pour les sept premiers mois de l'année précédente.

Il ressort donc une balance commerciale en faveur du pays de $58,000,000 pour les sept mois de l'année 1907, contre $36,000,000 pour la même période de l'année précédente.

Voici les principaux articles d'exportation ainsi que leur valeur respective: Café, $84,000,000; caoutchouc, $45,000,000; tabac, $5,000,000; sucre, $405,000; herba maté, $4,000,000; cacao, $4,000,000; coton, $7,000,000, et "divers," $20,000,000 environ.

CHILI.

DISCOURS DE SEÑOR DON ALBERTO YOACHAM FAIT AU CERCLE "QUILL."

Dans un discours prononcé devant le cercle "Quill," de New York, le 26 octobre 1907, le chargé d'Affaires du Chili aux États-Unis a montré d'une manière tangible que le peu de commerce entre les États-Unis et plusieurs des pays de l'Amérique du Sud, comparativement à ce qu'il pourrait être, est dû à l'ignorance dans laquelle on se trouve au sujet de ces derniers. En parlant de son propre pays, il a men-

tionné d'une manière toute spéciale ses ressources agricoles et minérales.

D'après les calculs faits, la production du blé s'élève en ce moment à 25,510,000 boisseaux et celle de l'orge à 5,500,000 boisseaux; la production de la vigne est égale à celle de la France et le rendement annuel en vin est de 66,000,000 de gallons. Dans la partie centrale de la République, les pâturages nourrissent plus de 1,500,000 têtes de bétail et les terres dans le voisinage du détroit de Magellan nourrissent plus de 1,800,000 moutons.

La richesse minérale est bien connue, la production de ses gisements de nitrate et de leurs sous-produits a augmenté de plus de 30 pour cent dans les dernières années, les exportations totales ayant atteint 3,500,000 tonnes.

Pendant les années 1906 et 1907, on a construit quarante usines qui ont coûté en tout la somme de $18,000,000. Ces usines et leurs dépendances sont entre les mains de capitalistes anglais, allemands et chiliens. On remarque une activité nouvelle dans les mines de cuivre, d'or et de charbon.

Au sujet des moyens de communications du pays, Señor YOACHAM a fait l'éloge du grand ingénieur américain, WILLIAM WHEELRIGHT, qui, en 1831, a construit le premier chemin de fer de l'Amérique du Sud entre Caldera et Copiapó et qui, en 1853, après avoir obtenu une concession du Congrès National, a organisé une compagnie de navigation à vapeur à Londres pour le commerce du Chili. On estime que le système actuel de voies ferrées s'étend sur une longueur de 3,000 milles, dont la moitié appartient à l'État et le reste à des particuliers. On est presque certain que la ligne à travers les Andes sera achevée avant l'année 1910. Il y a aussi une autre ligne en voie de construction qui ira d'Arica à la capitale de la Bolivie. On a fait le tracé de la partie chilienne du chemin de fer longitudinal qui doit faire partie de la ligne allant de New York à Punta-Arenas.

Les dernières statistiques officielles estiment à 35,000,000 de tonnes le commerce extérieur et intérieur du Chili dont 17,000,000 de tonnes représentent le commerce extérieur et le reste le trafic intérieur. Le commerce international se fait par des vapeurs anglais, chiliens, allemands et français.

Malgré le manque de capitaux et de bras, le pays se développe constamment au point de vue social et intellectuel et M. YOACHAM attire l'attention sur le grand développement du Chili, ainsi que le font voir son système d'instruction et sa presse.

ORIGINE ET DESTINATION DES IMPORTATIONS ET DES EXPORTATIONS CHILIENNES PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1906.

D'après les dernières statistiques publiées officiellement par le Bureau des Statistiques du Chili, on voit que pour l'année 1906 la valeur totale des importations s'est élevée à 225,265,516 *pesos* et

celle des exportations à 271,448,216 *pesos*, réparties de la manière suivante au point de vue de l'origine et de la destination:

Pays d'origine.	Valeur.	Pays d'origine.	Valeur.
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Angleterre	84,639,214	Panama	170,968
Allemagne	55,630,091	Guatémala	167,263
Etats-Unis	24,040,865	Japon	77,171
France	14,371,259	Portugal	59,030
Australie	9,485,017	Suède	27,616
Pérou	6,905,397	Bolivie	27,431
République Argentine	6,216,649	Autriche	26,913
Belgique	6,180,698	Turquie	23,809
Italie	5,237,945	Costa Rica	20,238
Indo	4,628,984	Paraguay	10,360
Espagne	1,607,606	Mexique	9,960
Uruguay	1,529,508	Russie	5,336
Brésil	1,364,057	Norvège	2,703
Suisse	1,106,607	Egypte	2,071
Equateur	978,910	Pays divers	4,250
Hollande	223,666	De plus les pêcheries ont produit la somme de	113,850
Cuba	186,329		
Chine	182,875	Total	225,265,516

Si l'on compte le *peso* au taux de $0.365 en monnaie d'or des Etats-Unis, l'on obtient la somme de $81,208.218.54. D'après des données officielles les chiffres de l'année antérieure ont été de 188,596,418 *pesos* ou $68,837,692.57.

Voici les points de destination des exportations, ainsi que la valeur de ces dernières:

Pays.	Valeur.	Pays.	Valeur.
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Angleterre	122,681,581	Paraguay	135
Allemagne	51,690,434	Brésil	449,608
Etats-Unis	48,074,213	Autriche	186,099
France	17,520,494	Equateur	186,832
Pérou	1,446,984	Iles Maldives	15,056
Belgique	5,015,460	Panama	46,638
Italie	3,283,863	Guatémala	29,345
Hollande	12,531,372	Nicaragua	497
Espagne	3,012,516	Costa Rica	6,436
République Argentine	2,080,540	Mexique	8,573
Japon	220,648	Grèce	
Bolivie	864,316	Colombie	2,780
Honolulu	1,131,909	Suède	270,600
Australie			
Uruguay	502,227	Total	271,448,216

La valeur des exportations en monnaie des Etats-Unis a été de $99,078,599.57 contre $96,801,355.08 (265,209,192 pesos) pendant l'année précédente.

CONDITIONS DE L'INDUSTRIE NITRATIÈRE.

Dans un rapport sur l'industrie nitratière du Chili et sur les effets qu'elle peut avoir sur la vie économique du pays, M. ALFRED A. WINSLOW, Consul des Etats-Unis, fait savoir que depuis quelques années les droits d'exportation perçus sur le nitrate dépassent de

20 à 50 pour cent les droits d'importation. Les recettes provenant de cette source en 1906, se sont élevées à $10,306,445. Ceux qui sont à la tête des exploitations nitratières en retirent un bénéfice net de 50 pour cent environ.

Pendant les six premiers mois de l'année 1907, il y a eu une augmentation de 735,959 quintaux métriques dans les exportations, tandis qu'on prévoit une augmentation plus considérable pour le dernier semestre de l'année.

En 1906, on a expédié aux Etats-Unis environ 25 pour cent de la production totale, on en a expédié 50 pour cent en Angleterre, ce qui met ce pays au premier rang des pays importateurs. L'Allemagne vient en second lieu pour les importations de ce produit.

Au commencement de l'année 1907, il y avait 121 établissements nitratiers dans le pays, montés avec des machines presque toutes de fabrique européenne et venant principalement d'Angleterre. Bien que la quantité expédiée à l'étranger n'accuse qu'une augmentation d'un peu plus de 21 pour cent depuis 1900, sa valeur a presque doublé.

COLOMBIE.

CONSERVATION DES FORÊTS NATIONALES.

Pour se conformer au décret No. 976 en date du 13 août 1907, le gouvernement colombien a pris des mesures pour la conservation des forêts nationales. On y fait des restrictions spéciales pour l'exploitation du caoutchouc et de l'ivoire végétal (tagua). Une amende sera imposée pour toute infraction à cette loi.

VALEUR DE LA MONNAIE D'OR ETRANGÈRE.

Par un décret en date du 3 septembre 1907 le ministre des finances de la République de Colombie a fixé comme il suit la valeur des pièces d'or étrangères par rapport à la monnaie courante établie par la loi No. 35 en date de l'année 1907.

Pièces de monnaie.	Leur équivalent en monnaie nationale.
Dollar américain	1.02
Franc français, belge suisse et grec	.1982
Lira italienne	.1982
Bolivar vénézuélien	.1982
Marc allemand	.2446
Livre anglaise et péruvienne	Par.
Couronne danoise, suédoise et norvégienne	.28
Couronne autrichienne	.2008
Piastre argentine, colombienne (ancienne) et italienne	.97
Piastre cubaine	.95

COSTA RICA.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES DU PREMIER AVRIL AU PREMIER OCTOBRE 1907.

Les droits de douane perçus dans les différents ports de la République de Costa Rica du 1er avril au 1er octobre 1907, s'élèvent à la somme de 2,467,409 *colones* 58, soit environ $1,200,000, contre 1,965,686 *colones* ($970,000) pendant la même période de l'année précédente.

Les recettes dépassent donc de 92,409 *colones* 58 les prévisions faites pour les six mois.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1172 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de septembre 1907, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1906. Il donne aussi un tableau des neuf mois finissant au mois de septembre 1907, en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de septembre ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de novembre.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR POUR LES NEUF MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1907.

D'après un rapport publié par le Bureau des Statistiques sur le commerce extérieur des États-Unis pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1907, on voit que ce commerce s'est élevé à $2,439,802,813 et qu'il a dépassé de $254,701,272 les chiffres de la même période de l'année précédente. Sur ce total, les importations y figurent pour $1,108,178,744, soit une augmentation de $159,911,627 et les exportations pour $1,331,624,069, soit une augmentation de $94,789,654. Chacune des quatre grandes classes dans lesquelles on divise les deux groupes accuse des augmentations, excepté les exportations de

produits alimentaires, qui ont diminué de $5,000,000. Voici les totaux des différentes classes en 1906 et 1907:

	Neuf mois finissant en septembre—	
	1906.	1907.
IMPORTATIONS.		
Produits alimentaires non préparés et bestiaux	$92,515,161	$111,593,102
Produits alimentaires préparés en partie ou entièrement	102,800,039	120,801,024
Matières premières pour servir à la fabrication d'articles divers	325,742,394	369,377,228
Articles préparés pour la fabrication d'autres articles	178,669,584	210,831,263
Articles manufacturés prêts à être mis en vente	241,868,554	287,230,003
Divers	6,671,385	8,346,124
Total	948,267,117	1,108,178,744
EXPORTATIONS.		
Exportations du pays:		
Produits alimentaires non préparés et bestiaux	$128,464,064	122,982,108
Produits alimentaires préparés en partie ou entièrement	356,508,112	256,448,141
Matières premières pour servir à la fabrication d'articles divers	290,411,273	350,906,180
Articles préparés pour la fabrication d'autres articles	185,593,750	196,503,758
Articles manufacturés prêts à être mis en vente	351,802,294	377,500,959
Divers	5,755,400	5,209,942
Total des exportations du pays	1,218,534,893	1,309,611,088
Marchandises étrangères:		
Admises en franchise	9,887,214	11,678,547
Soumises aux droits de douane	9,412,317	10,334,434
Total des exportations de marchandises étrangères	19,299,531	22,012,981
Total des exportations	1,237,834,424	1,331,624,069

Voici quel a été le commerce des métaux précieux pour les deux périodes dont il est question:

	Neuf mois finissant en septembre—			Neuf mois finissant en septembre—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
OR.			ARGENT.		
Importations	$111,776,017	$30,862,220	Importations	$32,994,069	$34,488,224
Exportations	35,789,962	49,879,813	Exportations	45,441,339	47,970,793

Les totaux du commerce ont été répartis de la manière suivante:

	Neuf mois finissant en septembre—			Neuf mois finissant en septembre—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
IMPORTATIONS.			EXPORTATIONS.		
Europe	$495,795,365	$567,057,780	Europe	$832,076,307	$875,584,558
Amérique du Nord	191,582,454	219,629,360	Amérique du Nord	241,793,725	276,485,526
Amérique du Sud	99,033,331	115,124,189	Amérique du Sud	55,951,107	63,004,833
Asie	134,567,769	160,743,422	Asie	65,333,999	72,355,854
Océanie	18,160,191	26,229,595	Océanie	29,017,424	32,564,315
Afrique	9,128,007	19,394,398	Afrique	13,661,862	11,628,983

COSTA RICA.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES DU PREMIER AVRIL AU PREMIER OCTOBRE 1907.

Les droits de douane perçus dans les différents ports de la République de Costa Rica du 1er avril au 1er octobre 1907, s'élèvent à la somme de 2,467,409 *colones* 58, soit environ $1,200,000, contre 1,965,686 *colones* ($970,000) pendant la même période de l'année précédente.

Les recettes dépassent donc de 92,409 *colones* 58 les prévisions faites pour les six mois.

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IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

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produits alimentaires, qui ont diminué de $5,000,000. Voici les totaux des différentes classes en 1906 et 1907:

	Neuf mois finissant en septembre—	
	1906.	1907.
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Produits alimentaires préparés en partie ou entièrement	102,800,039	120,801,024
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Divers	6,671,385	8,346,124
Total	948,267,117	1,108,178,744
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Divers	5,755,400	5,209,942
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	Neuf mois finissant en septembre—			Neuf mois finissant en septembre—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
OR.			ARGENT.		
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Les totaux du commerce ont été répartis de la manière suivante:

	Neuf mois finissant en septembre—			Neuf mois finissant en septembre—	
	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
IMPORTATIONS.			EXPORTATIONS.		
Europe	$495,795,365	$567,057,780	Europe	$832,076,307	$875,584,558
Amérique du Nord	191,582,454	219,629,360	Amérique du Nord	241,793,725	276,485,526
Amérique du Sud	99,033,331	115,124,189	Amérique du Sud	55,951,107	63,004,833
Asie	134,567,769	160,743,422	Asie	65,333,999	72,355,854
Océanie	18,160,191	26,229,595	Océanie	29,017,424	32,564,315
Afrique	9,128,007	19,394,398	Afrique	13,661,862	11,628,983

Voici les chiffres représentant le commerce de l'Amérique Latine et des Indes Occidentales avec les Etats-Unis:

	Neuf mois finissant en septembre—	
	1906.	1907.
IMPORTATIONS.		
Amérique Centrale:		
Costa Rica	$4,077,004	$4,615,968
Guatémala	2,587,337	4.054,041
Honduras	1,605,806	1,813,213
Nicaragua	1,136,192	904,081
Panama	1,033,173	1,330,910
Salvador	1,159,395	1,157,170
Total	11,598,907	13,875,383
Mexique	37,963,599	46,217.292
Miquelon, Langley, etc	659	161
Indes Occidentales:		
Anglaises	8,064,385	10,151,612
Cuba	75,118,420	84,221,713
Danoises	428,303	291,916
Hollandaises	247,052	277,782
Françaises	18,474	42,109
Haïti	753,834	1,017,010
Saint-Domingue	3,240,740	3,092,862
Total	87,871,208	99,095,004
Total Amérique du Nord	191,582,454	219.629.360
Amérique du Sud:		
Argentine	15,688,991	13,817,648
Bolivie		
Brésil	52,226,015	65,375,746
Chili	12,634,025	14,075,325
Colombie	5,172,464	4,842.221
Equateur	2,149,208	2,210,249
Iles Falkland		
Guyanes:		
Anglaise	449,437	281,030
Hollandaise	468,145	726,257
Française	23,067	19,328
Paraguay	800	5,427
Pérou	1,852,804	5,288,910
Uruguay	2,012,672	2,534,680
Vénézuela	6,355,703	5,947,368
Total	99,033.331	115,124,189

	Neuf mois finissant en septembre—	
	1906.	1907.
EXPORTATIONS.		
Amérique Centrale:		
Costa Rica	$1,878,652	$1,922,111
Guatémala	2,345,689	1,833,778
Honduras	1,418,483	1,347,337
Nicaragua	1,451,958	1,302,982
Panama	10,613,536	14.250.021
Salvador	928,513	1,232,669
Total	18,636,831	21,888,898
Mexique	46,064,865	52.194,613
Miquelon, Langley, etc	62,437	46,708
Indes Occidentales:		
Anglaises	7,225,354	8,701.380
Cuba	34,746,670	39,627,673
Danoises	564,212	578,680
Hollandaises	559,563	524.911
Françaises	942,315	1,065,174
Haïti	2,309,533	2,119,357
Saint-Domingue	1,641,431	1,982,558
Total	47,989,078	54,599,733
Total Amérique du Nord	241,793,725	276,485,526
Amérique du Sud:		
Argentine	23,335,262	22,537,597
Bolivie	120,563	1,204,526
Brésil	11,830,971	15,529,562
Chili	6,661,293	8,197,117
Colombie	2,159,727	2,281,564
Equateur	1,370,617	1,313,867
Iles Falkland	514	606
Guyanes:		
Anglaise	1,396,032	1,266,068
Hollandaise	430,026	436,999
Française	186,602	168,696
Paraguay	75,491	119,795
Pérou	3,643,333	4,968,548
Uruguay	2,260,273	2,959,854
Vénézuela	2,480,403	2,000,014
Total	55,951,107	63,004,833

PRODUCTION D'OR ET D'ARGENT PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1906.

Les statistiques publiées par le Directeur de la Monnaie des Etats-Unis au sujet de la production d'or et d'argent dans les divers Etats et territoires du pays pendant l'année 1906 montrent que la production totale s'est évaluée à $132,630,200.

Sur ce total, l'or y figure pour $94,373,800 (11,565.33 onces fines) contre $88,180,700 en 1905, soit une augmentation de $6,193,100. On estime à 56,517,900 onces fines, la production d'argent ayant une valeur commerciale de $38,256,400 contre 56,101,600 onces fines en 1905, représentant une valeur de $34,221,976. Il y a donc eu une augmentation nette en argent de 416,300 onces sur l'année 1905.

MEXIQUE.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES POUR LE MOIS DE SEPTEMBRE 1907.

Les recettes totales provenant des droits d'importation et d'exportation perçus dans les trente-huit ports d'entrée du Mexique pendant le mois de septembre se montent à $4,986,757.69. Les droits d'importation y figurent pour $4,905,054.36 contre $4,411,096 pour le mois précédent, et les droits d'exportation pour $81,703.33 contre $67,538 pour le mois d'août. Les droits de port se sont élevés à $116,937.03.

SALVADOR.

STATISTIQUES COMMERCIALES.

La valeur totale des importations faites par les ports de Salvador pendant les trois premiers mois de l'année a été de $9,944,793.27 or, et celle des exportations provenant des mêmes ports a été de $2,790,070. Voici en monnaie nationale la valeur des exportations pendant les trois mois en question: Janvier, 1,278,417.24; février, 1,385,661.96; mars, 2,887,064.14, soit un total de 5,581,143.64 pesos ($0.499).

URUGUAY.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES POUR LE MOIS D'AOÛT.

Les recettes douanières depuis le mois de janvier jusqu'au mois d'août se sont élevées à un total de $9,145,867, et on pense que les recettes pour l'année entière dépasseront $13,000,000.

ABOLITION DE LA PEINE DE MORT.

D'après un décret du Président de la République en date du 23 septembre 1907, la peine de mort a été abolie dans l'Uruguay. Pour la remplacer on a substitué comme peine capitale l'emprisonnement pour un terme de 30 ans minimum à 40 ans maximum.

VENEZUELA.

RÈGLEMENT DES RÉCLAMATIONS ÉTRANGÈRES.

Les réclamations de l'Angleterre, de l'Allemagne et de l'Italie contre le Gouvernement du Venezuela, suivant les protocoles signés à Washington le 17 février 1903, ont été réglées par le paiement de la quote-part du mois de juillet, à savoir, 30 pour cent des recettes douanières provenant des ports de La Guayra et de Puerto Cabello.

La somme totale due aux nations dont il est question, telle qu'elle a été fixée par le Tribunal Mixte, institué à cet effet, s'élève à la somme de 17,835,150.19 bolivares, soit environ $3,442,183.98.

LATIN-AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil.....Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO,
Office of Embassy, 1710 H street, Washington, D. C.

Mexico.....Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL,
Office of Embassy, 1415 I street, Washington, D. C.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic.....Señor Don EPIFANIO PORTELA,
Office of Legation, 2108 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Bolivia.....Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN,
Office of Legation, 1633 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Chile.....Señor Don ANIBAL CRUZ-DIAZ,
Office of Legation, "The Burlington," Washington, D. C.

Colombia.....Señor Don ENRIQUE CORTES,
Absent.

Costa Rica.....Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO,
Office of Legation, 1329 Eighteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Cuba.....Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA,
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Venezuela.....Señor Don AUGUSTO F. PULIDO,
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UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil	Irving B. Dudley, Rio de Janeiro.
Mexico	David E. Thompson, Mexico.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic	A. M. Beaupré, Buenos Aires.
Bolivia	William B. Sorsby, La Paz.
Chile	John Hicks, Santiago.
Colombia	Thomas C. Dawson, Bogotá.
Costa Rica	William L. Merry, San José.
Cuba	Edwin V. Morgan, Havana.
Ecuador	Williams C. Fox, Quito.
Guatemala	Joseph W. J. Lee, Guatemala City.
Haiti	Henry W. Furniss, Port au Prince.
Honduras	(See Guatemala.)
Nicaragua	(See Costa Rica.)
Panama	Herbert G. Squiers, Panama.
Paraguay	(See Uruguay.)
Peru	Leslie Combs, Lima.
Salvador	(See Costa Rica.)
Uruguay	Edward C. O'Brien, Montevideo.
Venezuela	W. W. Russell, Caracas.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL

Dominican Republic	Fenton R. McCreery, Santo Domingo.

O

International Union of American Republics

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OF THE

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1907

JOHN BARRETT,

Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

FRANCISCO J. YANES,
Secretary.

WILLIAM C. WELLS,
Chief Clerk.

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1. Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State of United States.
2. Don Enrique C. Creel, Ambassador of Mexico.
3. Don Joaquín B. Calvo, Minister of Costa Rica.
4. Dr. José Madriz, of Nicaragua.
5. Dr. Luis F. Corea, Minister of Nicaragua.
6. Dr. Angel Ugarte, Minister of Honduras.
7. Don Policarpo Bonilla, of Honduras.
8. Don E. Constantino Fiallos, of Honduras.
9. Dr Luís Toledo Herrarte, of Guatemala.
10. Don Victor Sanchez-Ocaña, of Guatemala.
11. Don Federico Mejía, Minister of Salvador.
12. Dr. Salvador Rodriguez, of Salvador.
13. Dr. Salvador Gallegos, of Salvador.
14. Dr. Antonio Batres-Jáuregui, of Guatemala.
15. Don Luís Anderson, of Costa Rica, President of the Conference.
16. Hon. William I. Buchanan, Representative of the United States.
17. Don José F. Godoy, Acting Secretary of Mexican Embassy.
18. Hon. Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State of United States.
19. Mr. William T. S. Doyle, Representative of United States Department of State.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 1907.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XXV. DECEMBER, 1907. No. 6.

The President of the United States has convincingly manifested his direct interest in the International Bureau of the American Republics. The closing paragraph of his Message, communicated to the two Houses of Congress at the beginning of the first session of the Sixtieth Congress, commends the increased activity and usefulness of the Bureau and urges that the contribution of the United States Government to its expenses be made commensurate with the increased work. It is to be hoped that such an expression of opinion by the President of the United States may influence its Congress to approve the recommendation of the Secretary of State and Chairman of the Governing Board that, in accordance with the unanimous vote of the Board at the meeting in May, 1907, the contribution of the United States be increased by 50 per cent. In view of the importance of the President's attitude toward the Bureau the exact words of his Message are quoted below:

"One of the results of the Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro in the summer of 1906 has been a great increase in the activity and usefulness of the International Bureau of the American Republics. That institution, which includes all the American Republics in its membership and brings all their representatives together, is doing a really valuable work in informing the people of the United States about the other Republics and in making the United States known to them. Its action is now limited by appropriations determined when it was doing a work on a much smaller scale and rendering much less valuable service. I recommend that the contribution of this Government to the expenses of the Bureau be made commensurate with its increased work."

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE.

As this issue of the BULLETIN goes to press the Central American Peace Conference, which has held its sessions in the International Bureau of the American Republics, has concluded its labors. The Delegates of the five Central American Republics and the Representatives of Mexico and the United States participating in its deliberations are to be congratulated upon the spirit with which they have conducted their labors. An atmosphere of good feeling and optimism has prevailed from the start, and there has been a unanimous desire to reach worthy and lasting results from this gathering. The temper and character of the addresses delivered at the opening and closing sessions by the Secretary of State of the United States, the Ambassador of Mexico, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who by good fortune happened to be present at the opening session, were remarkably felicitous. In this number of the BULLETIN there are reproduced, as a matter of record, the remarks of these gentlemen.

No attempt is made to review the conference, as there is not space nor time to do it justice, but there is included in the report the different treaties which have been passed and signed. These are all important and deserving of the closest study on the part of those who are interested not only in the development and progress of Central America, but in the general question of international arbitration and comity.

DISCUSSION OF LATIN AMERICAN SUBJECTS.

The increased interest in everything pertaining to Latin America is shown by the programme for the fourth annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, held in Madison, Wisconsin, December 27–31, 1907. The second session of the association, held on Saturday, December 28, was given up entirely to the discussion of subjects pertaining to the Latin American Republics as follows: (1) "Some Obstacles to Progress in South America," LEO S. ROWE, professor in the University of Pennsylvania; (2) "Latin America of To-day and Its Relations to the United States," Mr. JOHN BARRETT, Director of the International Bureau; (3) "Problems of Nation Making in South America," WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, professor in Columbia University, New York; (4) "The Possibilities of South American History and Politics as a Field for Research," HIRAM BINGHAM, lecturer in Yale University; (5) Discussion, led by BERNARD MOSES, professor in the University of California.

The officers of this association, which holds annual meetings, are as follows: President, FREDERICK N. JUDSON, St. Louis, Missouri; first vice-president, ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Harvard University; second vice-president, H. A. GARFIELD, Princeton University; third vice-president, PAUL S. REINSCH, University of Wisconsin; secretary and treasurer, W. W. WILLOUGHBY, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. The executive council is made up of the following: STEPHEN LEACOCK, McGill University; A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Harvard University; ALBERT SHAW, New York City; THEODORE WOOLSEY, Yale University; JAMES T. YOUNG, University of Pennsylvania; J. A. FAIRLIE, University of Michigan; J. H. LATANÉ, Washington and Lee University; H. P. JUDSON, University of Chicago; F. J. GOODNOW, Columbia University; and B. F. SHAMBAUGH, University of Iowa.

THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE BUREAU.

At a recent conference of the Chairman of the Governing Board and the Director of the Bureau with the architects, the final plans for the new Bureau building, as revised by the jury of award acting as an advisory committee, and consisting of Mr. CHARLES F. MCKIM, Mr. HENRY HORNBOSTEL, and Mr. AUSTIN W. LORD, of New York, were approved, and it is now hoped that the specifications will be ready for the bids of contractors by the 15th of January, 1908. Ground therefore should be broken by the latter part of February and the corner-stone laying should take place in April or May. While a delay of about two months longer than was originally aticipated in the perfection of the plans was unavoidable, it is believed by the advisory committee that the changes in the drawings have been sufficiently important to justify the extra time used in their preparation. In the January (1908) number of the BULLETIN photographs of the model of the building will be reproduced. These will give a much better idea than the original photographs of the architects' drawings as to the character and appearance of the structure.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE THIRD CONFERENCE.

At the meeting of the Governing Board of the Bureau, which took place on December 4, an important step was taken toward carrying out those resolutions of the Third Pan-American Conference, which have not yet been acted upon, but which must receive careful consideration, involving much labor before the meeting of the next conference. Unless a programme is now outlined for undertaking the work con-

templated by these resolutions, it will be impossible to do justice to them in the form expected by the conference. A committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. J. N. LÉGER, the Minister of Haiti; Señor Don EPIFANIO PORTELA, Minister of the Argentine Republic; and Señor Don FELIPE PARDO, Minister of Peru, who will act in cooperation with the Director of the Bureau in preparing a report on the subject to be submitted to a future meeting of the Governing Board.

WIDESPREAD INTEREST IN LATIN AMERICA.

That sections of the United States which might not ordinarily be expected to have much interest in Latin American affairs have awakened to the importance of our commercial and political relations with that part of the world was demonstrated by the recent trip of the Director of the Bureau, during which he addressed representative educational, commercial, and social organizations on the subject of Latin America at Ann Arbor, the seat of the State University of Michigan; at Denver, Colorado; Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, and Butte and Helena, Montana. In each place large audiences assembled and showed a keen desire for information about the other American Republics. In addition to these addresses delivered in the West during November, the Director also spoke on the same subject, in response to special invitations, before the Rivers and Harbors Convention at Washington, December 4; the Nameless Club, of Philadelphia, December 11; the Rochester, New York, Chamber of Commerce, December 12; Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, December 13; the New England Society of the Oranges, December 21, and the American Political Science Association, Madison, Wisconsin, December 28.

SECRETARY OF THE BUREAU IN MEXICO.

The Secretary of the Bureau, Dr. FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, attended the Third International Sanitary Conference at Mexico, held during the first week of December, as the representative of the Bureau. He reports a very successful meeting and an increased interest among both the Government officials and the people of Mexico in the enlarged scope and work of the Bureau. At the closing of the Conference, San José, Costa Rica, was selected by acclamation as the meeting place of the next Convention to be held in 1909.

FORMER DIRECTOR VISITS WASHINGTON.

The Bureau was pleased to welcome back to Washington in December Hon. W. W. ROCKHILL, now United States Minister to China, and

Director of the Bureau for six years—from 1899 to 1905. Mr. ROCKHILL has made an excellent record as the Diplomatic Representative of the United States in Peking, and, as a result of his administration, the traditional friendly relations between the United States and China have been strengthened. Although his field of work is now remote from Latin America, he still takes a deep interest in the development and progress of that part of the world.

RUY BARBOSA UNABLE TO ACCEPT YALE'S INVITATION.

It will be remembered that an invitation was extended by Yale University, through the International Bureau of the American Republics, to Mr. RUY BARBOSA, president of the Brazilian Delegation at The Hague Conference, to deliver the "Dodge Lectures on Citizenship" at Yale to begin on the first of the coming year. As Mr. BARBOSA is recognized as one of the ablest Latin-American statesmen and has been most closely associated with the intellectual and political development of Brazil, it was sincerely hoped by all those who are desirous of seeing a closer acquaintance brought about between the United States and Brazil that he would be able to accept.

It was the intention of Senhor BARBOSA to accept the invitation, the time set affording him the opportunity to return to Brazil in order to dispose, prior to the 1st of January, of some previous engagements. However, contrary to the general expectation, The Hague Conference, instead of concluding its labors in three months, as was expected, was in session nearly five months, and the very active and prominent part taken by Senhor BARBOSA in the deliberations of the Conference entailed upon him so much physical labor and strain that at its conclusion his condition was such as to demand a protracted period of rest and medical attendance. This has precluded his return from Europe to Brazil, and will prevent his acceptance of the invitation from the University.

It is very much to be regretted that this country is denied the opportunity of hearing this distinguished South American publicist, but it is hoped that Senhor BARBOSA will in a short time entirely recover from the effects of his exhausting exertions at the Second International Peace Conference.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

That Buenos Aires is forging ahead is shown by the act of the National Congress, signed by President ALCORTA on October 14, 1907,

authorizing the city to contract a loan of 15,000,000 *pesos* gold at a rate of interest not greater than 5 per cent, the proceeds of which should be devoted to the reconstruction of markets, the opening of new avenues and plazas, the building of crematories for the destruction of refuse, the reform of slaughterhouses, the completion of the magnificent Colon Theater, and other improvements.

United States Consul-General SNYDER emphasizes the need of an American bank in the Argentine Republic, and says that its importance is second only to the need of a steamship line between the United States and Buenos Aires in the matter of developing North American trade.

Live-stock statistics show that the Republic possesses approximately 80,000,000 head of sheep, 26,000,000 cattle, and 5,500,000 horses.

Cotton growing in the Republic shows as yet a very small development, as only about 10,000 acres are under cultivation.

The Government is carefully considering modifications of trademark and patent laws, which have long needed attention.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE TO BRAZIL.

United States Consul-General ANDERSON, at Rio de Janeiro, points out plans for improving the steamship service between that city and New York. There is no greater need in the development of intercourse between the United States and South America than the establishment of better steamship facilities. What the consul-general describes will be helpful, but far from the requirements for successful competition with the European lines.

The terms of the 5 per cent loan of 1907, authorized by a decree of the President of the Republic dated September 28, 1907, are given in this issue.

An advance of 24 per cent is indicated in the custom service of Brazil for the nine months of 1907. This is notable and shows the prosperity of the country.

When the final work on the port of Santos is completed, according to the British consul there, the new quays will have a length of nearly 2½ miles of quay wall, served by railways and with warehouses at hand, with deep water alongside, suited to the merchant fleets of the world.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION IN BOLIVIA.

The railroad construction planned in Bolivia has a most direct bearing on the development of the interior part of South America. Before all the work is done there will probably be expended nearly

$150,000,000. While a very large amount of this capital comes from Europe, most of the construction is under the direction of a company formed in the United States, and the larger portion of the material is coming from the same country.

The official statistics of Bolivia show a large increase in the customs receipts for the second quarter of 1907. These amounted to $1,348,776.45, in contrast to $526,814.28 in 1906.

CHILE'S INCREASED BUYING CAPACITY.

That the buying capacity of Chile is increasing is shown by the receipts of the custom-houses for the nine months ending September, 1907. These amounted to $36,000,000, or an increase of $3,000,000 over the same period of 1906.

The Government has just promulgated a new economic reform law, a summary of which is published in this issue. This law has an important bearing upon the industrial development of the country.

MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF COLOMBIA.

The mineral and agricultural resources of Colombia are attracting unusual attention. The remarkable location of the Republic with relation to both the Atlantic and Pacific and its intermingling of fertile valleys and cool plateaus give it great opportunities of exploitation in these respects.

It is interesting to note that German merchants and capitalists are fully appreciative of what can be done in Colombia and are losing no opportunity to increase their investments.

President REYES has directed a most interesting circular letter to the newly appointed governors of the territorial Departments of Colombia, containing some pertinent suggestions for the betterment of conditions in the country.

ESTIMATE OF THE CUBAN SUGAR CROP OF 1907-8.

The estimate of the sugar crop of Cuba for 1907–8 places it at 8,051,000 bags. This is equivalent to a total weight of 1,145,200 tons of 2,240 pounds each.

PORT ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

A portion of the report of W. E. PULLIAM, Receiver General of Dominican Customs, which was omitted from the October issue of

the BULLETIN, is published in this number. It shows the tonnage and nationalities of port entries and clearances during six months, from January to June, 1907.

A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF GUATEMALA.

Mr. JOHN H. BREWSTER, of New York, has prepared for the BULLETIN a brief interesting statement of the general economic, industrial, and physical conditions obtaining in Guatemala. What he writes is confirmatory of other reports published on the resources and wealth of the country.

VALUABLE WOODS OF HONDURAS.

It is a well-known fact that Honduras is famous for its valuable woods. A brief memorandum in this BULLETIN contains some general information on the subject of woods suitable for cabinet purposes.

MEXICO ESTABLISHING CLOSER COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

It is evident that Mexico sees the advantage of getting into closer touch with Japan, for it has granted a concession to a company for the establishment of a line of steamers between Mexican, Chinese, and Japanese ports.

Late statistics show that there are now more than 1,000 copper mines being operated throughout Mexico.

United States Special Agent A. B. BUTMAN makes some statements in regard to the sisal or henequen industry, which is now attracting so much attention. Note is also made of a recent conference of sisal planters held in Mexico.

Plans are being elaborated for the Mexican Exposition to be held in London at the Crystal Palace. It is proposed to make it a display of the actual achievements of private enterprises in the Republic, exhibits being made mainly by corporations, firms, and individuals having direct and vital interests to advance; also by committees, districts, and companies who are especially concerned in the introduction of greater capital.

CUSTOMS DUTIES OF NICARAGUA.

A circular of the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Nicaragua, dated September 6, 1907, forwarded by Consul OLIVARES, at Managua, gives the export duties on the native products of Nicaragua, and

a Presidential Decree of November 17, 1907, increases customs duties on imports 10 per cent.

PRIZES OFFERED BY CONSUL KELLOGG.

The United States Consul at Colon, Panama, JAMES C. KELLOGG, is to be congratulated on the movement he has started for developing more interest in and more accurate information concerning the United States among the school children of the Isthmus. He has offered prizes for the best essays on the United States. Copies of the winning papers which he has sent to this Bureau show that his plan is reaping good results.

MODIFICATIONS IN THE PANAMA TARIFF.

There have been a number of changes in the tariff regulations of Panama which are noted in this issue of the BULLETIN. These have been in force for some time, but they have not heretofore been available for publication.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN PARAGUAY.

In a report provided by Minister E. C. O'BRIEN, of Paraguay, is an interesting comparative statement made by the Minister of Finance of that Republic showing the exports and imports and the revenues of that country during the past five years and the first quarter of 1907.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FROM IQUITOS, PERU, TO NEW YORK.

It is interesting to note, in accordance with a report received from Consul C. C. EBERHARDT, that direct steamship service will soon be established between Iquitos, in Peru, and New York City, by the way of the Amazon. It seems hard to realize that vessels which can make the Atlantic journey from the mouth of the Amazon to New York can steam 2,000 miles up that great stream to this Atlantic port of Peru.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS IN SALVADOR.

In view of the growing foreign trade of Salvador a number of important tariff modifications are published in this number. They affect a large variety of exports and imports.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS OF URUGUAY.

Although the customs receipts of Uruguay for September, 1907, show a slight decrease compared with the same month of 1906, the receipts for the nine months of 1907 show an approximate increase of $378,000, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The fiscal figures of the Uruguayan Government for 1907 show an expenditure of approximately $20,257,462 and an estimated revenue of $20,301,727, leaving a surplus of $44,265.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY CONGRESS IN MONTEVIDEO.

The Uruguayan Government and the Uruguayan Universities are deserving of special credit for the International Congress of American Universities, to be held in Montevideo in the latter part of January and the early part of February, 1908. Through the Minister of Uruguay in Washington, Dr. LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR, and the George Washington University, of Washington, D. C., an invitation has been extended to the colleges and universities of the United States to send delegates to this notable gathering. The programme which has been outlined is a most interesting one and takes up a great variety of subjects. It is to be hoped that some of the representative institutions of the United States will be able to participate. If they do not, it will not be owing to lack of interest or sympathy, but because the Congress meets just at a time when nearly all American students are in the midst of their term sessions and when it is very difficult for them to get away. It is to be regretted, for the sake of a good attendance on the part of the United States, that this Congress could not have met some time in July or September. At that season of the year there is no question but that a large delegation would have come from North America. The full programme is given in this issue of the BULLETIN.

OMISSION FROM ANNUAL REPORT.

In the November issue of the Bulletin a paragraph was omitted from the English version of the Annual Report of the Director as laid before the Governing Board at the November meeting. In the report the following should appear directly after the section entitled "The MONTHLY BULLETIN" and before the one entitled "CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BUREAU:"

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU.

"In May the Bureau received from the Public Printer the second volume of 'American Constitutions,' which has proved a very valuable work. There is a constant demand for it, which would now indicate that it may be necessary to publish another edition. In connection with Volume I, previously issued, it makes a standard work, covering a field not before carefully treated in book form, and it will remain as a monument to the memory of the distinguished librarian of the Bureau, Dr. JOSE IGNACIO RODRIGUEZ. The manuscript of the third volume is now in the possession of the Bureau, but it will require revision and completion at the hands of some expert before it can be finally printed. A considerable number of reprints of important articles in magazines and in the MONTHLY BULLETIN have been issued to meet inquiries constantly coming into the Bureau about the countries of Latin America and the work of the Bureau. There have been so many requests for lists of books treating on Latin America that bibliographies are being prepared for distribution. One covering Latin-American description and travel is now in the hands of the printer, and will be issued in the course of a few weeks. Bulletins covering special features of Latin-American material development and progress have been issued for the use of the press and have proved quite popular. There will be more of these published shortly, so that the news they give out may not experience the delay required for publication in the MONTHLY BULLETIN."

BOOK NOTES.

EXPEDITION TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE MADEIRA RIVER.

Recent contracts covering railway construction in Bolivia, whereby a network of lines costing $20,000,000 is to be constructed by a New York company, lend peculiar value to the book of NEVILLE B. CRAIG, published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, Philadelphia and London, 1907. Under the title "Recollections of an ill-fated expedition to the headwaters of the Madeira River in Brazil," Mr. CRAIG records personal experiences in the pioneer movement for an almost forgotten scheme of river transportation which forms the key for the present railroad project known as the Madeira and Mamoré Railway, provided for in the Petropolis treaty between Brazil and Bolivia in 1904. Commenting on Bolivian resources, the writer states that rich as the country undoubtedly is in minerals, these constitute but a small portion of her natural wealth. Possessing a large area of remarkably fertile land well watered by noble rivers, a climate of varying temperatures suited to all requirements of plant and animal life; and pro-

ducing in abundance many commodities of commercial repute, the commerce of the country has been handicapped by the want of facilities for reaching the seaboard.

Prefacing his account of the expedition with a summary of previous attempts to explore the Madeira Basin, commencing in 1541, the writer gives to Lieut. LARDNER GIBBON of the United States Navy the credit of making the first thorough exploration of the route from Bolivia to the Atlantic seacoast via the Chaparé, Mamoré, Maderia, and Amazon rivers, in 1851. The strenuous efforts made by Col. GEORGE EARL CHURCH in behalf of the National Bolivian Navigation Company and the litigation processes extending from 1871 to 1876 growing out of the organization of the company are recorded; while the sensational interest attaching to the departure of the *Mercedita* from the port of Philadelphia in January, 1878, with its thoroughly equipped American party of engineers and seamen is graphically described. The subsequent misadventures of the *Mercedita*, her abandonment at Para, and the story of the progress up the Madeira to San Antonio are more than ordinarily readable and interesting. The programme of the expedition was a broad one. It included the putting of high-power towboats on the Amazon River to meet the schooners arriving with railroad supplies at Para and towing them for 1,568 miles against the strong currents of the Amazon and Madeira to their destination at San Antonio, the initial station of the projected railway, the returning empty schooners and barges to be used for the transport of rubber, dyewoods, and other products of the Amazon and its tributaries; the canalization of the falls and rapids above San Antonio, and the opening up of the Bolivian Mamoré Valley. The cordial support of both the Bolivian and Brazilian Governments was guaranteed and reconnoissances and surveys were made looking to the accomplishment of the work. The disintegration and collapse of the enterprise through ill-health and scarcity of labor are touchingly narrated, but the writer finds in the well-known wealth of the Amazon region as established both by personal observation and corroborative reports of the heads of the present Madeira-Mamoré Railway Company ample justification for the hardships encountered.

THE SOUTH AMERICANS.

Issued by the BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, of Indianapolis (1907), and written by ALBERT HALE, A. B., M. D., and member of the Geographical Society of Rio de Janeiro, the volume entitled "The South Americans" forms a valuable addition to the practical literature of the Columbus Memorial Library. The conditions of travel and the accommodations for the traveler in the various countries of South

America are set forth in definite terms, and many erroneous impressions as to discomfort are thereby corrected. Exact instructions are furnished as to steamship and railroad lines, hotel rates and possibilities, currency systems, custom-house requirements, and, in short, every point of information necessary for the intending traveler is provided for, so that, while in no sense a guide-book of the stereotyped sort, the volume really supplies the present demand for one. Coincident with such data, a short political and historical sketch of the countries visited, including the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela, is published, and the characteristic customs of each are attributed to their natural source. Racial peculiarities and their accompanying tendencies are traced back to the parent stock, while the modifying influence of the extensive immigration of modern times is given economic consideration. The writer states that most persons have a hazy idea as to the civilization existing in Latin America. In large cities like Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and Valparaiso conditions are practically the same as in the social centers of North America and Europe. Away from these big cities the status of living is comparable to that of the peasantry of the Old World, the areas being, however, by no means so thickly settled. Valuable suggestions are given as to the means of extending trade relations, and a special section is devoted to a consideration of the Monroe doctrine, which is characterized as the "political romance of the nineteenth century." Numerous illustrations furnish an adequate idea of the many natural and constructive beauties to be encountered in a journey throughout South America.

GENERAL URIBE URIBE'S LECTURE ON COLOMBIA.

The latest word concerning the Republic of Colombia and its resources is contained in a lecture on his native land, delivered by General RAFAEL URIBE URIBE, Minister of Colombia in Brazil, before the Geographical Society of Rio de Janeiro on July 20, 1907. He foresees in the mineral development of Colombia a future as promising as has been realized in regard to Australia, California, the Klondike, or the Transvaal, citing the Condoto platinum deposits as the most extensive in the world, the emeralds of Muzo as of recognized preeminence among jewels, while of coal he states that Colombian mines can furnish an output sufficient for the needs of the whole Continent. Exports of the country are quoted as worth something over $25,000,000, and imports practically the same, while interior traffic in native products is active and profitable. Six hundred kilometers of railway (about 350 miles) constitute the total of working lines, but 16 lines are under construction, and with the stimu-

lus of the progressive spirit of President REYES much development is anticipated. The postal service comprises 520 offices and as many telegraphic stations, controlling 15,000 kilometers (about 8,000 miles) of wire. The national revenues amount to about $14,000,000 annually, collected from customs and taxes on salt, emeralds, liquors, hides, tobacco, cigarettes, matches, and stamps. The monetary unit is the gold dollar, but a compulsory paper currency has circulation at the legal rate of 1,000 to 1. The foreign debt is but £3,000,000, which is served punctually, so that national credit is enhanced daily. With the investment of capital and the proper direction of its internal resources, Colombian advancement should be rapid and permanent.

VANCOUVER'S DISCOVERY OF PUGET SOUND.

The *Americana* of the Columbus Memorial Library has been augmented by the acquisition of a volume prepared by EDMOND S. MEANY, Professor of History in the University of Washington and Secretary of the Washington University State Historical Society. This book embraces that section of the journal of Vancouver which records the experiences and observations of the explorer from the time he arrived off what is now the State of Washington, below Point Greville, on into Puget Sound and around Vancouver Island, and, finally, through the negotiations at Nootka. Owing to a territorial dispute between Great Britain and Spain, the settlements of both nations on the northwest coast of America were made the subject of political discussions and warlike demonstrations with a subsequent adjustment in favor of the claims of Great Britain. The restitution, in form, of the latter's rights on the part of Spain was made to Capt. George Vancouver, who, on being assigned to that duty in 1791, was further instructed "to obtain every possible information that could be collected respecting the natural and political state of the country," and to survey the western coast of America from 30° northward. The personal record of the explorer's work from 1792 to 1794 is accompanied by a short sketch of his life and achievements, while many valuable portraits of contemporary notables add interest to the volume.

ARBITRATION IN LATIN AMERICA.

The Columbus Memorial Library is in receipt of an important contribution to the literature of peace in a volume prepared by Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, Minister from Cuba to the United States *and delegate to the* Second Hague Conference. The opening chapter *contains the keynote* of the book, wherein it is stated that the reports

of exhaustless wealth and exhausting wars have constituted almost the sole information in regard to Latin America that reaches the public in Europe, Asia, and many parts of the United States. To combat this impression, Señor QUESADA cites the various congresses, conferences, and treaties inaugurated by the countries of Latin America looking to a peaceful solution of their inherent difficulties. As evidence thereof, a summary is reproduced of the purposes and proceedings of the various congresses held in the interest of international peace from 1815 to 1907, in which Latin America participated either in part or as a whole. It is shown that more than half a century before the First Hague Conference, Latin American statesmen forecast arbitration and its application as an ideal of international intercourse.

THE ANDES PHOTOGRAPHS OF MARS.

The December issue of the "Century" magazine reproduces with exactitude those photographs of Mars whose acquisition was made the occasion of a scientific journey to the west coast of South America in the summer of 1907. The atmospheric conditions surrounding the heights of the Andes having been ascertained to be most favorable to planetary observations, the Lowell Observatory of Flagstaff, Ariz., equipped a party for the carrying out of the purpose, which sailed on May 11, 1907, arriving three weeks later off the coast of Peru. Finding the weather there at the time unpropitious, they continued south to Iquique in northern Chile, and, ascending some distance into the interior, set up their instruments at Alianza. The unqualified success of the expedition is demonstrated in the article accompanying the photographic reproductions, written by PERCIVAL LOWELL, LL. D., Director of the Lowell Observatory, while the photographer of the party, E. C. SLIPHER, explains in an interesting manner the details of the practical work involved.

THE PAEZ INDIANS OF CAUCA, COLOMBIA.

Ethnologists will be interested in the notes on the Paez Indians of Tierra Adentro, Cauca, Colombia, prepared by HENRY PITTIER DE FÁBREGA, published in Volume 1, part 5, of the Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association, recently forwarded to the Columbus Memorial Library. Very little is known of the ethnology of the aboriginal inhabitants of the section in reference, and the paper comprises not only a summary of previous information on the subject but also embodies the results of personal observation collected during a visit in 1906. Interesting details of the life, customs, and traditions of the natives are given, while a study of their language and its identity with Castilian dialects is of value.

CHILE OF TO-DAY.

Under the title "Chile of To-day," the consul-general of Chile in the United States, Señor ADOLFO ORTÚZAR, has prepared a valuable book of reference concerning his native country. The scope of the work is indicated by the fact that the first section comprises a study of Chile's commercial, administrative, and economic conditions; section second deals with the present state of agriculture and mining; section third covers statistics of national commerce and the countries or origin and destination of the various items; while section fourth forms practically a commercial directory of the Republic and embraces the addresses of a large number of merchants, agriculturists, manufacturers, etc.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The determining influence of the mountain ranges of the continent as a factor in the peopling of the soil is set forth by Prof. Mark Jefferson, of the Michigan State Normal College, in his pamphlet "The Distribution of People in South America." The vast basin of the Amazon is shown to be all but deserted, while the dense populations of the northwest lie along the high valleys of the Andes.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

The Central American Peace Conference is the result of diplomatic correspondence in August and September between the Governments of the five Central American Republics—Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua—and those of Mexico and the United States. Following this correspondence a preliminary conference composed of the diplomatic representatives of the Central American Republics in Washington—Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Minister of Costa Rica; Señor Don FEDERICO MEJÍA, Minister of El Salvador; Señor Dr. Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Minister of Guatemala; Señor Dr. Don LUIS UGARTE, Minister of Honduras, and Señor Dr. Don LUIS F. COREA, Minister of Nicaragua Señor Don JOSÉ F. GODOY, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico in Washington, and Mr. ALVEY A. ADEE, Acting Secretary of State of the United States attended the conference which met in the city of Washington on September 11, 1907. Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO was chosen President, and Señor Dr. Don ANGEL UGARTE, Secretary of the Conference.

The following protocol was submitted and approved by the representatives of Costa Rica, Salvador, and Honduras in their official

1. Don Luis Anderson, of Costa Rica, President of the Conference.
2. Don Francisco Anguiano, of Guatemala.
3. Don José Flamenco, of Guatemala.
4. Dr. Salvador Gallegos, of Salvador.
5. Dr. Salvador Rodriguez, of Salvador.
6. Gen. Sotero Barahona, of Honduras.
7. Don Joaquín Bernardo Calvo, of Costa Rica, Secretary of the Conference.
8. Col. Victor Durán, Attaché of Guatemala.
9. Don Manuel Sáenz de Tejada, Secretary of Guatemala.
10. Don Emilio Mazier, Secretary of Honduras.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE AT SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA, SEPTEMBER, 1906.

character, and by the representatives of Guatemala and Nicaragua in their personal character, while awaiting instructions from their respective Governments:

"We, the representatives of the five Republics of Central America, having met in the city of Washington on the initiative of Their Excellencies the Presidents of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, to settle upon the manner of preserving the good relations between the said Republics and of obtaining an enduring peace in those countries; and, with the purpose of fixing upon the bases for bringing to a realization these ends, being duly authorized by our respective Governments, have agreed upon the following:

PROTOCOL.

"ARTICLE I.

"Upon receipt of the formal invitation, which, as is understood, will be issued simultaneously to each one of the five Republics of Central America, by their Excellencies the Presidents of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, a conference of the Plenipotentiary Representatives, which the Governments of the Republics referred to shall appoint for that purpose—that is to say, Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua—will meet in the first fifteen days of November next, in the city of Washington, to discuss the steps to be taken and the measures to be adopted for the purpose of adjusting any differences which exist between the said Republics or between any of them, and for the purpose of concluding a Treaty which shall define their general relations.

"ARTICLE II.

"Their Excellencies the Presidents of the Republics of Central America will invite Their Excellencies the Presidents of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States to appoint, if agreeable to them, respective representatives, who, in a purely friendly character, shall lend their good and impartial offices toward the realization of the purposes of the conference.

"ARTICLE III.

"While the conference is in session and discharging the high mission intrusted to it, the five Central American Republics—that is to say, Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua—agree to maintain among themselves peace and good relations, and they assume, respectively, the obligations not to commit nor permit to be committed any act that can disturb the mutual tran-

quillity. To such end all display of arms on the respective frontiers shall cease, and the maritime forces shall be withdrawn to their jurisdictional waters.

"ARTICLE IV.

"If, unfortunately, any unforeseen question should arise between any of the said Republics while the conference is in session and if it can not be settled by amicable diplomatic course, it is mutually agreed that the interested parties shall submit the difference to the friendly advice of His Excellency the President of the United States of America or of the United Mexican States or of both Presidents conjointly, according to the case, and in conformity with the agreement to this effect which may be reached."

At a second session of the conference held on September 16, attended by the same delegates and the Acting Secretary of State of the United States and the Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, the representatives of Guatemala and Nicaragua announced that they had received instructions from their respective Governments to sign, in their official character, the above protocol.

The protocol was finally signed by the representatives of the five Republics on September 17, 1907.

As agreed upon in Article I of the protocol, President DÍAZ of Mexico and President ROOSEVELT of the United States invited the five Republics of Central America to meet in Washington in order to establish a basis of permanent peace between them. These invitations were accepted and delegates were chosen from the several Republics, as follows:

Costa Rica.—Señor Don LUIS ANDERSON, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Special Mission to the United States; Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Salvador.—Señor Dr. Don SALVADOR GALLEGOS; Señor Don FEDERICO MEJÍA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States: Señor Dr. Don SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ GONZÁLEZ.

Guatemala.—Señor Dr. Don ANTONIO BATRES-JÁUREGUI; Señor Don VICTOR SANCHEZ-OCAÑA; Señor Dr. Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Honduras.—Señor Don POLICARPO BONILLA; Señor Don E. CONSTANTINO FIALLOS, Minister of Foreign Affairs: Señor Dr. Don ANGEL UGARTE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Nicaragua.—Señor Dr. Don LUIS FELIPE COREA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; Señor Dr. Don JOSÉ MADRIZ.

In addition, the Republic of Mexico designated Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States, and the United States designated Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, as representatives from Mexico and the United States at the conference.

The building of the International Bureau of the American Republics was chosen as the place of meeting of the conference and two preliminary sessions under the presidency of Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO—Señor Dr. Don ANGEL UGARTE, Secretary—were held on November 12 and 13, at which regulations for the orderly procedure of the conference were adopted.

On the 14th of November the first regular session of the conference was held, at which each of the Delegates whose names are mentioned above, the representatives of Mexico and the United States, and the Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States, were present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. ROOT, who addressed the conference as follows:

"Mr. AMBASSADOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE FIVE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS: Usage devolves upon me as the head of the Foreign Office of the country in which you are assembled to call this meeting together; to call it to order and to preside during the formation of your organization. I wish to express to you, at the outset, the high appreciation of the Government of the United States of the compliment which you pay to us in selecting the city of Washington as the field of your labors in behalf of the rule of peace and order and brotherhood among the peoples of Central America. It is most gratifying to the people of the United States that you should feel that you will find here an atmosphere favorable to the development of the ideas of peace and unity, of progress and mutual helpfulness, in place of war and revolution and the retardation of the principles of liberty and justice.

"So far as a sincere and friendly desire for success in your labors may furnish a favorable atmosphere, you certainly will have it here. The people of the United States are sincere believers in the principles that you are seeking to apply to the conduct of your international affairs in Central America. They sincerely desire the triumph and the control of the principles of liberty and order everywhere in the world. They especially desire that the blessings which follow the control of those principles may be enjoyed by all the people of our sister Republics on the Western Hemisphere. and we further believe that it will be, from the most selfish point of view, for our interests to have peaceful, prosperous, and progressive Republics in Central America.

"The people of the United Mexican States and of the United States of America are now enjoying great benefits from the mutual inter-

change of commerce and friendly intercourse between the two countries of Mexico and the United States. Prosperity, the increase of wealth, the success of enterprise—all the results that come from the intelligent use of wealth—are being enjoyed by the people of both countries, through the friendly intercourse that utilizes for the people of each country the prosperity of the other. We in the United States should be most happy if the States of Central America might move with greater rapidity along the pathway of such prosperity, of such progress; to the end that we may share, through commerce and friendly intercourse, in your new prosperity, and aid you by our prosperity.

"We can not fail, gentlemen, to be admonished by the many failures which have been made by the people of Central America to establish agreement among themselves which would be lasting, that the task you have before you is no easy one. The trial has often been made and the agreements which have been elaborated, signed, ratified, seem to have been written in water. Yet I can not resist the impression that we have at last come to the threshold of a happier day for Central America. Time is necessary to political development. I have great confidence in the judgment that in the long course of time, through successive steps of failure, through the accompanying education of your people, through the encouraging examples which now, more than ever before, surround you, success will be attained in securing unity and progress in other countries of the New Hemisphere. Through the combination of all these, you are at a point in your history where it is possible for you to take a forward step that will remain.

"It would ill become me to attempt to propose or suggest the steps which you should take, but I will venture to observe that the all-important thing for you to accomplish is that while you enter into agreements which will, I am sure, be framed in consonance with the most peaceful aspirations and the most rigid sense of justice, you shall devise also some practical methods under which it will be possible to secure the performance of those agreements. The mere declaration of general principles, the mere agreement upon lines of policy and of conduct are of little value unless there be practical and definite methods provided by which the responsibility for failing to keep the agreement may be fixed upon some definite person, and the public sentiment of Central America brought to bear to prevent the violation. The declaration that a man is entitled to his liberty would be of little value with us in this country were it not for the writ of *habeas corpus* that makes it the duty of a specific judge, when applied to, to inquire into the cause of his detention, and set him at liberty if he is unjustly detained. The provision which declares that a man should not be deprived of his property without due process of law

would be of little value were it not for the practical provision which imposes on specific officers the duty of nullifying every attempt to take away a man's property without due process of law.

"To find practical definite methods by which you shall make it somebody's duty to see that the great principles you declare are not violated, by which if an attempt be made to violate them the responsibility may be fixed upon the guilty individual—those, in my judgment, are the problems to which you should specifically and most earnestly address yourselves.

"I have confidence in your success because I have confidence in your sincerity of purpose, and because I believe that your people have developed to the point where they are ready to receive and to utilize such results as you may work out. Why should you not live in peace and harmony? You are one people in fact, your citizenship is interchangeable—your race, your religion, your customs, your laws, your lineage, your consanguinity and relations, your social relations, your sympathies, your aspirations, and your hopes for the future are the same.

"It can be nothing but the ambition of individuals who care more for their selfish purposes than for the good of their country that can prevent the people of the Central American States from living together in peace and unity.

"It is my most earnest hope, it is the hope of the American Government and people, that from this conference may come the specific and practical measures which will enable the people of Central America to march on with equal step abreast of the most progressive nations of modern civilization, to fulfill their great destinies in that brotherhood which nature has intended them to preserve, and to exile forever from that land of beauty and of wealth incalculable the fraternal strife which has hitherto held you back in the development of your civilization."

Following this address the Ambassador from Mexico said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN DELEGATIONS: Allow me to bid you all, in the name of the people and the Government of Mexico, which I have the honor to represent on this most solemn occasion, the heartiest welcome, and to express the sincerity of my good wishes for your personal welfare and for the success of the missions your respective Governments have entrusted into your hands.

"You come to Washington, gentlemen, on such a far-reaching, noble, and lofty errand, to perform a work of such lasting results, that I do not hesitate to say that if heretofore you have been known in Central America as distinguished jurists, diplomats of experience, and ardent patriots, your names will henceforth be a household word in the entire American Continent, as they can not remain confined

within the frontiers of any one particular region, and will symbolize, whenever pronounced, the greatest of blessings that a people, that mankind, may enjoy. Your names will spell peace, holy peace, and its follower, liberty, to which is due the greatness of the country which at this moment gives you such affectionate hospitality.

"The Mexican Republic is bound to the Central American countries by common blood ties, historical traditions, language, geographical proximity, community of interests, and similarity of political institutions, and Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ saw with particular pleasure the opportunity offered him to cooperate in helping her five Central American sisters to lay the foundations of a peace to which they are entitled, and that will undoubtedly bring them such great benefits as Mexico has secured. The joint suggestion signed by the Chief Executive of my country and the eminent statesman now President of the United States of America, has brought you here, under the roof of the International Bureau of the American Republics, which is, if I may so express it, the common home of all the nations on this Continent.

"For many years the erstwhile Spanish-American has been enjoying peace, achieving material progress, and successfully striving to practically establish the institutions we inherited from our forefathers. But it seems that the revolutionary germs are still alive, and with particular vigor in that most central portion of the continent, linking together the two portions of America which are destined to live in a close fraternal union. Why should it be strange then that the countries nearest to yours extend their friendly mediation, and in case of necessity their open, frank assistance, that you may come to a mutual understanding, and knead together the plaster on which you are to mold the monument of common love, common tendencies, and common interests, which will be the basis of your future prosperity?

"Neither the United States nor Mexico craves territorial expansion; nor is either desirous of intervening in your affairs, nor do they ask aught but to see you peaceable, strong, and prosperous countries. Mexico and the United States are convinced that such will be the result obtained by your energy, patriotism, and good will, after honest deliberations, intent upon securing peace for the five Central American Republics on the basis of eternal justice.

"Peace has always been the greatest boon to mankind. But when population and elements of wealth increase, and the level of civilization becomes higher, and the principles of justice and respect for property become more solid; when a higher estimate is put upon the life of man, it is then that tranquillity becomes more valuable in the world, its rule controls as a supreme necessity, as the greatest of all blessings, the mainspring of patriotism, and the unmovable basis of national autonomy.

"The world moves on. The various manifestations of progre reach everywhere, earthly civilization becomes universal, demandi that each and every people in the world share in its benefits. Wh civilization finds no barriers nor suitable surroundings, it directs that spot all its energies and its life-giving elements of wealth. B when war, disorder, and extermination block the way and oppose t great force of civilization, then conditions becomes dangerous bo at home and abroad; thence proceed retrogression and the elemen of international difficulties.

"The peoples of to-day can not dwell in isolation linked as life to the common cause of human progress, and it is only in the mid of peace that the preservation of national integrity can be conceive When that support is wanting, autonomy is in danger, and the wron and the damage done may be irreparable.

"The present tendency of civilized countries is clearly towar peace, as shown by The Hague Tribunal; by the several pea and arbitration congresses and conferences organized or to be o ganized in advanced nations; as advocated by the public press in countries, irrespective of political parties, or religious creed; taught in schools and universities. Peace is the yearning cry humanity. No mistake could be greater, no blindness darker th to oppose those tendencies. Any and all sacrifices seem small wh made to obtain a solid, unmolested, firm peace.

"This is not all, however. Before long, America will witness great event—the opening of the Panama Canal. This gigantic unde taking will mark the commencement of a new era for Pan-Ame ican progress. This great work will facilitate the means of co munication and at the same time will bring together in closer bon the nations of this hemisphere, giving greater impluse to their inte national commerce. To achieve this it will be necessary to ma great improvements to ports, to undertake expensive sanitary work to build many railway lines, banks, commercial houses, and to co solidate both the internal and foreign public credit.

"But in order to enjoy all these benefits we need peace in Americ a peace to be uninterrupted in every one of the nations of this hem sphere. To disturb that peace would be more dangerous then th it is at present. This is the right moment to build the prop foundations and to secure among you all that harmony in which t North, Central, and South Americans are so deeply interested.

"You possess admirable elements of life, sources of unexplor riches, immense tracts of uncultivated lands, a coast line of inco parable value; all you need is that men work instead of killing o another; capital to flow to your countries at your request, instead shunning your countries for fear of wars.

"If I am not mistaken in my judgment of your affairs, your differences all rest upon issues which can be easily adjusted and, above all, which can be settled by pacific means. Boundary questions, questions of wrongs to citizens, territorial invasion, and many others, which can not be prevented between adjoining countries, may be easily and peaceably settled according to such general rules as you may adopt at this Conference, and civil or foreign wars will only come when unavoidable; and then as far apart as wars now occur in the civilized countries of the world, but not so frequently as they now take place among the savage element of uncivilized countries.

"To attain these conditions it is necessary not to seek to gain advantages, not to claim predominance over one another, nor redress of wrongs, nor yet lose control of one's temper. This is not a battlefield, nor a strategical point. The object of this Conference is nobler and loftier. It is to seek in good faith the means of doing justice. Your clear intelligence and patriotism will surely find it, and when found, it must be embodied in a treaty of very long duration. This is what the world expects of the high representation of your respective Governments; this is what Mexico and the United States of America expect, because they will, in perfect good faith, seal that treaty as a moral guarantee of an honest and steadfast purpose, as a token of love for peace, and as an evidence of confraternity, sympathy, and justice to the countries you represent.

"Your own countries, the civilization of America, and the peace of the whole world expect much of you gentlemen. Your knowledge of the character and historical conditions of your charming countries will serve you in aiding you to advance now at a single step more than you could possibly do in a number of years under actual conditions.

"In such a work as fine as it is, worthy of the efforts of good patriots and men of rank, you may always count on the good will of the Mexican Government.

"Gentlemen of the Central American delegations, may the treaty of Washington carry in its very soul the lofty ideals of the Latin race to which we belong, and may its form be as solid and strong as the great American people identified with us in this common work of order, civilization, and progress. May this be as perpetual a treaty as will always be the unchangeable good faith and love of peace of the two Republics, your friends, who have invited you to take up this humanitarian task."

To these addresses Señor Don LUIS ANDERSON, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, on behalf of the conference, made the following response:

"YOUR EXCELLENCIES: Your words find a kind response in our hearts and will echo among our friends in Central America as the

call to enter into a new era, as the smiling promise of an era of peace and justice and welfare which will allow the Central American Republics to play the part that modern civilization has reserved in the human progress to each and every member of the great family of nations and to start again strengthened by the bitter experiences of a tempestuous past, but at the same time encouraged by the deep sentiment of their own happy destinies.

"The solemn inauguration of the Central American Peace Conference by the honorable Secretary of State, on which occasion we have listened to the eloquent, wise, and kind words of his excellency the Ambassador of the United Mexican States, is not only a symbol of American confraternity, but also will mark in the history of our people the moment of separation between the past and the future.

"On the one hand, war and strife will sink into the past, while on the other, peace, progress, and quiet loom up in the future. It is the beginning of an era in response of the urgent call of the spirit of the twentieth century.

"Civilization can not allow that in the family of nations there be one which does not work or does not bring forth for the common benefit, the full contingent of its energies, and of the immense wealth with which nature has endowed it, because all nations are jointly responsible in the process of human progress.

"Central America, which is admirably situated between two continents, with an extensive coast line on both oceans, having an exceedingly rich soil, suitable for all kinds of products, with mountains of gold and silver, such wealth that one might think that nature took pride in being prodigal, spreading over those lands all its wealth, Central America, I say, is in duty bound to render to civilization, through universal interchange, all the benefits that its privileged situation demands. However, and I lament to say this, we are backward in paying this duty because of this unprofitable strife in which some of the Republics have spent their energies and which has kept us estranged from the ideals our forefathers had in mind when they, regardless of sacrifice, gave us country and liberty.

"It was a divine inspiration which led the Presidents of our sisters of the North at the moment when Central American soil was threatened with new bloodshed—brother's blood—to raise their friendly voices bidding the murderous arm to stop and calling us to Washington to undertake, in a brotherly conference, the work for peace—peace which raises and gives dignity to nations and leads them on the road to civilization and happiness. Through this generous humanitarian action Presidents ROOSEVELT and DIAZ have won new laurels, have written a new glorious page in the history of their respective countries; but more than all this, they have made for them-

selves a new place within the hearts of each and every one of the citizens of the five Central American countries.

"The names of ROOSEVELT and DIAZ will always be remembered with gratitude by the humble citizens of those countries, the citizens whose hands are hardened by toil and whom the tropical sun has marked. They are those who will profit the most by staple peace, because it is the plain field hands who are compelled to exchange the plow for the sword, and they go to war, but they do not love war, Our countries are not war-fearing countries, and the only part they have played in the several wars, which from independence to our day have stained the Central American soil with blood, is that of dying like heroes—bravely, modestly—for a cause which they have never understood. The Central American wars have never been wars between nations; they have been wars between governments.

"The disturbances which have taken place in some of the Central American republics, and their awe-inspiring resulting calamities, are more than anything else the outcome of abuse or, better still, forgetfulness of liberty, the goddess of nations, under whose beneficent shield the nations of the earth grow and become rich and strong. For liberty is a jealous goddess, more jealous still than the god of Israel, punishing with a strong hand and in the countries which do not properly worship it producing misery and anarchy, these two more terrible even than the biblical seven plagues.

"If we in the Washington conference turn our eyes toward liberty, if we make provision here to insure that our countries, free from past errors, will start a new life of real democratic solidarity, if we could obtain that the governments of our five countries do not remain indefinitely in power but be both in their origin and in their acts a free expression of the will of the people, if we obtain that the rights of man, that noblest inheritance of the human race which is a part of all our constitutions but sometimes sadly forgotten, become effective, become something like the backbone of our institutions and our social and political organizations; in short, should we enter in all sincerity into a constitutional life, we would have done great good to our countries, and the generous intent of Presidents ROOSEVELT and DIAZ would be materialized.

"Let us strive to make a living reality of our respect for the liberty of the individual as well as of the liberty of the States. Let us admit and guarantee the government of the people for the people in every one of the Central American countries, and then peace will be insured and the road to our happiness and perfection will be clear. I believe I interpret the sentiment and the patriotic feelings of each and every one of the Central American delegates when I say that we have faith that we will reach that goal, and our gratitude to those who have aided us in this noble work will be sincere and eternal. Which

among our nations will show so little love of country or such lack of patriotism as to refuse to ratify such true means of procuring us happiness?"

After the preliminary work of examination of credentials the conference proceeded to elect permanent officers, as follows: President, Señor Don LUIS ANDERSON, Costa Rica; Secretaries, Señor Dr. Don JOSÉ MADRIZ, Nicaragua, and Señor Dr. Don SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ GONZÁLEZ, Salvador.

In addition, a permanent staff of under secretaries, translators, and clerks was appointed.

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

Fourteen sessions of the Conference were held between November 14 and December 20.

Resulting from these deliberations eight conventions were agreed to and signed on the latter date. These conventions are: General Treaty of Peace and Amity, Additional Convention to the General Treaty, Establishing a Central American Court of Justice, Extradition, On Future Conferences (Monetary), On Communications, Establishing an International Central American Bureau, and Establishing a Pedagogical Institute.

Translations of these conventions are herewith published in full, except that in the seven supplemental conventions the formal enumeration in the preamble of the names of the delegates and representatives, their authority and place of meeting, and the signatures thereto are omitted. These parts are identical in the eight conventions and are given with the general treaty, which is published complete, except as to signatures.

GENERAL TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY.

"The Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador, being desirous of establishing the foundations which fix the general relations of said countries, have seen fit to celebrate a general Treaty of Peace and Amity which will attain said end, and for that purpose have named as Delegates:

"COSTA RICA: Their Excellencies Doctor Don LUIS ANDERSON and DON JOAQUÍN B. CALVO;

"GUATEMALA: Their Excellencies Doctor ANTONÍO BATRES-JÁUREGUI, Doctor Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, and Don VÍCTOR SÁNCHEZ OCAÑA;

"HONDURAS: Their Excellencies Doctor Don POLICARPO BONILLA, Doctor Don ANGEL UGARTE, and Don E. CONSTANTINO FIALLOS;

"NICARAGUA: Their Excellencies Doctors Don JOSÉ MADRIZ and Don LUÍS F. COREA; and

"SALVADOR: Their Excellencies Doctor Don SALVADOR GALLEGOS, Doctor Don SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ GONZÁLEZ, and Don FEDERICO MEJÍA.

"By virtue of the invitation sent in accordance with Article II of the Protocol signed at Washington on September 17, 1907, by the Plenipotentiary Representatives of the five Central American Republics, their excellencies, the Representative of the Government of the United Mexican States, Ambassador Don Enrique C. Creel, and the Representative of the Government of the United States of America, Mr. William I. Buchanan, were present at all the deliberations.

"The Delegates, assembled in the Central American Peace Conference at Washington, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which they found to be in due form, have agreed to carry out said purpose in the following manner:

"ARTICLE I.

"The Republics of Central America consider as one of their first duties, in their mutual relations, the maintenance of peace; and they bind themselves to always preserve the most complete harmony, and decide every difference or difficulty that may arise amongst them, of whatsoever nature it may be, by means of the Central American Court of Justice, created by the Convention which they have concluded for that purpose on this date.

"ARTICLE II.

"Desiring to assure in the Republics of Central America the benefits which are derived from the maintenance of their institutions, and to contribute at the same time in securing their stability and the prestige with which they ought to be hedged, it is declared that every disposition or measure which may tend to alter the constitutional organization in any of them is prejudicial to the peace of said Republics.

"ARTICLE III.

"Bearing in mind the central geographical position of Honduras and the facilities which this circumstance has afforded in order that its territory should have been most often the theater of Central American conflicts, Honduras declares from now on its absolute neutrality in any event of conflict amongst the other Republics; and the latter, in their turn, provided such neutrality be observed, bind themselves to respect it and in no case to violate the Honduranean territory.

"ARTICLE IV.

"Bearing in mind the advantages which must be gained from the creation of Central American institutions for the development of their most vital interests, besides the Pedagogical Institute and the International Central American Bureau which have been established

according to the Conventions celebrated to that end by this Conference, the creation of a practical Agricultural School in the Republic of Salvador, one of Mines and Mechanics in that of Honduras, and another of Arts and Trades in that of Nicaragua, is especially recommended to the Governments.

"ARTICLE V.

"In order to cultivate the relations between the States, the contracting parties obligate themselves each to accredit to the others a permanent Legation.

"ARTICLE VI.

"The citizens of one of the contracting parties, residing in the territory of any of the others, shall enjoy the same civil rights as nationals, and shall be considered as citizens in the country of their residence if they fulfill the conditions which the respective constituent laws provide. Those that are not naturalized shall be exempt from obligatory military service, either by sea or land, and from every forced loan or military requirement, and they shall not be obliged on any account to make more contributions or ordinary or extraordinary imposts than those which nationals pay.

"ARTICLE VII.

"The individuals who may have acquired a professional degree in any of the contracting Republics may exercise in any one of the others, without special onus, their professions, in accordance with the respective laws; without other requirements than those of presenting the respective decree or diploma properly authenticated and to prove, in case of necessity, the identity of the person and obtain a permit from the Executive Power where the law so requires.

"Scientific studies shall also be recognized in the universities, training schools and institutes of secondary education of any one of the contracting countries, once the documents which evidence such studies have been authenticated, and the identity of the person proved.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"Citizens of the signatory countries who reside in the territory of the others shall enjoy the right of literary, artistic or industrial property under the same conditions and subject to the same requirements as nationals.

"ARTICLE IX.

"The merchant ships of the signatory countries shall be considered upon the high seas, along the coasts, and in the ports of said

countries as national vessels: they shall enjoy the same exemptions, immunities and concessions as the latter, and shall not pay other duties nor be subject to further taxes than those which the vessels of the respective country have imposed upon them and paid.

"ARTICLE X.

"The Governments of the contracting Republics bind themselves to respect the inviolability of the right of asylum aboard the merchant vessels of whatsoever nationality anchored in their ports. Therefore, only persons accused of common crimes and by order of the competent judge, after due legal procedure, can be taken from them. Those prosecuted on account of political crimes or common crimes in connection with political ones, can only be taken therefrom in case they have embarked in a port of the State which claims them, whilst they may remain in its jurisdictional waters, and after the requirements hereinbefore exacted in the case of common crime have been fulfilled.

"ARTICLE XI.

"The Diplomatic and Consular Agents of the contracting Republics in cities, towns and foreign ports shall afford to the persons, vessels and other property of the citizens of any one of them, the same protection as to the persons, ships and other properties of their compatriots, without exacting for their services other or higher charges than those usually made with respect to their nationals.

"ARTICLE XII.

"In the desire of promoting commerce between the contracting Republics, their respective Governments shall agree upon the establishment of national merchant marines which shall conduct the coastwise commerce and shall agree upon the arrangements and subsidies which ought to be given to steamship companies which may carry on the traffic between national and foreign ports.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"There shall be a complete and regular exchange of every class of official publications among the contracting parties.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"Public instruments executed in one of the contracting Republics shall be valid in the others, provided they shall have been properly authenticated and in their execution the laws of the Republic whence they proceed shall have been observed.

"ARTICLE XV.

"The judicial authorities of the contracting Republics shall carry out the judicial commissions and warrants in civil, commercial or criminal matters, with regard to citations, interrogatories and other acts of procedure or investigation.

"The other judicial acts, in civil or commercial matters, emanating from a personal action, shall have in any one of the territories of the contracting parties equal force with those of the local tribunals and shall be executed in the same manner, provided always that they shall first have been declared executory by the Supreme Tribunal of the Republic wherein they must be executed, which shall be done if they fulfill the essential conditions which their respective legislation exacts and they shall be carried out in accordance with the laws designated in each country for the execution of judgments.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"Desiring to prevent one of the most frequent causes of disturbances in the Republics, the contracting Governments shall not permit the head men or principal chiefs of political emigrations, nor agents thereof, to reside in the departments fronting on the countries whose peace they might disturb.

"Those who may have been actually established in a permanent manner in a frontier department shall be able to remain in the place of their residence under the immediate surveillance of the Governments affording them an asylum, but from the moment when they become a menace to public order they shall be included in the rule of the preceding paragraph.

"ARTICLE XVII.

"Every person, no matter what his nationality, who, within the territory of one of the contracting parties, shall initiate or foster revolutionary movements against any of the others, shall be immediately brought to the capital of the Republic, where he shall be submitted to trial according to law.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"With respect to the Bureau of Central American Republics which shall be established in Guatemala, and with respect to the Pedagogical Institute which is to be created in Costa Rica, the Conventions celebrated to that end, shall be observed, and those that refer to Extradition, Communications, and Annual Conferences, shall remain in full force for the unification of Central American interests.

"ARTICLE XIX.

"The present Treaty shall remain in force for the term of ten years counted from the day of the exchange of ratifications. Neverthele

if one year before the expiration of said term, none of the contracting parties shall have given special notice to the others concerning its intention to terminate it, it shall remain in force until one year after such notification may have been made.

"ARTICLE XX.

"The stipulations of the Treaties heretofore celebrated among the contracting countries, being reiterated or properly modified in this, it is declared that all said stipulations remain void and revoked by the present, when it may have been definitely approved and ratifications exchanged.

"ARTICLE XXI.

"The exchange of ratifications of the present Treaty as well as of the other Conventions of this date shall be made by means of communications which the Governments may address to that of Costa Rica, in order that the latter may notify the other contracting States. The Government of Costa Rica shall also communicate its ratification if it authorizes it.

"Signed at the city of Washington on the twentieth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seven."

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION TO THE GENERAL TREATY.

"The Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, have seen fit to celebrate a Convention additional to the General Treaty, and to that end have named as Delegates:

* * * * * * *

"ARTICLE I.

"The Governments of the High Contracting Parties shall not recognize any other Government which may come into power in any of the five Republics as a consequence of a coup d'Etat, or of a revolution against the recognized Government, so long as the representatives of the people, freely elected, have not constitutionally reorganized the country.

"ARTICLE II.

"No Government of Central America shall in case of civil war intervene in favor of or against the Government of the country where the struggle may take place.

"ARTICLE III.

"The Governments of Central America, in the first place, are recommended to endeavor to procure by the means at their command a constitutional reform in the sense of prohibiting the reelection of the President of a Republic, where such prohibition does not exist, in the second place to adopt all measures necessary to effect a complete guarantee of the principle of alternation in power.

"Signed at the city of Washington on the twentieth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seven."

CONVENTION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE.

"The Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, for the purpose of efficaciously guaranteeing their rights and maintaining peace and harmony inalterably in their relations, without being obliged to resort in any case to the employment of force, have agreed to celebrate a Convention for the constitution of a Court of Justice charged with attaining such high aims, and, to that end, have named as Delegates:

* * * * * * *

"ARTICLE I.

"The High Contracting Parties agree by the present Convention to constitute and maintain a permanent tribunal which shall be called the 'Central American Court of Justice,' to which they bind themselves to submit all controversies or questions which may arise among them, of whatsoever nature and no matter what their origin may be, in case the respective Departments of Foreign Affairs should not have been able to reach an understanding.

"ARTICLE II.

"This Court shall also take cognizance of the questions which individuals of one Central American country may raise against any of the other contracting Governments, because of the violation of Treaties or Conventions, and other cases of an international character; no matter whether his own Government supports said claim or not; and provided that the remedies which the laws of the respective country provide against such violation shall have been exhausted and that a denial of justice shall be shown.

"ARTICLE III.

"It shall also take cognizance of the cases which by common accord contracting Governments may submit to it, no matter whether they

arise between two or more of them or between one of said Governments and individuals.[a]

"ARTICLE IV.

"The Court may likewise take cognizance of the international questions which by special agreement any one of the Central American Governments and a foreign Government may have determined to submit to it.

"ARTICLE V.

"The Central American Court of Justice shall sit at the City of Cartago in the Republic of Costa Rica, but it shall be authorized to transfer its residence to another point in Central America when it may deem it proper to do so for reasons of health, of guaranteeing the exercise of its functions, or of the personal security of its members.

"ARTICLE VI.

"The Central American Court of Justice shall consist of five Justices named, one from each Republic and selected from among the jurists who possess the qualifications which the laws of each country may exact for the exercise of high judicial functions, and enjoy the highest consideration, not only because of their moral character but also on account of their professional ability.

"The vacancies shall be filled by substitute Justices, named at the same time and in the same manner as the regular ones and who shall unite the same qualifications as the former.

"The attendance of the five Justices who contsitute the Tribunal is indispensable in order to have a legal quorum in the judgments of the Court.

"ARTICLE VII.

"The legislative power of each one of the five contracting Republics shall name one regular and two substitutes as their respective Justices. The salary of each Justice shall be eight thousand dollars, gold, per annum, which shall be paid by the Treasury of the Court. The salary of the Justice of the place where the Court resides shall be designated by the respective Government. Besides, each

[a] After signing the treaties an omission was discovered in this Article. An additional protocol was thereupon signed by all the delegates adding to this Article, and to be considered as an integral part of the Convention, the following words:

"It shall also have jurisdiction over cases arising between any of the contracting Governments and individuals, when by common accord they may have been submitted to it."

State shall contribute two thousand dollars, gold, annually for the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the Tribunal. The Governments of the contracting Republics bind themselves to include their respective contributions in their budgets of expenses and to remit quarterly in advance to the Treasury of the Court the proportion which corresponds to them on account of such expenditures.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"The regular and substitute Justices shall be appointed for a term of five years, which shall be counted from the day on which they assume the discharge of their duties, and they may be reappointed.

"In case of death, resignation or permanent incapacity of any one of them, steps shall be taken to fill the vacancy by the respective Legislature, and the Justice chosen shall complete the term of his predecessor.

"ARTICLE IX.

"The regular and substitute Justices shall take oath or make a legal declaration before the authority that may have appointed them, and from that moment they shall enjoy the immunities and prerogatives which the present Convention confers upon them. The regular Justices shall enjoy from then on the salary designated in Article VII.

"ARTICLE X.

"Whilst they remain in the country of their appointment the regular and substitute Justices shall enjoy the personal immunity which the respective laws grant to the magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice, and in the other contracting Republics they shall have the privileges and immunities of Diplomatic Agents.

"ARTICLE XI.

"The office of Judge while acting is incompatible with the exercise of his profession or the discharge of public offices and employments. The same incompatibility is established for the substitute Justices during the time when they actually perform their duties.

"ARTICLE XII.

"At its first annual session the Court shall elect from among the Justices forming its body a President and Vice-President; and shall organize the personnel, including the designation of a Secretary and Treasurer, and the other subordinate employees that it may deem necessary, and shall prepare the budget of expenses.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"The Central American Court of Justice represents the national conscience of Central America, wherefore the Justices who compose the Tribunal shall not consider themselves prohibited from the exercise of their functions because of the interest which the Republics, whence they derive their appointment, may have in any case or question. With regard to implications and challenges, the rules of procedure which the Court may fix shall make proper provision.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"When conditions or questions subject to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal arise, the interested party shall present a complaint which shall contain all the points of fact and law relative to the matter, and present all pertinent evidence. The Tribunal shall communicate without loss of time a copy of the complaint to the Governments or individuals interested, and shall invite them to furnish their allegations and evidence within the term that it may indicate to them, which, in no case, shall exceed sixty days counted from the date of notice of the complaint.

"ARTICLE XV.

"If the term designated shall have expired without answer having been made to the complaint, the Court shall require the complainant or complainants to do so within a further term which can not exceed twenty days more, after the expiration of which and in view of the evidence presented and of such evidence as it may officially have seen fit to obtain, the Tribunal shall pronounce the proper judgment, which shall be final.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"If the Government, Governments, or individuals sued shall have appeared in time before the Court, presenting their allegations and evidence, the Court shall decide the matter within thirty days following, without further process or procedure; but if a new term for the presentation of evidence is solicited, the Court shall decide if it is proper or not to grant it; and in case it decides affirmatively it shall designate therefor a proper time. The latter term having expired, the Court shall pronounce its final judgment within thirty days.

"ARTICLE XVII.

"Each one of the Governments or individuals whom the questions which are about to be discussed in the Court directly concern has the right to be represented before it by the person or persons of their confidence, who shall present evidence, formulate arguments, and shall

do within the terms fixed by this Convention and by the rules of the Court of Justice everything that in their judgment shall be beneficial to the defense of the rights they represent.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"From the moment any suit may be instituted against one or more Governments, until it has been decided finally, the Court may, at the solicitation of either of the parties fix the situation in which the contending parties must remain to the end of not aggravating the difficulty, and that things shall be preserved in statu quo until the final judgment is pronounced.

"ARTICLE XIX.

"For all the purposes of this Convention, the Central American Court of Justice may address itself to the Governments or tribunals of justice of the contracting States, through the medium of the Ministry of Foreign Relations or the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Justice of the respective country, in accordance with the nature of the proceeding necessary to be had for the purpose of carrying out the measures that it may dictate within the scope of its jurisdiction.

"ARTICLE XX.

"It may also name special commissioners to carry out the formalities above referred to, when it may decide that it is best for their proper fulfillment. In such case, it shall ask of the Government where the proceeding is to be had, its cooperation and assistance, in order that the Commissioner may fulfill his mission. The contracting Governments formally bind themselves to obey and to compel to be obeyed the orders of the Court, furnishing all the assistance that may be necessary for their best and most expeditious fulfillment.

"ARTICLE XXI.

"The Central American Court of Justice shall decide concerning questions of fact which may be discussed in accordance with its own judgment; and with respect to questions of law in accordance with the principles of international law. The official judgment shall cover each one of the points involved in the litigation.

"ARTICLE XXII.

"The Court is authorized to determine its jurisdiction, interpreting the Treaties and Conventions germane to the matter in dispute, applying the principles of international law.

"ARTICLE XXIII.

"Every final or interlocutory decision shall be rendered in accordance with the agreement of at least three of the Justices of the Court. In case of disagreement, one of the substitute Justices shall be chosen by lot, and if still a majority of three be not obtained other Justices shall continue to be chosen by lot until three votes in the same sense shall have been obtained.

"ARTICLE XXIV.

"The decisions must be in writing and shall contain a statement of the reasons upon which they are based. They must be signed by all the Justices of the Court and countersigned by the Secretary. Once they have been published they can not be altered on any account; but, at the request of any of the parties, the Tribunal may decide the interpretation which must be given to its judgment.

"ARTICLE XXV.

"The judgments of the Court shall be communicated to the five Governments of the Contracting Republics. The interested parties solemnly bind themselves to submit to said judgment; and they all agree to lend every moral support that may be necessary in order that they may be properly fulfilled, in this manner constituting a real and positive guarantee of respect for this Convention and for the Central American Court of Justice.

"ARTICLE XXVI.

"The Court is empowered to make its rules, to designate the order of procedure which may be necessary, and to determine the forms and terms not prescribed in the present Convention. All the decisions which may be rendered in this respect shall be communicated immediately to the High Contracting Parties.

"ARTICLE XXVII.

"The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare that for no motive nor in any case will they consider the present Convention as lapsed; and that, therefore, they will consider it as being always in force during the term of ten years counted from last ratification. In the event that the political entity of one or more of the Contracting Republics is changed or altered, the attributes of the Central American Court of Justice created by this Convention shall be suspended *ipso facto;* and a conference to adjust the constitution of said Court

and the new order of things shall be forthwith convoked by the respective Governments; in case they do not unanimously agree the present Convention shall be considered as rescinded.

"ARTICLE XXVIII.

"The exchange of ratifications of the present Convention shall be made in accordance with Article XXI of the General Treaty of Peace and Amity concluded on this date.

"PROVISIONARY ARTICLE.

"As a recommendation of the five Delegations an Article is annexed which contains an amplification of the Central American Court of Justice, in order that the Legislatures that may deem it proper may see fit to include it upon ratifying this Convention.

"ANNEXED ARTICLE.

"The Central American Court of Justice shall also have jurisdiction over the conflicts which may arise between the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers, and when as a matter of fact the judicial decisions and congressional resolutions are not respected.

"Signed at the city of Washington on the twentieth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seven."

CONVENTION OF EXTRADITION.

"The Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, desiring to confirm their friendly relations and to promote the cause of justice, have resolved to celebrate a Convention for the extradition of fugitives from justice, and to that end have named as delegates:

* * * * * * *

"ARTICLE I.

"The contracting Republics agree to deliver up reciprocally the individuals who may take refuge in the territory of each one of them and who in the other may have been condemned as authors, accomplices, or accessories of a crime, to a penalty of not less than two years of deprivation of his liberty, or who may have been tried for a crime which, in accordance with the laws of the country making the request for extradition, may merit a penalty equal to that set forth.

"ARTICLE II.

"Extradition shall not be granted in any of the following cases:

"1. When the proof of the offense presented by the party requesting the extradition would not, in accordance with the laws of the place where the adjudged refugee may be found, justify his apprehension and trial, in case the crime should have been committed there.

"2. When the crime imputed be of a political character, or, being an ordinary one, should have been in connection with the former.

"3. When in accordance with the laws of the country requesting extradition, or of those of the country of asylum, the action or the penalty may be barred.

"4. If the accused sought to be extradited has been already tried and sentenced for the same act in the Republic wherein he resides.

"5. If in the latter, the act because of which extradition is requested is not considered a crime.

"6. When the penalty corresponding to the crime for which extradition is requested is that of death, unless the Government which makes the request obligates itself to apply the next lower penalty.

"ARTICLE III.

"The person whose extradition may have been conceded, because of one of the crimes mentioned in Article I, in no case shall be tried and punished in the country requesting the delivery for a political crime committed before his extradition nor for an act which may have connection with such a political crime. The attempt against the life of the chief of a nation shall not be considered a political crime, nor anarchistical attempts, provided that the law of the country requesting the extradition and of the country of which it is requested shall have fixed a penalty for said acts. In that case extradition shall be granted, although even when the crime in question is punished with less than two years' imprisonment.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The High Contracting Parties shall not be obliged to deliver their nations; but they must try them for the infractions of the Penal Code committed in any of the other Republics, and the respective government must communicate the corresponding proceedings, information, and documents, and remit the evidence which tend to prove the crime, furnishing everything conducive to the investigation necessary for the expedition of the trial. This having been done, the cause shall continue until its determination, and the government of the country of the trial shall inform the other of the final result.

"ARTICLE V.

"If the individual whose extradition is in question has been indicted or has been found guilty in the country of his asylum for crime committed therein, he shall not be delivered except after having been acquitted by a final judgment, and in case of his conviction after he has completed the penalty or has been liberated.

"ARTICLE VI.

"If the refugee whose extradition is requested by one of the contracting parties is also sought by one or more governments he shall be delivered out of preference to the first that may have requested it.

"ARTICLE VII.

"Request for the delivery of refugees shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in case of their being absent from the country or from the seat of government, it may be made by the consular agents.

"In urgent cases the provisional detention of the accused may be requested by means of telegraphic or postal communication, addressed to the ministry of foreign relations, or by means of the respective diplomatic agent, or of the consul in absence thereof. The provisional arrest shall be made according to the rules established by the laws of the country of which extradition is required; but shall be discontinued if within the term of one month, counting from the time it was made, request for extradition has not been formulated.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"In the request for extradition the proof or ground of proof which, by the laws of the country wherein the crime may have been committed, may be sufficient to justify the arrest or indictment of the accused, shall be specified. The judgment, accusation, order of imprisonment, or any other equivalent document should also accompany the same; and the nature and gravity of the case charged, and the dispositions of the penal codes which are applicable thereto must be indicated. In case of flight after having been found guilty and before having completed the penalty, the request for extradition shall express such circumstances and shall be accompanied with the judgment only.

"ARTICLE IX.

"The authority for whom it is proper shall apprehend the refugee, to the end that he may be brought before the competent authority to be examined. If it is decided that according to the laws and the

evidence presented the delivery shall be carried out in accordance with this convention, the refugee shall be delivered in the manner prescribed by law in such cases.

"ARTICLE X.

"The person delivered can not be adjudged nor punished in the country to which his extradition has been granted, nor delivered into the power of a third because of a crime not included in this convention, and which was committed before his delivery, unless the Government which makes the delivery consents to the trial, or that he be delivered to the third nation.

"Nevertheless this consent shall not be necessary:

"1. When the accused may voluntarily have requested that he be tried or delivered to the third nation;

"2. When he may have been at liberty to leave the country for thirty days, having been set at liberty because the accusation on account of which he was delivered over is not sufficiently supported; or, in case of his having been convicted, within thirty days after having completed his punishment he obtained a pardon in case he should have been convicted.

"ARTICLE XI.

"The expenses which the arrest, maintenance, and travel of the individual whom it is sought to extradite, as well as those on his delivery and the transportation of the evidences which, because they bear relation to the crime, ought to be returned or forwarded, shall be paid by the Government that requests the delivery.

"ARTICLE XII.

"All the objects found in the possession of the accused and obtained by means of the commission of the act of which he is accused, or that may serve as evidence of the crime on account of which extradition is requested, shall be confiscated and delivered with his person if the competent authority so orders. Nevertheless the rights of third parties concerning these objects shall be respected, and delivery thereof shall not be made until the question of property has been determined.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"In all cases in which the refugee is detained he shall be notified within the term of twenty-four hours of the cause thereof, and may, within not to exceed three days to be counted from the one following that of his notification, contest the extradition, alleging:

"1. That he is not the person required;

"2. Substantial defects in the documents presented; and

"3. The insufficiency of the request for extradition.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"In cases where it is necessary to prove the facts alleged, proof shall be taken, the terms of the law of procedure of the Republic of which the extradition is requested being observed. The proof having been taken, the matter will be decided without further steps within the period of ten days, it being declared whether or not the extradition shall be granted. Against such an event, within three days following notification thereof, the legal remedies of the country of asylum may be invoked.

"ARTICLE XV.

"The present convention shall take effect one month after the last ratification, and shall remain in force until one year after notification that the desire to terminate it may have been made known in due form by one of the Governments to the other. In such case it shall continue in force among the others who may not have renounced it.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"Each government shall give notice to the others of the legislative ratification of this convention within ten days at the latest after it has been notified. This advice, by means of notes, shall be considered as an exchange of ratification without the necessity of any special formality.

"Signed at the city of Washington on the twentieth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seven."

CONVENTION CONCERNING FUTURE CENTRAL AMERICAN CONFERENCES.

"The Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, desiring to promote the unification and harmony of their interests, as one of the most efficacious means to prepare for the fusion of the Central American peoples into one single nationality, have agreed to celebrate a Convention for the naming of Commissions and for the reunion of Central American Conferences, which shall agree upon the most efficacious and proper means to the end of making uniform their economical and fiscal interests; and to that end have named as delegates:

* * * * * * *

"ARTICLE I.

"Each one of the contracting Governments obligates itself to name within one month, counted from the last ratification of this agreement, one or more Commissions, which shall occupy themselves

preferably with everything concerning the monetary system of their respective country, especially in so far as it relates to those of the other States, and intercourse among them; and, besides, the study of everything relating to the custom-house systems, the system of weights and measures, and other matters of an economic and fiscal nature which it is deemed proper to make uniform in Central America.

"ARTICLE II.

"The Commissions shall present a report within six months after their appointment, and each Government shall communicate that report to the others, urging them to proceed and name one or more delegates, in order that they may meet at a Central American Conference, which shall be inaugurated on the first of the following January, and shall occupy itself in celebrating a Convention which may have as an object the agreement on measures which tend to the realization of the ends to which Article I refers, giving preference to what relates to the monetary system of the five Republics and endeavoring to establish in them a fixed rate of exchange with regard to gold.

"ARTICLE III.

"Conferences shall be held annually thereafter, which shall open on the first day of January, in order to treat the questions of Article I in this Convention which have not been resolved in the previous Conference; and all the other things which the Governments may see fit to submit to said Conferences.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The first Conference shall meet at the city of Tegucigalpa on the date indicated in Article II; and when its sessions are over it shall designate the place in which the next Conference must meet, and so on from Conference to Conference.

"ARTICLE V.

"The present Convention shall remain in force for five years, but if upon the expiration of that term none of the signatory Governments shall have renounced it, it shall continue in force until six months after one of the High Contracting Parties shall have notified the others of its decision to withdraw from it.

"Signed at the City of Washington on the twentieth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seven."

CONVENTION ON COMMUNICATIONS.

"The Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, each being desirous to con-

tribute its share towards the realization of the great work of the Pan-American Railway, and, in order to attain so important an end, have seen fit to enter into a special convention, and for that purpose they have appointed as delegates:

* * * * * * *

"ARTICLE I.

"Each Government shall name a commission, in order that it may study and propose the most suitable measures to carry out the portion of said work within its own territory.

"ARTICLE II.

"The commissions, taking advantage of the studies which exist with respect to the Pan-American Railway, and carrying out all others that they may deem necessary, shall present to their respective Governments detailed reports concerning the number of miles which need to be constructed, the towns and lands through which the line should cross, the branches which it is proper to make to the principal line, the cost of the different sections, and all the measures that they may deem proper for the carrying out of the work.

"ARTICLE III.

"The same commissions, at the same time as they point out the most suitable measures for the construction of the respective sections, shall proceed, in as far as possible, to report what may be proper concerning concessions of lands, privileges, tariffs, guarantees, and other details usual in such cases.

"ARTICLE IV.

"Once said reports have been approved by the Governments, they shall be sent to the International Bureau of the American Republics at Washington, so that bids may be solicited, in order to obtain the best conditions in letting the corresponding contracts for the lines which may be necessary.

"ARTICLE V.

"The International Bureau, together with the diplomatic representatives of the five Republics of Central America, shall solicit said bids, directing their efforts to secure in the first place the organization of one or more companies to construct the sections indicated, and if that be impossible to the unification and agreement of the different companies that may have obtained or may obtain concessions or make contracts directly with the Governments.

"ARTICLE VI.

"The contracting governments shall come to an agreement with the Government of the United Mexican States and with the Government of Panama concerning everything that may refer to the transit of merchandise and passengers across the frontiers.

"ARTICLE VII.

"The commissions shall be named in so far as approved by the present convention, and the report shall be presented within a term not to exceed six months after said appointment.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"The present convention shall not preclude the Governments from making contracts referring to the construction of railroads in their respective country directly; but they are obliged to send said contracts to the International Bureau, for the unification and accord to which Article V refers.

"ARTICLE IX.

"The contracting governments pledge themselves to make the necessary arrangements to establish and improve the means of communication between the separate Republics, such as lines of steamships, submarine cables, telegraph lines, wireless stations, telephones, and everything that may tend to bind closer their mutual relations.

"The present agreements for the cable, telegraph, and telephone service, shall continue in force so long as the interested Governments deem it proper.

"Signed at the city of Washington on the twentieth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seven."

CONVENTION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL AMERICAN BUREAU.

"The Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador being desirous to develop the interests common to Central America, have agreed to establish an International Bureau that shall take charge of the supervision and care of such interests, and, in order to attain so important an end, have seen fit to enter into a special Convention, and for that purpose have named as Delegates:

* * * * * * *

"ARTICLE I.

"The following Central American interests are recognized as being those to which special attention should be paid:

"1. To combine all their efforts for the peaceful reorganization of Central America as a country.

"2. To impress upon public education an essentially Central American character, in a uniform sense, making it as broad, practical, and complete as possible, in accordance with the modern pedagogical tendency.

"3. The development of Central American commerce in all that may tend to make it more active and advantageous, as well as to extend its scope with regard to other nations.

"4. The increase of agriculture and industries that can be developed to advantage in its different sections.

"5. The uniformity of civil, commercial, and criminal legislation, recognizing as a fundamental principle the inviolability of life, respect for property, and the most absolute sacredness of the personal rights of man; uniformity in the system of custom-houses; in the monetary system, in such manner as to secure a fixed rate of exchange; the general sanitation, and especially that of the Central American ports; the confidence in the Central American credit; uniformity in the system of weights and measures and with regard to what constitutes real property, in such a firm and indisputable manner that it may serve as a solid foundation for credit and permit the establishment of mortgage banks.

"ARTICLE II.

"For the purposes hereinbefore mentioned the signatory Governments bind themselves to establish an International Central American Bureau, composed of one delegate from each one of them.

"ARTICLE III.

"The Presidency of the Bureau shall be exercised alternatively by the members that compose it, the alphabetical order of the contracting States being followed for that purpose.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The functions of the Bureau shall be all those that may be considered necessary and proper for furthering of the interests that may be entrusted to it by the present agreement, and to that end the office ought to enumerate them in the rules that it may establish, being empowered to make all provisions of internal regulation that may be conducive to the proper fulfillment of the mission of maintaining and developing the Central American interests that may be placed under its care and supervision.

"In order to attain this end the contracting Governments bind themselves to lend to the Bureau all the support and protection necessary for the proper fulfillment of its object.

"ARTICLE V.

"The Bureau shall every six months address to each of the signatory Governments a detailed report of the work accomplished in the past six months.

"ARTICLE VI.

"The Bureau shall reside in the city of Guatemala, and effort will be made to establish it at the latest on September 15, of the coming year 1908.

"ARTICLE VII.

"The diplomatic and consular agents of the contracting Governments should lend all the assistance to the Bureau that it may ask of them, furnishing it all the data, reports, and information it may need, and being obliged to fulfill the commissions and requests that it may see fit to entrust to them.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"The expenses incidental to the maintenance of the Bureau shall be paid in equal parts by the signatory Powers.

"ARTICLE IX.

"The Bureau shall have a medium of publicity in connection with its work, and shall endeavor to maintain intercourse with other offices of a like nature, particularly with the International Bureau of the American Republics established in Washington.

"ARTICLE X.

"The Bureau shall be a medium of intelligence among the signatory countries and shall send to the respective governments the communications, information, and reports that it may deem necessary for the development of the relations and interests with which it is entrusted.

"ARTICLE XI.

"The present Convention shall remain in force for fifteen years, and may be extended at the will of the High Contracting Parties.

"Signed at the city of Washington on the twentieth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seven."

CONVENTION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL AMERICAN PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE.

"The Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, recognizing it as of the greatest importance and consequence to model public instruction on a spirit of Central-Americanism and to direct it uniformly along the

lines which modern pedagogy establishes, and being animated by the desire to make this recognition effective and practical, have decided to celebrate a convention, and to that end have named as Delegates:

* * * * * * *

"ARTICLE I.

"The Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador, animated by the desire of establishing a common, essentially homogeneous system of education, which may tend toward the moral and intellectual unification of these sister countries, have agreed to found, at the expense and to the advantage of all, a Pedagogical Institute, with separate sections for men and women, for the professional education of teachers. Costa Rica shall be the seat of the institute.

"ARTICLE II.

"It is understood that with regard to its staff of teachers, buildings, furnishings, and scientific apparatus the Pedagogical Institute shall be of as high a grade as the best institutes of its class.

"ARTICLE III.

"The installation, organization, and economical administration, as also the general control of the establishment, shall pertain to the Government of Costa Rica; but the other interested Governments shall have the right, when they deem it proper, to name a representative on the directive council of the same. The Government of Costa Rica shall communicate annually to the other Governments the progress and condition of the establishment.

"ARTICLE IV.

"Each Republic has the right to maintain as many as one hundred students in the Pedagogical Institute of each sex, but it shall not fail to send at least twenty of each sex.

"ARTICLE V.

"The estimate of extraordinary expenses of installation, in which shall be included the buildings, the furnishings, the scientific equipment, the transportation of the professorial staff, etc., having been made, it shall be communicated to the Governments interested, each one of which shall place at the disposal of the Government of Costa Rica the amount that it is proper for them to contribute.

"In view of the progressive expansion and development of the Central American Pedagogical Institute, the Government of Costa Rica is authorized to construct special buildings, removed from the great centers of population, in cool, healthy places appropriate for intellectual work.

"ARTICLE VI.

"With regard to the ordinary expenses of salaries, board, administration, etc., they shall be paid to Costa Rica at the beginning of each school year.

"ARTICLE VII.

"The Pedagogical League here agreed upon—the first step toward the unification of the systems of education—shall last for fifteen years, extendable at the will of the High Contracting Parties.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"This Convention shall be ratified by means of notes exchanged among the Governments interested; and once ratified, it shall take effect without loss of time.

"Signed at the city of Washington on the twentieth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seven."

THE CLOSING SESSION.

The closing session of the Central American Peace Conference was held on December 20, 1907, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In addition to the delegates from the participating countries, there were present Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States; Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, Ambassador from Mexico in the United States; Mr. ROBERT BACON and Mr. HUNTINGTON WILSON, respectively First and Third Assistant Secretaries of State of the United States; Señor Don JOSÉ F. GODOY, Mexican Minister to Cuba and First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy in Washington; Señor Don VICTORIANO SALADO ALVAREZ, Second Secretary of the Mexican Embassy in Washington; Mr. W. I. BUCHANAN, United States Commissioner to the Conference; Mr. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, first Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics; Mr. JOHN BARRETT, present Director of the Bureau; Señor Don FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, Secretary of the Bureau, and other interested functionaries.

Upon the motion of the President of the Conference, Señor Don LUIS ANDERSON, unanimous request was made that Mr. Root should preside over this final session. The meeting was thereupon called to order by the Secretary of State of the United States and Señor Don LUIS ANDERSON was asked to address the Conference, who spoke substantially as follows:

"When I look back to the day we first met under the roof of the International Bureau of the American Republics, a month ago, and see the work we have accomplished I feel that all my fears that we would have a long struggle were unfounded. I found that all the Central American Delegations came inspired with an earnest and

sincere brotherly feeling to accomplish something lasting and of mutual benefit.

"It can not be said now, as it was said before, that all our treaties had been written in water, as we intend to show the world, and particularly the Government of the United States of America and the United Mexican States, for whom our gratitude and that of our peoples for their timely and humane mediation at a difficult moment in our lives shall be everlasting, that our purpose is steadfast, that our good faith has been pledged, and that our names have been written on documents which are the foundation of a new era of peace, happiness, and plenty for the Central American Republics.

"All differences, all obstacles, all barriers to our happiness and prosperity have been wiped out and the new Central American brotherhood established upon a sound foundation.

"The thanks of the Conference are due to the Presidents of our sister nations of the north, at whose friendly advice we have met, and special thanks should be given to the Hon. ROBERT BACON, who was Acting Secretary of State at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Washington, and to the different Central American Legations accredited to the United States who have shown such zeal and liberal spirit in carrying out the instructions of their respective Governments.

"Our gratitude to the Honorable the Secretary of State, Mr. ROOT, and to His Excellency the Mexican Ambassador, for their untiring efforts on behalf of Central American peace will last as long as our respective countries exist.

"We carry within ourselves that pleasant memory and we will see to it that our countrymen will never forget it—passing it on from generation to generation."

The chairman then requested the Mexican Ambassador to address the Conference. Mr. CREEL spoke as follows:

Honorable Secretary of State, Honorable Delegates:

"The Central American Peace Conference marks in the world's history two events of great importance. As far as five Republics of the American Continent are concerned, it is the happy beginning of a new era. It is the symbol of peace and of justice, to which a noble and generous race is rightly entitled. It is the historic moment when Central America finds the right path which will lead it on to a prosperous destiny. As far as the world is concerned, it is the organization of an International Court which brings hopes for universal peace. Its success must be interesting to all the nations of the globe.

"These two causes could not be more noble, more altruistic, more humane. This is the judgment of the Mexican Government.

"It is with great pleasure that I am going to read the messages sent to and received from the Department of Foreign Relations.

You will find reflected therein the opinion of my Government and its great interest as to the future of the five sister Republics. In my telegram to the Department I said:

"'It is with great satisfaction that I communicate to the Department that the Central American Peace Conference has approved the following conventions: A General Convention of Peace and Amity; another creating a High Court of Justice in Central America; one for Extradition, another for yearly conferences to render uniform their monetary systems, tariffs, weights, and measures; another concerning railway, telegraph, and telephone lines; another relative to a pedagogical institute in Costa Rica; another relative to the office of the Central American Republics in Guatemala. Recommendations were also adopted to grant amnesty to political prisoners. The Conventions contain high and equitable principles, which will constitute the basis of international law in Central America. The Permanent Court of Justice shall decide all international questions without any exception, and will be the first court of this very high jurisdiction that is to be organized in the world. I congratulate the President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs for their friendly mediation in this good work on behalf of peace and cordial relations.'"

"The reply which I have received was as follows:

"'Under special instructions from His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations of Mexico, I have the honor to inform the conference that it was with the greatest satisfaction that His Excellency the President of the United States of Mexico heard of the brilliant success attained by this conference; that the Chief Magistrate considers the organization of a Central American court of justice of great and far-reaching importance, as likewise the spirit of accord, peace, and harmony which has inspired all the acts of the conference and has entered into the very core of their conventions; that he congratulates their excellencies the delegates, and through them the peoples and governments of Central America for their patriotic and intelligent labors, and hopes that peace, ever fruitful and blessed, shall be everlasting and be firmly consolidated in those sister republics.

"'He likewise congratulates His Excellency the President of the United States of America and his distinguished Secretary of State for their noble and altruistic cooperation.'"

As no other delegate had any remarks to make, Mr. Root spoke as follows in closing the conference:

"I beg you, gentlemen, to accept my hearty and sincere congratulations. The people of Central America, withdrawn to a great distance from the scene of your labors, may not know, but I wish that my voice might reach each one of them to tell them that during the month that has past their loyal representatives have been doing for

them in sincerity and in the discharge of patriotic duty a service which stands upon the highest level of the achievements of the most advanced modern civilization. You have each one of you been faithful to the protection of the interests of your several countries; you have each one of you exhibited patience, kindly consideration, regard for the rights and feelings of others, and a willingness to meet with open mind the opinions and wishes of your fellow-countrymen; you have pursued the true method by which law, order, peace, and justice are substituted for the unrestrained dominion of the strong over the weak, and you have reached conclusions which I believe are wise and are well adapted to advance the progress of each and all of the Central American Republics toward that much to be desired consummation in the future of one great, strong, and happy Central American republic. May the poor husbandman who cultivates the fields of your five Republics, may the miner who is wearing out his weary life in the hard labors of your mines, may the mothers who are caring for the infant children that are to make the peoples of Central America in the future, may the millions whose prosperity and happiness you have sought to advance here, may the unborn generations of the future in your beloved countries, have reason to look back to this day with blessings upon the self-devotion and the self-restraint with which you have endeavored to serve their interests and to secure their prosperity and peace. With this hope the entire body of my countrymen will join, and with the expression of this hope I declare the Peace Conference of the Republics of Central America, convened in the city of Washington in this year 1907, to be now adjourned."

THE RECEPTION OF MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE BY THE CONFERENCE.

An interesing event during the session of the Central American Peace Conference in Washington was the reception accorded by the conference to Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, the distinguished philanthropist and advocate of peace and international arbitration.

Mr. CARNEGIE was received at the International Bureau of the American Republics on November 15 and on being requested to address the delegates, spoke as follows:

"Mr. CHAIRMAN and GENTLEMEN: Four of the happiest months of my life were spent in the First Pan-American Conference, which met in Washington in 1890. I had the great honor of being one of the delegates representing my country, under President HARRISON, Mr. BLAINE being Secretary of State. And I just want to make a confession; I got to love the delegates so much that when the conference ended I was most unhappy. You of Latin-America had in Pr -dent HARRISON, and in his great Secretary of State, Mr. BLAINE,

warm friend; you have to-day in President ROOSEVELT and his great Secretary of State, Mr. ROOT, and his able assistant, Mr. BACON, now present, men who have no other wish more deeply at heart than that we, the Republics of the West, should give to the world this most needed lesson: That we are brothers, and that we would no more fight each other or among ourselves than I would quarrel with my friend here (Mr. BACON), or I would quarrel with any of you gentlemen.

"One hates those only whom he does not know, and when you of Latin-America get to know the American people—and you know I speak as one of them, although I happened to be born in Scotland—when you get to know the American people well you can not help liking them. They have so many virtues, and when they get to know you well they can not help liking you, and for the same reason.

"If you gentlemen representing Central America and those representing Northern America would only sit down and say, 'Here, whatever differences may arise between us, we will not be such savages as to kill each other,' then you would soon come to an agreement.

"Now, in your deliberations you will find difficulties in details and many points of difference, but, gentlemen, if you all do your duty before you separate you will give to the world an example of fraternity and progress and to Europe a proof that nations may live in brotherly kindness. For what is Europe? An armed camp. Armed against whom? Against the foreigner? No! against itself. Why, it is the arm against the leg, the head against the foot. The several nations of Europe armed against the nations of Europe! Why, it is hari-kari! It is massacre. There are no enemies of Europe except Europe.

"Now, we are all Americans here. It does not matter a fig whether you are north of an imaginary line or not, does it? No! Then, for Heaven's sake, gentlemen, put aside all trifling matters. Remember the high mission which God has given you, and, before you separate, make this agreement, that your differences will all be amicably settled by arbitration. When a man says 'I will not arbitrate my cause' and the other man says 'I will not arbitrate my cause,' then they break the moral law. If a man has a dispute with another, under our law, and he will not arbitrate his cause but would establish his contention by force, he breaks the law. He becomes a lawbreaker and practically dishonored. Why should it not be so with our respective countries?

"I am so imbued with this feeling of brotherhood that my heart goes out to each one of you representatives of the South, and representatives of the North also. Oh! if I had but one prayer to offer—I do not ask for things in prayer any more, because there have been given me so many things that I do not deserve that I would be ashamed to ask for more—but if I had but one prayer I would peti-

tion: 'O God! lead these legislators representing their different countries to unite in the firm bonds of peace; lead men to take each other by the hand and say "my brother."'

"Thank you, gentlemen, for listening to these few words."

At the conclusion of Mr. CARNEGIE's address a vote of thanks was tendered him by the conference, and the following remarks were made by Señor Dr. LUIS ANDERSON, the President of the conference, and Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, delegate from Costa Rica:

REMARKS OF DOCTOR ANDERSON.

"Mr. CARNEGIE: You are well known among us. We are here working for peace, and we are all well aware of the important services which you have rendered in the same cause. We know that you have built a fine Temple of Peace at The Hague and that you have also given money to build another Temple of Peace here in Washington. We are all inspired by your words in the cause of peace, and we trust that in the near future all the American people, not only of Central America but of South and North America, will join in that beautiful sentiment expressed by the words you have just pronounced—that we shall all call each other 'brother.'

"We are very much honored, Mr. CARNEGIE, in having you visit us here, and, in the name of peace and brotherhood, I am very happy, in the name of my fellow delegates, to call you 'brother.'"

REMARKS OF SEÑOR CALVO.

"GENTLEMEN: We have not before had an opportunity to express personally and in the presence of Mr. CARNEGIE the thanks all the American Republics owe him for his generous gift towards the erection of a building for the Bureau of the American Republics. Mr. CARNEGIE has made a splendid present to all the American Republics, and I wish you gentlemen to join with me in offering our thanks for this handsome gift, providing a home where we can all meet, in place of the one where we are now engaged in an endeavor to secure a firm, lasting peace in Central America. All over the American Continent the name of Mr. CARNEGIE is spoken with great respect and gratitude, and it will never be forgotten that he has always been one of the greatest advocates of peace."

REPLY OF MR. CARNEGIE.

"In reply to your vote of thanks I wish to say that this is one occasion above all others when I can truthfully say that it is more blessed to give than to receive. If I could die believing that I had done anything to bring about a condition of peace among all people calling themselves Americans, I should be very willing to pass from this world."

RESOURCES OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The following information concerning the little-known region of Lower California is furnished by Mr. ARTHUR WALLBRIDGE NORTH, who on a recent exploring expedition traveled on muleback over 4,500 kilometers (nearly 2,500 miles) through the country described. The writer studied the history of the land from its original sources and collected its traditions, all of which will be later embodied in a work to be issued early in 1908.

Though one of the first sections of the Pacific coast to attract the attention of the early Spanish Conquistadores, peninsular California has remained ever a *terra incognita*. Cut off from Sonora and the other States of Mexico by the inconstant Colorado and the Mar de Cortés, laved on the south and west by the waves of the Pacific, with a maximum width of but 240 kilometers and a minimum of scarce a fifth that distance, this strange finger of land extends from the State of California southeasterly full 1,200 kilometers. From northern border to southern cape a somber range of rugged sierras towers above the shores of the Mar de Cortés from 1,000 to 3,000 meters skyward and occupies full four-fifths of the territory. Few passes bisect this range. Its loftiest peak is San Pedro Mártir Sierra,[a] with an elevation in excess of 3,100 meters.

Cedros, Margarita, Ceralbo, Angel de la Guarda—a dozen such extensive islands guard the peninsula, while its coast line, with an aggregate extent of over 3,000 kilometers, is notched with bays, than some of which there are no more superb harbors in the world. Todos Santos, Viscaino, Magdalena, La Paz, and Los Angeles—these are the most magnificent roadsteads that indent the coast, but San Bartolomé and Magdalena on the Pacific, and Pichilingue, Escondido, Santa Rosalía and Los Angeles on the Mar de Cortés, are at once the best and safest harbors.

Except for the Colorado, which for 200 kilometers marks its northeastern boundary, no river of moment even touches Baja California; nor are there over a dozen constant-flowing streams. Of these last, the Hardy and the Purisima carry the greatest volumes of water. Of considerable lakes there are none, nor are there over seven or eight ponds. Occasional springs—some few of marvelous output—quicken the fertility of the arroyos; but *tinajas*, or natural rainwater cisterns, are the more common sources of water supply. Rain is uncertain, except in sections; snow falls in the higher northern sierras; heavy dew gives life to wild grasses.

Closely considered from a geographical standpoint, Baja California falls into four subdivisions: The Cape Region, embracing the Cape San Lucas territory at the extreme south and extending northward slightly above the latitude of La Paz, say 24° 20′ north;

SEÑOR DON CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ, PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA.

Central Baja California, extending northward from the Cape Region to the twenty-eighth parallel; the "waist," that narrow region from the twenty-eighth to the thirtieth parallel of north latitude; and "*La Frontera*," including the territory between the waist and the American boundary. Climatically, and from their flora and fauna, Central Baja California and the waist are intermediary between the Cape Region, which is semitropical, and La Frontera, which is not unlike Sonora, and the southern part of the State of California.

The large sections of the peninsula which are not mountainous are usually either wide deserts or hot barren *llanos*. Scattered here and there about *La Frontera* are excellent tracts of farming land, however, while, in the delta country of the Colorado there are immense stretches of land which, by reclamation and irrigation, would produce enormous crops. The waist is practically devoid of level lands, excepting lava-clad *mesas*. In Central Baja California, the *llanos* of Magdalena and of Ojo de Liebre, the most extensive plains on the peninsula, are found. In this same section there are a number of marvelously fertile arroyo bottoms. The Cape region, however, is the most productive portion of the peninsula, the fields about the towns of Todos Santos and San José del Cabo being most inviting gardens.

Though excellent grazing ground is common throughout Baja California, the cactus is the universal natural growth. Palms grow in profusion in the southern regions; scrub oaks and piñons are plentiful in the sierras above the Cape; and two large forests of pine lie untouched in the high altitudes of *La Frontera*.

Though a land rich in romantic legends, the progressive history of Baja California, in brief, centers about four men: CORTÉS, SALVATIERRA, DEWEY, and DIAZ. Of these historic figures, CORTÉS brought about the discovery of California in 1533; SALVATIERRA instituted the Mission system in 1697; DEWEY conducted the United State Hydrographic Coast Survey in 1874–75; while DIAZ, in bringing order out of chaos for Mexico, gave protection to life and property in the peninsula.

Politically, Baja California is one of the two Territories of Mexico. Among the States and Territories of that Republic it ranks fourth in area and last in population. It is divided by the twenty-eighth parallel of latitude into two governmental divisions, entitled the Distrito Norte and Distrito Sur. Of these, the southern district, with an officially estimated area of 84,188 square kilometers—and with a population of 24,000—is the more noted. Distrito Norte has an area of 69,921 square kilometers and a population approximating 5,000. There are less than 1,500 Indians on the peninsula and less

* Frequently referred to by the misnomer, "Calamahue Mountain." Vide North's "Uncharted Sierra of San Pedro Mártir," in the Bulletin of the Ameri Geographical Society for September, 1907. A. W. N.

than 1,000 foreigners. Santa Rosalia, with a population nigh to 8,000, is the largest settlement in Baja California.

As there are practically no railroads, and only occasional wagon roads in the country, a network of ill-kept trails is the main channel for inland travel.

Mining, pearl fishing, the production of fruits and sugar cane, the raising of cattle and the gathering of tanbark are the principal industries. Possible developments in mining for copper, iron, gold, and silver, the opening of quarries of marble and onyx, the extension of the sugar belt by artesian water, the establishment of health resorts would seem to be the only possible grounds for an early development and increased population of Baja California. With its geographical situation, its proximity to certain ocean currents, and its magnificent harbors, however, the prospective possibilities of the little-known land are of vital import. Indeed, every meter of headway at Panama brings nearer the future of Baja California, for the canal, the harbors, and currents give fair promise of a great commercial future for the land.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

EXPORTS DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1907.

Figures recently published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Argentine Republic in regard to the foreign trade of the country show that the exports during the first nine months of 1907 were valued at $240,878,611 gold, an increase of $16,247,350 gold over the same period of 1906.

The principal products exported were: Horns, 1,401,488 kilograms; frozen beef, 97,314,92 kilograms; frozen mutton, 19,363,535 kilograms; sheepskins, 141,460 kilograms; salted cowhides, 27,568,516 kilograms; dry cowhides, 12,838,073 kilograms; unwashed wool, 106,071 tons; various kinds of frozen meat, 4,762,678 kilograms; powdered meat, 2,648,950 kilograms; tallow, 22,438,355 kilograms; bones, 16,895,404 kilograms; bird seed, 19,770,888 kilograms; oats, 129,292 tons; barley, 4,449,987 kilograms; linseed, 720,666 tons; maize, 979,876 tons; wheat flour, 104,155 tons; compressed fodder, 33,629,979 kilograms; wheat, 2,557,148 tons; bran, 158,962 tons; rebacillo, 3,575,723 kilograms; oil-seed cakes, 8,462,588 kilograms; quebracho extract, 15,772,238 kilograms; quebracho logs, 207,794 tons.

THE CEREAL CROP ESTIMATE OF 1907-8.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic, according to information furnished by the Min-

istry of Foreign Relations, submitted in October, 1907, its estimates of the cereal crop of 1907–8, from which the following figures have been taken.

The total area of the lands under cultivation is estimated as follows:

	Hectares.*
Wheat	5,786,000
Linseed	1,267,000
Oats	224,000
Maize	2,944,000

On the basis of the estimated area under cultivation, and taking into consideration that the present condition of the land is unusually favorable, the total amount of the crop may be calculated conservatively as follows:

	Tons.
Wheat	4,920,000
Linseed	1,080,000
Oats	460,000
Maize	6,000,000

COTTON GROWING IN THE REPUBLIC.

According to returns collected by the Argentine Department of Agriculture, there are 4,000 hectares (nearly 10,000 acres) under cotton cultivation in the Republic, chiefly in the Provinces of Corrientes, Santa Fe, La Rioja, and Tucuman, and during June and July, 1907, exports of this product to Great Britain amounted to 46,000 kilograms (101,200 pounds).

Only two spinning mills are operated in the country, while weaving establishments number 62, using in the greater part imported yarns.

The latest information on the subject indicates that the climate and soil of the Argentine Republic are well adapted to this culture, and the scarcity of labor prevailing throughout the country might, in the opinion of experts, be met by the employment of Indian service.

LIVE-STOCK STATISTICS.

According to data published by the Rural Economy Office of the Agricultural Department of the Argentine Republic the total number of live stock throughout the country, "calculated approximately on the basis of some provincial censuses and other references," is shown as follows:

Cattle	25,844,800	Mules and donkeys	545,870
Sheep	77,580,500	Pigs	2,845,700
Horses	5,462,170	Goats	2,566,800

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF TRADE-MARK AND PATENT LAWS.

The Argentine Government, in view of the unsatisfactory conditions existing with regard to trade-mark and patent laws in the

* 2.471 acres.

Republic, authorized a commission to investigate the matter and propose such reforms as were shown by experience and foreign legislation to be necessary. The report of the commission, made on July 8, 1907, to the Minister of Agriculture, covers the following modifications:

In the opinion of the commissioners the law relating to patents should be amended in such manner as to afford greater liberality toward inventors and should be simplified and systematized. The trade-mark law should be reformed to conduce to stricter commercial integrity and to afford more adequate protection to merchants and to the consumer.

The provisions of the proposed laws make the following changes:

In regard to patents—

1. Patents to be granted for the term of fifteen years only, and not, as at present, for terms of five, ten, or fifteen years.

2. No precautional patents or patents of addition to be granted.

3. A progressive annual tax, of small amount during the first three years, although large enough to produce a sum to cover the expense of maintaining the Patent Office, etc.

4. Compulsory licenses to take the place of the present requirement to work the invention within two years.

In regard to trade-marks—

1. To change the title of the law to read simply "*Marcas*," instead of the cumbersome loose present title, "*Marcas de Fábrica, de Comercio y de Agricultura.*"

2. To allow syndicates or corporations to adopt trade-marks indicative of origin.

3. To allow proof to be brought within one month after publication or within six months after registration that the mark does not belong to the party having registered it.

4. Such classification of goods as will render it difficult to obtain a monopoly of the market.

General:

1. To require no legalization of powers of attorney or authorizations.

2. To provide for reciprocity on liberal terms without the necessity for treaties.

3. To provide for expeditious but efficacious administrative and judicial proceedings.

NECESSITY FOR A UNITED STATES BANK IN THE REPUBLIC.

United States Consul-General ALBAN G. SNYDER writes after carefully looking over the ground he has formed the opinion that, next to the establishment of an American steamship line to Buenos Aires and other South American ports, the most important movement for the furtherance of American commerce would be to establish an

American bank in the Argentine Republic and other South American centers.

It must be borne in mind that under present conditions all banking profits resulting from commercial operations between the United States and South American Republics are pouring into the pockets of corporations foreign to the United States. That such profits are very considerable is evident by an inspection of the returns of the established banks in this city, their capital and dividends as well as the large figures for imports into South American countries from the United States. Payments for these imports have to be made either in produce shipped or in specie.

RATIFICATION OF THE POSTAL CONVENTION OF ROME.

President FIGUEROA ALCORTA, of the Argentine Republic, in a decree dated October 10, 1907, approved the Universal Postal Convention of Rome of 1906, together with the annexed protocols.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS IN BUENOS AIRES.

President ALCORTA on October 14, 1907, signed the act of the National Congress authorizing the city of Buenos Aires to contract a loan of 15,000,000 *pesos* gold at a rate of interest not greater than 5 per cent, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to reconstruction of the markets; dredging the Medrano and Maldonado streams; opening certain avenues and plazas; draining the baths of Flores á la Boca; acquisition of land and building crematories or other system for the destruction of refuse; reform of the Liniers slaughterhouses; acquisition of land for paseos, plazas, and widening streets; finishing the Colon Theater; canceling the debt due the National Education Council.

BOLIVIA.

CUSTOMS REVENUES, SECOND QUARTER OF 1907.

Official statistics published in September, 1907, show that the custom-houses of the Republic of Bolivia collected during the second quarter of 1907 the amount of 2,697,552.91 *bolivianos*, or about $1,348,776.45 gold, distributed as follows among the various custom-houses:

	Bolivianos.
Antofagasta	1,623,444.87
Arica	42,679.63
La Paz and Pelucho	792,562.48
Tarija	47,539.90
Uyuni	129,898.22
Oruro	15,030.66
Tupiza	29,841.25
Puerto Suarez	16,555.90
Total	2,697,552.91

The amount collected during the same period of 1906 was 1,053,628.39 *bolivianos*, or about $526,814.28 gold.

NEW RAILWAYS IN THE REPUBLIC.

In a report on the Brazilian-Bolivian railway systems made by United States Consul-General ANDERSON from Rio de Janeiro, he stated that about three years ago there was signed in Petropolis, Brazil, a treaty between the Government of Brazil and that of Bolivia for the settlement of the boundary between the two countries—a boundary which had been the subject of dispute since the two Governments were founded. The chief dispute was over the large territory known as the "Acre," chiefly important for the amount of rubber it produces. In this treaty Bolivia quitclaimed its rights in the Acre for £2,000,000 ($9,733,000). This money it has contracted with Speyer Brothers, of New York, to spend for over 300 miles of railway to cost £5,500,000 ($26,766,000), the balance of cost of the roads to be covered by bonds upon the railroads themselves. The connections with the southeast, which it is expected will be effected through the railroads mentioned as forming the second part of the system outlined, will probably be secondary to the principal system in Bolivia formed to connect with the great Amazon system. This connection is to be effected by means of the Marmore River, the Madeira-Marmore Railroad, and the Madeira and Amazon rivers.

In some respects the development of this great line of transportation is the most important of all those undertaken by the American-Canadian syndicate. The beginning of this line came in the granting of a concession about a year ago to the American syndicate to construct port works at Para (Belem), at the mouth of the Amazon River. Soon after the signing of the treaty of Petropolis the Brazilian Government, in line with the provisions of the treaty, granted a concession for the construction of a railroad from San Antonio, on the Madeira River, to a point on the Marmore River above the falls, which have made navigation by that river impossible.

The concession was granted to a Brazilian as against an American syndicate, which bid for it, and it was understood that French capital was secured to work it as a Brazilian concern. The announcement was made a short time since, however, that the American-Canadian syndicate constructing the Para port works and operating in other portions of Brazil had bought the concession and had men on the way to begin work under it. A party of thirty men, under the charge of Mr. H. C. MILLER, at one time chief assistant in a Nicaraguan canal survey, are now engaged in the preliminary work, and men and materials for the construction of the road are now on the way, the plans calling for the construction of warehouses, workmen's cottages, and even a cold-storage plant.

Commencing with the railway development of Bolivia and with fully 3,000 miles of navigable rivers to feed the new railway between the Madeira and Marmore rivers, the line of traffic from La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, to the Atlantic, with the exception of the rivers and the river traffic, which will always be more or less under the control of the Brazilian Government, will be American in control and methods. The principal product of that country at the present time is rubber, but what the limits are of the country's production in other lines no one can tell. The Bolivian country opened up by the new railway system and connected with the sea, as well as the Brazilian territory reached in the lines west from the southern ports of Brazil, is one of the finest in the world for live-stock raising and for general agriculture. In a climate both temperate and healthful, free from malarial and similar diseases, with a soil more fertile and less subject to deterioration than that of almost any other portion of Brazil, there is apparently no limit to possible development.

The amount of money invested and to be invested immediately in the several enterprises, including the Bolivian development, will probably exceed $150,000,000. The movement of American railway and other material in this direction for such works represents the most active and the most considerable element in the export trade of the United States to Brazil and Bolivia.

BRAZIL.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, NINE MONTHS OF 1907.

Total customs receipts at the various custom houses of Brazil aggregated 218,644:174$000 ($73,000,000) for the nine months ending September, 1907 as compared with 175,176:815$000 ($60,000,000) in the corresponding period of the preceding year. An advance of 43,387:359$000 ($13,000,000), or 24 per cent, is thus indicated.

TERMS OF THE 5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1907.

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil having, by a decree of September 28, 1907, and in conformity with the law of August 12, of the same year, authorized the issue of a loan of £3,000,000 ($15,000,000) nominal capital bearing interest at 5 per cent annually, the house of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons received subscriptions for the same on October 3 and 4, 1907.

The price of issue was £95 for every £100, nominal capital, in sums of 100, 500, and 1,000 pounds sterling, with coupons for interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on February and August 1 in London in pounds sterling and in Paris and Amster-

dam at the exchange of the day. Scrip will be issued, with a coupon due on February 1, 1908, for £2 10s., representing six months' interest. Allotment will be continued until April 13, 1908, and payment in full may be made under discount at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on any Monday or Thursday after the scrip has been issued.

The loan will be redeemed in fifteen years by an accumulative sinking fund of 4½ per cent per annum, to be applied half-yearly by purchase of bonds when the price is below par and when at or above par by drawings. The redemption of the bonds by means of this fund will commence in July, 1909, but the Government reserves the right to redeem the whole or any portion of the loan at any time, on giving six months' notice.

IMPROVED STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

According to United States Consul-General GEORGE E. ANDERSON, of Rio de Janeiro, announcement is made by the Lamport & Holt Line of steamships, running between New York and Brazilian and other ports of the east coast of South America, that, beginning at once, a fortnightly service of large ships is to be established and maintained between these ports so long as business justifies. The arrangement also includes one steamer a month, or rather about every three weeks, to the River Plate. The plan is to maintain the steamers *Byron* and *Tennyson*, now serving on the New York-Rio de Janeiro run, in their present service and to supplement this monthly service by sailings in mid month by one of four of the "V" class of the company's steamers like the *Voltaire*, *Velasquez*, etc. These steamers range from 8,000 to 11,000 tons gross. They are being overhauled and their cabin and deck space enlarged, so that they will have superior accommodations for 60 passengers each. These vessels will make the run from New York to the River Plate ports, stopping at Brazilian ports. The run will be made upon a seventeen to nineteen day schedule, like that of the steamers of the company now in the service. The return service will be the same. The addition of those steamers on the run from New York to Brazil will be a notable betterment in the service, although, of course, a service of faster ships is much to be desired.

The Prince Line are announcing their new steamers *Norse Prince* and *Royal Prince*. These steamers have been but recently launched, making their maiden trips from New York in November and December. They are modern in every way, full powered, and of about 10,000 tons each. They have accommodations for about 30 cabin passengers.

In conjunction with the *Afghan Prince*, now in the trade, these steamers will make a monthly sailing to the River Plate, calling at

Brazil when desirable. These steamers correspond with the large type of passenger boat on the Atlantic, which has been in recent years so popular and should afford a most delightful voyage. It is intended to make the trip from New York to Buenos Aires in about twenty days.

THE PORT OF SANTOS.

The British Consul at Santos, reporting to his home Government, states that the shipping entering that port is largely increasing, and that this increase is generally distributed, although British and German vessels are considerably in the lead still. The port is of easy access, being said to be second only to that of Buenos Aires among South American harbors. With the approaching completion of the quays, a length of nearly 2½ miles of quay wall, served by railways and with warehouses at hand, with deep water alongside, will be open for vessels. The necessity occasioned by the large stores of coffee at Santos has been met by the erection of large warehouses.

CHILE.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, NINE MONTHS OF 1907.

Total receipts at Chilean customs houses for the nine months ending September, 1907, show a value of 78,371,977.96 *pesos* (approximately $36,000,000), indicating an increase over the corresponding period of the preceding year of 9,270,839.31 *pesos* (approximately $3,000,000).

GOVERNMENT BANK DEPOSITS.

Government funds deposited in the various banks of the Chilean Republic, according to "*La Revista Comercial*" of October 12, 1907, amounted, on September 30, to 53,440,677.32 *pesos* (approximately $18,000,000), held as follows:

	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Banco de Chile	18,018,863.96	Banco Union Comercial	71,508.66
Banco de la República	6,025,809.72	Bank of A. Edwards & Co	1,644,875.07
Banco Nacional	9,951,364.72	Banco de La Serena	210,332.53
Banco de Santiago	3,855,968.09	Banco Mobiliario	3,490,372.89
Banco Popular	751,412.44	Banco de Talca	508,567.42
Banco Minero	20,817.40	Banco de Melipilla	80,337.12
Banco Español de Chile	6,638,420.43	Banco Hipotecario de Valparaiso	166,533.08
Banco Italiano	1,058,915.73	Banco de Ñuble	41,650.99
Banco de Concepción	785,385.65	Banco de Punta Arenas	57,100.00
Banco Industrial de Chile	62,441.42		

TRADE VALUES IN 1906.

Reporting from Valparaiso, Chile, United States Consul A. A. WINSLOW stated that during 1906 the United States only a little more than held its relative position as to imports into Chile, as compared with 1905, notwithstanding the imports actually exceeded those of 1905 by $1,888,014 United States gold. In 1905 the United States proportion of the imports was 10 per cent, while for 1906 it was 10.7 per cent. During the same time Great Britain's portion was 37.7 and 37.6 per cent, respectively, and Germany's 25.2 and 24.6 per cent. The United States will show a greater gain during 1907.

PROVISIONS OF NEW ECONOMIC REFORM LAW.

Among the provisions of the law of economic reform recently promulgated by the Chilean Government articles 4 to 12 provide for the establishment of a Nitrate Credit Bank ("*Caja de Credito Salitrero*"), issuing bonds in gold, secured by mortgage on nitrate grounds belonging to persons resident in Chile or to societies constituted in acordance with the laws of Chile whose directors are domiciled in that country. The council of the bank is authorized to arrange for the conditions to be met by the properties offered for mortgage, both as regards the working of the properties, the exportation of the products, and the redemption of the mortgage.

Article 13 of the law provides that the remitting abroad of funds intended for the conversion of paper money shall cease as long as the rate of exchange is below 17 pence.

Article 14 provides that the President of the Republic shall issue within thirty days 30,000,000 *pesos* in notes of legal tender.

By article 15 the President is authorized, until January 1, 1910, to contract a loan abroad up to £4,500,000, to be used exclusively for guaranteeing the paper money issued by the State.

The President is also authorized, under article 16, to contract a loan to the amount of £3,000,000, within two years, of which £1,000,000 shall be destined to port works at Valparaiso and the remainder devoted to the construction of a double line on the Central Railway, to the purchase of materials for the harbor works, to the construction of railway lines, etc.

MODIFICATION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES ON CATTLE AND CERTAIN ARTICLES.

On August 29, 1907, the Chamber of Deputies of the Chilean Congress approved the following proposed law:

"SECTION 1. The President of the Republic is hereby authorized to suspend, for a period of two years, all customs duties on the importation of cattle and sheep.

"This period shall be extended as long as the international ratio of exchange be less than 16 pence.

"SEC. 2. The President of the Republic is authorized to reduce progressively and up to 50 per cent the customs duties prescribed by Law No. 908, of December 31, 1906, on the following articles:

"(1) Linen, cotton, and woolen knit goods.

"(2) Galvanized iron sheets.

"(3) Shoes in general.

"(4) All kinds of sugar.

"(5) Portable houses the value of which does not exceed 15,000 *pesos* gold of 18 pence."

This bill has been referred to the Senate.

COLOMBIA.

REPORT OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The report of the Colombian Northern Railway Company for the year to June 30, 1907, shows very satisfactory progress. The gross receipts amounted to £30,000, as against £29,900 (equal to £25,700 per annum) for the preceding fourteen months, and the net revenue is reported as £18,100, as compared with £17,000 (equal to £14,600 per annum). The economical working of the road has been still further improved, and the ratio of operating costs to income is reduced to 40.31, against a former 43.29 per cent.

In 1905–6, after meeting the debenture interest, there was a surplus of £4,500 which was carried forward, but at the last meeting, held in November, 1907, there was a surplus of £7,500, which, added to the sum brought into the accounts, gives a balance for distribution of £12,000. The directors recommend payment of a first dividend of 2 per cent and the carrying forward of £6,000.

The prospects of the line are said to be very good, and the opening of the first section of the Colombian Central Railway, an important and direct feeder of the Colombian Northern system, has already considerably increased the traffic of the latter.

MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE ATRATO VALLEY.

In a letter forwarded to the Department of State of the United States by United States Consul MANNING, at Cartagena, valuable information is furnished concerning the mineral and agricultural resources of the Atrato Valley. The data is the result of three years' observation on the part of Capt. J. W. RODGERS, Jr., an American citizen serving as master of a steamboat running from Cartagena to Quibdo, on the headwaters of the Atrato.

In regard to platinum it is stated that in all the Province of San Juan, especially in the river Condoto, affluent of the river San Juan, whose mouth is in the Pacific, there are great mines of platinum in placer, which are found on the banks and in the beds of the river. In general, this metal is extracted by the natives by a system of bowls or pans made expressly for that purpose and which, with their skill, give admirable results. There have been obtained on innumerable occasions pieces of this metal that have weighed almost a pound, but it is most commonly in small particles or "dust." In the river Cavi, affluent of the river Atrato, platinum is also found, but not in great quantities.

Gold is found in almost all the region of the Atrato Province. On the Sertegui River, an affluent of the Quito, which is a branch of the Atrato, there are the San Antonio and Cancamo mines or mines of Candelaria, all placer, distant two days by canoe from Quibdo; also the Borando mines on the same river (Sertegui). On the river Andagueda, another affluent of the Atrato, where there is an unused dredge, there is much gold worked by the natives with the panning system. Many quartz mines are also found, but these are not worked, perhaps through the negligence of their owners or because of lack of the necessary capital for machinery. The river Negua, affluent of the Atrato, and the Tertemendo, branch of the Negua, both on the eastern side of the Atrato, are very rich in gold. On the headwaters of the rivers Murri, Bebara, Bebarama, Aguaclara, and Anquia, all east of the Atrato, are many mines of both placer and quartz.

PLANTATIONS AND THEIR TROPICAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural products of this region are corn, plantain, cocoa, and rubber, there being developed lately a great interest in rubber culture. On the River Bando, which is west of the Atrato, is found one plantation with about 80,000 to 100,000 productive rubber trees, besides a large number of small ones. On the rivers Murindo, Bebara, and Tanela are also found a number of plantations. There is also a large plantation of ivory nuts on the rivers Boto, Arne, Cabaco, [illegible], Murindo, Gignamindo, and Rio Sucio, all of which [illegible] for exploitation by residents of Rio Sucio. Ivory nuts are also found on the River Salaqui. At the base of a fertile mountain [illegible] of the same name is found a large plantation of cacao, [illegible] cattle. In Santuta is a plantation with over 200,000 rubber trees, the owners of which also have a large sawmill. All the [illegible] of the Iro River in a radius of over 150 leagues (450 miles) [illegible] of ivory nuts, which are collected for several merchants of Cartagena and Turbo and exported by them to Europe.

Turbo has a population of about 500; the only commerce is in ivory nuts. Rio Sucio has about the same population, and its inhabitants cultivate rubber and exploit ivory nuts. There is only one commercial house, and it provides itself from the commercial houses of Cartagena. Guayabal and Tete are insignificant towns of about 100 inhabitants each.

Quibdo, the most important town of the Atrato River, has a population of 2,000 to 3,000. The principal commerce is in gold, platinum, cocoa, and rubber, and business is closely associated with the commerce of Buenaventura and Cartagena. Its principal commercial firms, importers and exporters, have negotiations direct with the United States and Europe.

The Atrato River is navigable by steamers of light draft—that is, from 6 to 7 feet—up to Quibdo only. The rest of the river is navigable for smaller boats of 1 to 2 tons.

THE BANANA INDUSTRY IN LA CIENAGA.

According to reports received from Colombia the banana industry in the District of La Cienaga, Department of Magdalena, has been developed most satisfactorily. The exportation of bananas has increased to such an extent that the cultivation of the plant covers already a very extensive area of fertile land. In the vicinities of Tablazo, Rio Frio, and Sevilla alone there are at present about 250 plantations covering an area of 7,500 acres, more or less, and representing but one-fiftieth of the land available for such culture. This land is now being surveyed by the Government and divided into lots, which will be sold at reasonable prices to such persons as may desire to engage in the cultivation of bananas. The magnitude of these exports is demonstrated in the figures recently published by the United Fruit Company, the only purchaser of the bananas produced in the district. During the period from January 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, this company shipped to the United States, in 109 steamers, 2,500,000 bunches, valued $1,000,000, approximately. It is expected that the exports for the year 1908 will be three times greater, as the cultivation of the plant has taken extraordinary proportions.

In Colombia the exportation of bananas is exempt from the payment of duties until the year 1914.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS IN THE REPUBLIC.

United States Consul Isaac A. Manning, in the following report from Cartagena, shows the energy which German capitalists are exhibiting in developing commercial and industrial opportunities in the Republic of Colombia:

"President Reyes has issued a memorandum respecting navigation and improvement of the Magdelena River and its tributaries. In car-

rying out the proposals involved it is said that Mr. LUIS GIESECKEN, of Barranquilla, has purchased the boats belonging to the Compañía Colombiana de Trasportes, the Empresa Hanseatica, and the Empresa Perez Rosa, and will combine them with boats belonging to the Empresa Giesecken. An offer was made to the British owners of the Magdalena Steamboat Company, but as it did not also include their railway interests they refused to sell. Owing to a statement made in a certain section of the memorandum, the owners of the Magdalena Steamboat Company feel that they will, at least under their concession, be allowed to continue operating on the river, and they also have little doubt they will be extended the same privileges granted the new company, so far as Government bonus is concerned. Any other action on the part of the Government it is said here would be considered as discrimination against the commerce of Cartagena in favor of its rival port, Barranquilla.

"It is hoped by this plan to fix stable rates and reduce the present competition to a condition of profit earning on the part of the two competitive companies. It is declared by Mr. GIESECKEN that the purchase has been made for a syndicate of German capitalists, although there are rumors that local Colombian capital is also interested in the matter.

"It is evident that a great quantity of German capital is coming into Colombia for investment in various ways. Germans now control the tobacco crop of Colombia, and it is said will attempt to do the same with the cotton crop. It is being largely invested in transportation lines and banking, Mr. GIESECKEN having recently put a large sum into the Banco Central, the principal banking institution of Colombia, and the company most intimately connected with the liquor, manufactured tobacco, and various other monopolies."

DEPARTMENTAL PROGRESS.

President REYES has directed a circular letter to the newly appointed governors of the several territorial Departments of Colombia, dated September 28, 1907, containing many pertinent suggestions for the [illegible] of conditions in the Republic. Under the head of [illegible] he says:

"[illegible] necessity for the country is its entire recon[illegible] peace rests to-day in the strong and manifest will [illegible] of the country, in order to preserve [illegible] every day more solid, it suffices that the [illegible] and efficaciously, without wavering or tem[illegible] public tranquillity."

[illegible] facilities for transportation by highways [illegible] recommended by President REYES. He says:

"The roads now being constructed by the nation in the Department under your charge are intended not only to shorten distances and make transport easier and cheaper, but also to explore the virgin territories traversed by these roads, so that their vegetable and mineral riches and their agricultural possibilities may be brought to light."

The governors are exhorted to make known through the press the riches of the country and the lands suitable for agriculture discovered in the building of roads, in order that the public may be informed and may interest itself in their exploitation.

According to the plan of the National Government the roads now under construction by virtue of Executive decree should be completed by the end of 1909.

The establishment of new industries is recommended and, in particular, the cultivation of rubber and the planting of cotton. Improvement in methods of tobacco culture is urged, and it is announced that the Government proposes to establish a model seed-culture plant for the improvement of seed and its distribution. The manufacture of straw hats and cotton textiles is recommended.

For the improvement of the cities and towns of the Departments the construction of waterworks and parks is recommended. In such places as are able to expend the amounts necessary, alone or with the help of the Department or even of the National Government, estimates are to be submitted for electric lighting, public markets, theaters, hospitals, and other public improvements.

New schools and in particular night schools for artisans are recommended. Gymnastics, swimming, and horseback riding are recommended for the primary schools and colleges.

President REYES, having at heart the creation of a public spirit and a familiarity with civil affairs, says:

"I call your attention particularly to the necessity of encouraging by all possible means the development of municipal life, to the end that these entities may be prepared for the automatic management of their own affairs, since it must not be forgotten that upon the progress of the municipalities depends the progress of the nation in general."

PRIZES FOR RUBBER PLANTATIONS.

The Intendente of Choco offers six prizes of from $250 to $1,000 gold for the establishment in the territory of Choco of rubber plantations of from 3,000 to 20,000 well-rooted two-year-old plants.

EXPORT DUTY ON TOQUILLA STRAW.

The straw known as "*paja toquilla*" has been made the subject of a Presidential decree in the Republic of Colombia, whereby an export duty of 75 *centavos* (gold) is imposed on each kilogram thereof exported for the manufacture of Panama hats.

BRICK AND TILE FACTORY AT CARTAGENA.

In reporting to the Department of State of the United States concerning the manufacture of brick, tiles, and mosaic cement work at Cartagena, United States Consul ISAAC A. MANNING states that a factory recently visited by him occupies buildings covering a superficial area of 12,500 square meters and employs about 200 operatives. The capacity of the factory is about 4,500 to 5,000 mosaic tiles, 2,000 to 2,500 cement tiles, 8,000 to 9,000 ordinary brick, and 2 tons of granite and imitation marble art work per day. Monthly consumption of cement amounts to 350 barrels, received principally from Germany, and the broken granite and marble chips are brought from Spain for use in the manufacture of the mosaic work and imitation marble and granite works.

The sand and clay are found in the Republic, though the former is sea sand, usually very salty, requiring washing before it can be used in the manufacture of the cement tiles. The clay is of a very plastic character, yellowish in color, and abundant and accessible.

The machinery in use is principally English and Spanish, although some pieces are from Germany and the United States. Some of the product of the factory has been exported to Jamaica, but the greater part of the output is consumed in Cartagena and in the interior of the Republic.

The character of the work done is excellent, the product being attractive in appearance and of good quality.

Articles manufactured include bar fixtures, table tops, church fonts and altars, flower urns and pedestals, columns for rural villas, portico railings, and parts, and bridge and culvert foundations, while reinforced steel and cement work for building purposes is also turned out.

Labor is paid ranging from 40 cents to $1.20 per diem, the foreman being a Spaniard with considerable experience.

CUBA.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

In accordance with the terms of the decree of November 11, 1907, a deposit of $5,000,000 in the banks of the Cuban Republic is authorized by the Government, that amount to be devoted to assisting the native industries of the Republic. The decree follows:

"Whereas the harvest season for the sugar crop, the planting season for the tobacco crop, and the marketing season for the fruit, vegetable and minor crops of the Island of Cuba are now at hand; and

"Whereas the planters of Cuba are accustomed to employ their credit for a period of six months in securing the money necessary to harvest and market the agricultural products of the island; and

"Whereas a large portion of the tobacco crop of the last season has not yet been sold, owing to the unusual length of time required this year for the drying and otherwise preparing said tobacco crop for the foreign market; and

"Whereas the conditions of the money market in foreign countries make it impracticable for the banks and financial institutions of Cuba to secure all of the money required by the necessities of the agricultural industries in the island at this critical season of the year; and

"Whereas the financial condition of the National Treasury of Cuba is such as to permit the withdrawal, for the period ordinarily consumed in harvesting the crops, of a sum sufficient to supply, in large part if not in its entirety, the necessities of the planters and overcome the existing emergency; and

"Whereas it is the duty of the Government to adopt such reasonable and legitimate measures as will assist, protect, and promote the industries of the country and the welfare and prosperity of its citizens: Now, therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me as Provisional Governor of the Republic of Cuba, I hereby

"*Resolve*, That the sum of $5,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be withdrawn from the National Treasury of Cuba and deposited in banks and banking institutions doing business in the Republic of Cuba; not to be called for or drawn upon until July 15, 1908; said deposits to be on the following conditions:

"A bank or banking institution of Cuba desiring to secure a deposit of any portion of said funds made available for said purpose by this decree, shall make application therefor, in writing, to the Secretary of the Hacienda setting forth the amount desired and kind of security offered as a guarantee for repayment to the Government of the funds to be deposited, as well as affirmative statement that the funds, or any part thereof, if so deposited, will only be applied in assisting and promoting the industries of the Island of Cuba. Said application must be presented prior to November 30, 1907, on which last named date the Secretary of the Hacienda shall submit all applications received to the Provisional Governor of the Republic of Cuba for approval or disapproval. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all of said applications, or to approve any of said applications in whole or in part.

"The application of the bank or financial institution of Cuba being approved by the Provisional Governor, the Treasurer of the Republic of Cuba is hereby authorized to deposit in said bank or financial

institution public funds hereby made available for that purpose to the amount authorized by the Provisional Governor of the Rupublic of Cuba:

"*Provided*, That said bank or financial institution shall make, execute, and deliver a certificate of deposit in due and legal form, acknowledging receipt of such deposit and binding the bank or financial institution as to the use, during said period of the funds for the purposes only heretofore specified and to return said deposit, when called for, at any time on or after July 15, 1908; the Government reserving the right, that in the event the deposits so made are applied to other purposes, such as for export, etc., to withdraw the deposit at any time prior to July 15, 1908; the bank or financial institution agreeing also to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for the time said deposit remains unpaid or not returned to the Government after July 15, 1908; the bank or financial institution to have the right to return said deposit to the National Treasury at any time without waiting to be called upon by the Treasury;

"*And provided further*, That any bank or financial institution receiving such deposit shall give collateral security for the repayment thereof by deposit in the National Treasury approved bonds of the kind hereinafter named, as assuming the obligation to reenforce said security or securities whenever said security or securities, on account of market fluctuations, shall decline one point or more in value.

"The following securities listed, quoted, and dealt in on the Havana Stock Exchange will be accepted at 10 per cent less than the actual market value thereof on the date when the deposit is actually made, but no security will be accepted above par value:

"Bonds of the Republic of Cuba, 1896–97.

"Bonds of the Republic of Cuba (Speyer).

"Bonds of the Republic of Cuba, internal indebtedness.

"Bonds of the City of Havana, first and second mortgage.

"Bonds of the Gas and Electric Light Company of Havana.

"Bonds of the Havana Electrical Railway Company.

"Bonds of the United Railway, consolidated.

"A sufficient number of said bonds must be deposited as guaranty and security to equal the amount of the deposit, taking into consideration the 10 per cent reduction from said market value.

"CHARLES E. MAGOON,
"*Provisional Governor.*

"GABRIEL GARCÍA ECHARTE,
"*Acting Secretary of Hacienda.*"

THE SUGAR CROP OF 1907-8.

Following is a general table show[illegible] mat[illegible] ber of bags of Cuban sugar to be received at the [illegible]

1907–8, the calculations being made on the present condition of the sugar plantations in each Province of the Republic:

	Bags.		Bags.
Cienfuegos	1,350,000	Nuevitas	160,000
Habana	1,170,000	Jucaro y Moron	140,000
Matanzas	1,100,000	Central "Jatibonico"	90,000
Cardenas	1,061,000	Santiago de Cuba	80,000
Gibara, Puerto Padre	750,000	Santa Cruz del Sur	65,000
Caibarien	650,000	Zaza	60,000
Sagua la Grande	650,000	Trinidad	50,000
Guantanamo	375,000		
Manzanillo	300,000	Total	8,051,000

This amount is equal to a total weight of 1,145,200 tons of 2,240 pounds each.

CUSTOMS MODIFICATIONS.

Decree No. 822, dated July 26, 1907.

This decree provides that paragraph 163, under group 5 (pasteboard and various papers) of the customs tariff of the island of Cuba now in force, be amended by the addition of the following:

(*c.*) In sheets or other form, with or without tissue inside, impregnated with tar, pitch, asphalt, cement or other similar material, and used as roofing for buildings, ad valorem 25 per cent.

Decree No. 899, dated August 23, 1907.

This Decree provides:

1. That the following item be added to paragraph 74 of the customs tariff in force:
   G. Hammered in thin leaves (lead foil) and in capsules for bottles T. (Disposition III, Rule V) ..... kilog.. $0.04
2. That the following item be added to paragraph 113 of said customs tariff:
   A. Cordage and rope makers' wares of cotton G. W.... 100 kilog.. 6.00
3. That to paragraphs 128 and 142 of said customs tariff the following items be added:
   Paragraph 128. A. Braids and ribbons of cotton for reins, headstalls, and girths, N. W ..... kilog.. .15
   Paragraph 142. A. Braids and ribbons of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc., for reins, headstalls, and girths, N. W ..... kilog.. .17
4. Emery cloth shall be classified under paragraph 315 of the above-mentioned customs tariff.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

PORT MOVEMENTS, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1907.

As supplementary to the valuable report on the trade of the Dominic[illegible] Republic during the first half of 1907, supplied by Mr. W. E. P[illegible] iver general of Dominican customs, and published in

part in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for October, the following tables showing the tonnage and nationalities of port entries and clearances during the period in reference are reproduced from the same source.

The origin and value of imports, and nationality of vessels carrying same, during the six months, January to June, 1907, were as follows:

Countries.	Dominican.	American.	British.	Dutch.	French.
United States	.....	$1,220,300	$71,249	.....	.....
United Kingdom	.....	5,247	4,657	.....	$97,215
Germany	.....	.....	.....	.....	741
France	.....	2,870	.....	.....	84,968
Italy	.....	35,341	.....	.....	7,137
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	.....	15,312	.....	.....	4,612
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....	146
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,210
Other countries	$6,761	650	948	$5,507	.....
Total	6,761	1,279,720	76,854	5,507	197,029

Countries.	German.	Norwegian.	Cuban.	All other.	Total.
United States	$25	$35,092	.....	.....	$1,326,666
United Kingdom	280,831	.....	.....	.....	387,950
Germany	385,281	.....	.....	.....	386,022
France	40,465	.....	.....	.....	128,303
Italy	15,748	.....	.....	.....	58,226
Belgium	2,117	.....	.....	.....	2,117
Spain	25,607	.....	$1,270	$2,231	49,032
Cuba	.....	.....	10,873	.....	11,019
Porto Rico	1,150	.....	7,196	.....	10,556
Other countries	1,895	.....	.....	1,000	16,761
Total	753,119	35,092	19,339	3,231	2,376,652

The destination and value of exports, and the nationality of vessels carrying same, during the six months, January to June, 1907, were as follows:

Countries.	Dominican.	American.	British.	Dutch.	French.
United States	.....	$1,520,595	$449,854	$4,192	.....
United Kingdom	.....	.....	88,860	1,630	$65
Germany	.....	48,569	.....	.....	4,200
France	.....	662	.....	.....	427,291
Spain	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,449
Italy	.....	.....	.....	4,868	796
Cuba	$6,257	.....	185	.....	.....
Porto Rico	750	.....	.....	.....	9,724
Other countries	7,574	.....	5,292	20,972	220
Total	14,581	1,569,826	544,181	31,662	445,745

Countries.	German.	Norwegian.	Cuban.	All other.	Total.
United States	$27,500	$700,741	.....	.....	$2,702,882
United Kingdom	125,968	99,990	.....	.....	316,503
Germany	937,997	2,560	.....	.....	993,326
France	160,709	.....	.....	.....	588,662
Spain	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,449
Italy	1,852	.....	.....	.....	7,516
Cuba	.....	.....	$9,742	.....	16,184
Porto Rico	388	.....	3,032	.....	13,894
Other countries	503	.....	.....	$1,347	35,908
Total	1,254,917	803,291	12,774	1,347	4,678,324

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, by ports, during the six months January to June, 1907, were as follows:

Ports.	Entrances.				Clearances.			
	Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Azua	56	1,255	52	2,228	52	1,268	53	2,271
Barahona	83	1,110	26	1,114	105	1,373	26	1,114
Macoris	263	5,528	113	3,585	277	5,764	114	3,523
Monte Cristi	52	821	.....	.....	59	777	.....	.....
Puerto Plata	222	2,664	39	456	234	2,589	39	431
Samana	231	1,896	.....	.....	226	2,612	.....	.....
Sanchez	195	2,569	.....	.....	200	2,621	.....	.....
Santo Domingo	385	7,908	137	4,638	396	8,310	140	4,766
Total	1,487	23,751	367	12,021	1,549	25,314	372	12,105

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, by ports, during the six months January to June, 1907, are shown below:

Ports.	Entrances.				Clearances.			
	Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Azua	10	1,922	22	28,296	10	1,967	21	27,666
Barahona	6	812	2	335	6	812	2	335
Macoris	41	2,391	49	62,742	40	2,382	50	62,819
Monte Cristi	8	962	21	39,831	7	500	17	32,221
Puerto Plata	24	1,941	67	95,247	25	2,298	62	78,443
Samana	4	571	26	46,905	3	531	26	46,905
Sanchez	4	393	35	63,712	3	366	38	63,839
Santo Domingo	29	5,395	56	58,414	17	3,677	51	53,141
Total	126	14,377	278	395,522	111	12,533	264	365,399

GUATEMALA.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The following information concerning Guatemalan status in the economic world has been furnished the Bureau through the courtesy of Mr. JOHN H. BREWSTER, Jr., of New York:

"Guatemala is a land of great future promise, whose present progress is but a path connecting the prosperity of the past with the riches which are sure to come, as its people, with foreign cooperation, develop the wonderful opportunities which nature so generously offers.

"From before the period of which we have any knowledge, except from monuments and mounds, this country supported large and prosperous native communities which had advanced to a state of comparative civilization.

"After the conquest by Alvarado, in 1525, the church sent its missionaries, mostly drawn from the monastic orders, to convert the natives. These fathers, traveling between Mexico and South America,

selected Guatemala as their permanent center, building great colleges and monasteries, from which they went to all parts of Latin America, spreading Christianity.

"History shows that wherever the church established a center was a spot offering great natural advantages for prosperous development. Everywhere, owning to the fertility of the soil and the docile spirit and willingness to work shown by the natives, flourishing communities were created. Agriculture flourished and rich mines were opened.

"Guatemala was the center of the Spanish power in Central America, and her audiencia had at one time jurisdiction over the confines extending from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to Panama. Her prosperity was so great that Spain derived large revenues from this country. Then came the movement for independence which expelled Spanish rule from Latin America. During this struggle and that which followed to limit the power of the church, the thoughts of her people were turned toward the creation of a government to meet their new conditions, rather than to the continuance of material prosperity. These struggles lasted in varying forms until 1870.

"Since that date great progress has been made and exports have doubled and doubled again until Guatemala's external commerce amounts to $15,000,000 per annum in United States gold, with a steady balance in favor of exports over imports aggregating, during the present administration between 1898 and 1906, the sum of $24,752,064.84 in United States gold.

"This balance of trade is very significant; considering that as the total population of the Republic is in round numbers about 1,500,000, it shows a per capita increase in wealth from foreign commerce alone of more than $16.50 gold, which is more than one-half the entire per capita wealth of Spain.

"This increase in wealth brings with it a consequent increase in importations, reaching, in 1906, the sum of $7,220,759.75 United States gold. These imports were divided principally between the United States, Germany, and England; and the United States supplied 43.87 per cent in 1906, as against 35.75 per cent in 1903, showing a substantial gain. The great preponderance of United States imports into Guatemala is somewhat remarkable when it is considered that Germany's purchases from Guatemala are almost double those of the United States.

"The figures for 1908 will doubtless show a much greater balance of trade in favor of the United States, as a natural result of the facilities offered by the Northern Railway of Guatemala, which will be completed before the end of the current year.

"Under present conditions the eastern coast of the United States and Europe are on an equal basis as all eastbound freight has to cross the Isthmus of Panama, where it must again be transshipped,

with equal advantage, either to Europe or the United States. This transshipment via the Isthmus has always been a source of trouble to shippers because it involves relations with four different carriers—the Pacific steamers, the Guatemala Railway, the Panama Railway, and the Atlantic Steamship Line—to which the freight may be delivered.

"After the opening of the Northern Railway two of these carriers will be eliminated for shippers from the Eastern and Central States, as steamers from New Orleans giving a weekly service are now calling at Puerto Barrios, the eastern terminus of the Northern Railway, and merchandise sent there can be loaded into cars to be delivered at any railway point in Guatemala. This will enable shippers to place their merchandise on cars in Guatemala within five days after leaving New Orleans or seven days after leaving New York, as against the thirty or sixty days now required by the present transportation lines. The chance of injury either from handling during transhipment or from exposure to tropical heat will thereby be greatly lessened. This creates a condition which should encourage the United States to fight for a greater share of the business than they hold at present.

"Of the imports, cotton goods comprise about 28.28 per cent; foodstuffs, wines, and tobaccos 17 per cent, and machinery and metal goods 16 per cent, while linen, silk, chemicals, glass, paper, etc., make up the balance.

"The leading export of the country is coffee, of which some 70,000,000 pounds are shipped annually. Other important articles of export, though far behind coffee in value, are rubber, cabinet woods, hides, and bananas. These are susceptible of great development, as there are some thousands of square miles of forest located along both coasts and on the north through which rubber, mahogany, and other valuable trees grow in great profusion, while millions of acres of fertile pasture land are only waiting to be filled with cattle.

"Bananas, which have been so great a source of wealth to Jamaica and Costa Rica, grow in great profusion and of very fine quality, but owing to the lack of transportation have never been exported in great quantities. At present, however, the writer has seen one tract running 20 miles along the Northern Railway, which is being prepared and planted in anticipation of the opening of this railway and the installation of a more extended steamship service.

"Attention is being given to the preservation and increase of the rubber supply through the acquisition by private owners of the forests in which it grows. This is a movement which has just begun, but in 1906 over 200,000 acres were purchased by foreign capitalists

with a view to their preservation in order to insure a steadily increasing exportation of this staple.

"Cacao, sugar and chicle are grown largely and are expected to form large and important items of export in the near future, while there are many gums, dyewoods, and valuable plants which are now being sent abroad in small quantities to ascertain their commercial value.

"It is strange that metals do not form an important item in the exports of Guatemala, as under Spanish rule the records show that there were 200 mines turning out gold or silver. Even in recent years 1 mine produced more than $40,000,000 in silver before the vein was lost, and placers are being successfully worked by the natives. The metals are there, but volcanic disturbances which have torn the surface and the luxuriant growth of vegetation combine to make it a very difficult country in which to prospect, unless it is done with great care and patience. Other minerals are known to exist in large quantities, such as copper, lead, iron, and mica, but their distance from transportation will probably postpone mining until the railway system is further developed.

"From this it must not be thought that Guatemala is behind other Latin-American countries in development, as it has a greater mileage of railway trackage per square mile of area than other Latin-American countries, including Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

"In Guatemala city, which has a population of 100,000, there are good stores, in which can be found not only staples but handsome fabrics, good assortments of jewelry, and other luxuries with which the connoisseur can satisfy his taste, such as fine imported groceries, wines, and tobacco.

"In the larger cities are good stores, which, however, confine themselves more closely to such imported staples as are in use throughout the country.

"Until recent years most of the clothing worn by the Indians and farming classes was woven from native cotton on hand looms, but white cotton and calicoes are now being very extensively used, which increases imports but sacrifices local color, as each Indian community weaves its cloths in distinctive colors."

HONDURAS.

CABINET WOODS.

Cabinet woods are one of the principal export products of the Republic. The best known are mahogany and rosewood, the former being called the king of the forest because of its beauty and good condition generally. It grows very slowly, and perhaps is not fully

developed until about 200 years old. Mahogany grows all over the Republic, especially in the valleys of the rivers and the lowlands adjacent to the rivers which empty into the Bay of Honduras.

The cutting season commences in August of each year, since, in the opinion of experts, it is not advisable to fell or cut the trees from April to August. Generally the trees are cut at from 10 to 12 feet from the ground, and to this end a scaffold has to be prepared for the woodman. Owing to the dimensions of the trunks the latter are considered more valuable than the limbs of the tree, but the branches are preferred because of the beauty of their graining and the richness and variety of their stripes. After the trees are cut they are dragged along broad roads to the river into which they are thrown.

As to the commerce in the woods of Honduras it may be said that it is increasing considerably, and there is no doubt that its importance will be greater every day as the supply of wood from the West Indies and the Peninsula of Yucatan decreases and the demands of the markets of the world increase.

In addition to mahogany, there are many varieties of tropical woods in Honduras, such as rosewood, which grows in abundance on the northern coast; lignum-vitæ, or guanacaste, which also grows in profusion in the valley of Ulua, on the banks of the rivers, and in the Camaguay and other valleys of the Republic. Among the dyewoods of Honduras are yellow wood, yellow sandal, Brazil wood, dragon blood, Nicaragua or log wood, and arnotto. There are also many rubber trees and medicinal plants, producing gum arabic, copaiba, liquid amber, copal, castor oil, ipecac, and caoutchouc. The wood most extensively used in the Republic is resin pine, which deserves special mention, not only on account of its superior quality, but also because of its extraordinary abundance.

Honduras also produces a great quantity of excellent sugar cane, fine grades of coffee, cochineal, tobacco, indigo, corn, wheat, rice, and many other useful vegetable products.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1907–8.

According to figures issued by the statistical division of the Department of Finance of the Mexican Republic, the total value of importations during the first two months of the fiscal year 1907-8 (July and August, 1907) was $39,971,798.83 Mexican currency ($19,985,899.41), as compared with $31,736,596.33 ($15,868,498.16) in the same months of the previous year, an increase of ($4,117,601.25) in favor of 1907–8. The exports

$44,675,766.98 ($22,337,883.49), in comparison with $37,424,186.22 ($18,712,098.11) during the same period of the fiscal year 1906–7, an increase of $7,251,580.76 ($3,625,790.38).

SILVER BASIS OF THE STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES, DECEMBER, 1907.

The usual monthly circular issued by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Republic announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of December, 1907, is $39.07, according to calculations provided in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

CONCESSION FOR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN MEXICAN, CHINESE, AND JAPANESE PORTS.

The Mexican Government has granted a concession to the Wah Yick Banking and Street Railway Company for the establishment of a line of steamers between Mexican, Chinese, and Japanese ports. The concession becomes effective from the date of its promulgation by the Mexican Government, and is to continue in force for a period of five years. At intervals not to exceed forty-two days steamers will leave Hongkong and Shanghai, China, via Yokohama and Tokyo, Japan, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Honolulu, for Mazatlan, Mexico. These steamers will carry passengers, mail, and freight, and may make freight and transportation contracts with railway companies or other steamers for the purpose of increasing the traffic of the new line. The company obligates itself to forfeit a deposit of $3,000, in bonds of the Consolidated Public Debt, should the provisions of the contract not be complied with.

SILVER EQUIVALENTS OF THE MEXICAN PESO.

The President of the Mexican Republic has established, for the six months commencing January 1, 1908, and for use in statistical calculations only, the following table of equivalents between the Mexican *peso* and the coins of the countries where the silver standard obtains:

Countries.	Coin.	Value in Mexican currency.
Bolivia	Boliviano	0.98
Guatemala	Pesos	.98
Salvador	do	.98
Honduras	do	.98
Nicaragua	do	.98
Persia	Kran	.181
China	Tael	1.7112

MEXICAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

The general managers of the Crystal Palace have furnished information to the effect that the preliminary arrangements for the holding of a Mexican national exhibition at the Crystal Palace, London, have now been completed. For some time past a commissioner has been on a visit to Mexico for the purpose of obtaining the views of the Mexican Government and the people on the subject. In all sections the design has received the heartiest support. The President of the Republic has taken a keen interest in the matter, and has intimated that if his health permits he will visit England during the exhibition.

It is purposed to make a concrete display of the actual achievements of private enterprises in the Republic, exhibits to be made mainly by corporations, firms, and individuals who have direct and vital interests to advance; also by committees, districts, and companies who are especially concerned in the introduction of greater capital, new and essential business forces, and the widest possible extension of commercial and financial relations with other countries.

The great aim will be to illustrate the immense industrial development that has taken place in Mexico during recent years, and to bring before the British capitalists and investors a representation of the great opportunities offered by the vast and richly endowed States of the Republic.

The exhibition will be arranged in two main divisions—departmental and commercial—the latter systematically classified into several distinct groups, and these, in their turn, will be subdivided into classes wherever the number of exhibits shall prove sufficient for the purposes. The departmental division will be subdivided into groups, devoted to art, army and navy exhibits, transportation, education, forestry, agriculture, fishing, mineralogy and metals, chemical industries, and miscellaneous.

The commercial and industrial division will be arranged in two sections, one representing manufacture and the other the numerous interesting home industries. Extensive space will be allotted to agricultural products. The shipping and engineering trades will also be represented. Mexican national instrumental and choral music will be rendered by Mexican performers, while in the concert pavilion there will be frequent bioscopic entertainments showing Mexican life and scenery. The Government has been asked to send one of Mexico's military bands to London for the exhibition.

COPPER MINES OF THE REPUBLIC.

According to statistics recently issued by the Mexican Department of Fomento (Promotion), more than 1,000 mines are operated, prin-

cipally for copper. Of these, 302 are in the State of Jalisco, 234 in Sonora, 95 in Michoacan, 65 in Lower California, 53 in Chihuahua, and 51 in Durango.

The Jalisco properties, though more numerous, are comparatively small and the production light, while the State of Sonora, in which the Cananea mines are located, ranks first as to tonnage, followed by Lower California. In the latter section, the Boleo Company, which sends all its product to Europe, is smelting over 25,000 tons of ore and producing about 2,000 tons of copper per month.

It is reported that rich placer ground is being located on the Rio Tia Juana, about 80 miles southeast of San Diego, California, and that a large Los Angeles company is preparing to start dredging operations.

A TEN-YEARS CONCESSION OF GUAYULE LANDS.

According to the terms of a contract entered into between the Minister of Fomento of Mexico and Señores FERNANDO SOLIS CAMARA and RICARDO ARTEAGA and published in the "*Diario Oficial*" for November 1, 1907, national lands in the States of Durango and Zacatecas are leased for the exploitation of the guayule plant for a term of ten years.

The concessionaires are to pay a yearly rent on the number of acres exploited, equal to the price of Government lands, plus 58 per cent, the rent payable three months in advance. Express restrictions are made as to the cutting of young trees and provisions for the planting of new ones. A Government inspector, to be paid by the concessionaires, is appointed to see that all the stipulations of the contract are carried out, while its fulfillment is to be guaranteed by a deposit of $5,000 in bonds of the national consolidated debt with the National Bank of Mexico one month after publication.

Fines ranging from $10 to $100 may be imposed by the Department of Fomento for infringement of the clauses of the contract, and in case of any serious defection on the part of the contractors the agreement shall be declared null and void and the deposit forfeited.

STATUS OF THE HENEQUEN INDUSTRY.

The exports of henequen from Yucatan, Mexico, during the first nine months of 1907 amounted to 73,857,431 kilograms, against 63,791,646 kilograms during the same period of 1906.

During the month of September, 1907, the exports of henequen amounted to 9,705,641 kilograms, valued at $2,232,297.43.

Reporting on the sisal, or henequen, industry of the Yucatan Peninsula, United States Special Agent A. B. BUTMAN states that the

fiber industry of Yucatan was known to the Spaniards one hundred and fifty years ago, when the sisal was used in manufacturing rope for the Spanish navy. Its commercial use, however, was for a long time lost sight of, but was reentered upon in 1750 by the Spanish, who were driven from the arable lands into the rocky and unproductive regions by the Indians. To the industry as carried on during the past fifty years may be attributed the rise of Yucatan from one of the poorest to one of the richest States in Mexico.

The sisal plant closely resembles the century plant as known in the United States, and grows in regions where other cultivation is impossible, taking ready root in the stoniest localities. Planting is made from " hijos," or suckers, and the plants come to maturity in five years. Replanting is necessary not oftener than once in fifteen or twenty years, and the henequen may grow from twenty-five to thirty years. Maturity is determined by the position of the leaf on the stock, which at the end of the fifth year will have declined from a perpendicular to a right-angular position. When the leaf is thus placed, the fiber has reached its maximum tensile strength, and the wise planter will harvest his product.

The henequen industry is in the hands of native planters and is constantly growing. Practically no American capital is invested. The total amount of sisal fiber exported from Yucatan during 1906 was about 600,000 bales, of which the United States purchased the bulk.

The manila trade naturally has a great effect upon Yucatan, and the present year, with its record output for manila, will doubtless result more or less unfavorably for the Yucatan planter.

Machinery used in the henequen industry throughout Yucatan is now purchased principally from the United States, the preference for American machinery over English, formerly used here, having shown a steady growth for some years past.

A meeting of planters was recently held to consider the situation in the henequen industry, the outcome of which is thus described by a newspaper of Mexico City in its issue of November 10:

" Hacendados of Yucatan are now happy so far as the henequen situation is concerned, arrangements having been made with banking interests of this capital whereby they will be able to hold their crops until prices are such as will enable them to realize profits which will at least, it is hoped, approximate the values realized when normal conditions prevailed.

" This condition was made possible through the agency of the Chamber of Commerce of Merida, which sent, a short time ago, a commission to confer with local banking interests, namely, the National Bank, and which was successful enough to be able to go

back to the Peninsula and announce to the hacendados that such a plan was not only feasible, but had been arranged.

"It is said that by the present arrangement a combine more perfect in its formation than that of a few years ago, organized by the planters with a capital of 40,000,000 pesos, has been effected despite the hard times prevalent in that portion of the country, as well as the tight money market throughout the world.

"It will be remembered that financial difficulties struck Yucatan before other parts of the world began to feel them, and that the National Bank of Mexico stepped into the breach and arranged matters, one of the first steps of that great institution being to install in the banks its own management, which, it announced, would be in a temporary way. Then cash was sent down to relieve the situation. Hacendados had felt the baneful effects of fire and drought, as well as previous heavy expenditures of money for machinery and improvements. The result was that hacendados threw upon the market whatever henequen, or sisal, as it is known in the United States, they had in order to realize. The October statement of shipments shows conditions as follows: Through Progreso the exports during October of this year were 75,204 bales, the largest amount of sisal shipped out in that month during a period of three or more years, the next largest being over 5,000 bales short of this amount.

"The average price for this product was 23⅓ cents per kilogram. During October of 1906 bales to the number of 68,645 were exported, the average price being 28⅘ cents, then considered a very low price. During the same month of 1905 the number of bales exported was 70,193, with an average price of a little over 32 cents. With these statistics before them, the hacendados have effectively prepared a method of campaign which, in these times of hard money, seems hardly possible.

"It is the hacendados' proposition to hold their crop. So they have arranged to borrow money on it at reasonable rates of interest and bide their time. They have managed to arrange, like the cotton holders of the southern part of the United States, to store their crop until they can get a price that will bring them returns. Whether or not abnormal conditions enter as a factor, the hacendados of the Peninsula feel assured that the revalorization of henequen is certain and have laid their plans accordingly. They have arranged to go into British and Continental markets with their product, which is finding increased demand in those countries. While the United States took over 68,000 of the 75,204 bales exported during the month of October, the balance which went to other countries shows a good gain over exportations during the same month of the two previous years."

EXTENSION OF THE TREATY FOR PECUNIARY CLAIMS.

The convention signed at the Third International American Conference in Rio de Janeiro, on August 13, 1906, extending until December 31, 1912, the treaty on pecuniary claims signed at the city of Mexico January 30, 1902, at the Second International American Conference was approved by the Senate of the United Mexican States on October 23, 1907, and ratified by President DIAZ on November 18, 1907.

NICARAGUA.

INCREASE OF IMPORT DUTY.

The following decree modifying import duties was issued by President ZELAYA on November 17, 1907:

"Whereas the constant increase in the expenses of the Government requires a corresponding increase in the receipts of the nation, and whereas in the customs tariff now in force there are many articles whose appraisement does not meet the original object intended, now therefore, until the complete modification of the customs tariff now in preparation is issued, the President of the Republic, in exercise of the powers vested in him, decrees:

"1. That all customs duties on imports, as computed at the present time, are hereby increased 10 per cent.

"2. That the articles of the said duties, in so far as they refer to the articles mentioned below, are hereby modified as follows:

[Appraisement per kilogram, in pesos.]

Section.		Pesos.
257.	Oil of turpentine or kinds of turpentine	0.20
525.	Barbed wire for fences, and clamps	.02
748.	China ware for table service	.10
1535.	Indigo, powdered or in balls	.20
1538.	Blacking, solid or liquid	.20
534.	Hinges, clappers, and other articles specified in this fraction	.25
360.	Cables or henequen rope, and other vegetable fibers	.35
34.	All kinds of canned meats	.40
1053.	Cashmeres, cloth, satin, and similar cloth for men's clothing, with or without silk thread or stripe	4.00
1262.	Champagne and similar wines	1.00
1253.	All kinds of beer	.15
1511.	Common and Chinese fireworks and firecrackers	.30
1560.	Powdered paints, such as white lead, red lead, and other paints specified in this fraction	.20
1563.	All kinds of paints, prepared in oil, not specified	.20
266.	Bonbons, confections, and candies in tablets	.50
672.	Roman and Portland cement	.03
370.	Jute, fibrous, or henequen sacks	.12
1397.	Patent medicines, not specified	1.50
801.	Colored or white skeins	.25
1412.	Perfumery of all kinds, not specified	.80
701.	Petroleum of all kinds or purified mineral oil	.10
154.	Sperm or stearin candles	.30

"3. The appraisement made in the foregoing article is included in the special 'I. P.' duty placed on some merchandise previously mentioned in the law of May 19, 1905.

"4. This decree becomes effective on December 20 next, but does not apply to imports of merchandise shipped before the 20th of the present month, which fact must be proven by the bill of lading of the respective shipment.

EXPORT DUTIES ON NATIVE PRODUCTS.

Consul José de Olivares, of Managua, transmits the following official circular of the ministry of foreign relations of Nicaragua, dated September 6, 1907:

"Frequently the consulates at various markets which maintain commercial relations with our own have requested data concerning export duties in Nicaragua, and it is therefore desired to furnish the same with respect to the products which are objects of greater exportation, namely:

	Gold.	Nicaraguan currency.
For every hundredweight of coffee		$2.00
For every kilo of rubber	$0.12	
For every kilo of hides	.01	
For every kilo of deerskins	.02	
For every ton or 1,000 superficial feet of mahogany, oak, and royal cedar	1.00	
For every ton of mora (dyewood), guayacan, quebracho, nambar, rosewood, and jenizaro (hard woods)	.50	
For every 1,000 coconuts	.50	
For every head of male horned cattle		2.00
For every kilo of gold	17.00	
For every kilo of silver, in bars	.80	

The rate of exchange on Nicaraguan currency at the time of transmitting the decree was $7.20 of paper to $1 of gold. 1 kilo = 2.2 pounds.

ISSUE OF EXPORTATION BONDS.

The following decree modifying export duties was issued by President Zelaya on November 20, 1907:

"The President of the Republic, under the necessity of immediately paying the coupons of the foreign debt that will soon fall due, in exercise of the powers vested in him, decrees:

"Article 1. That on and after the 1st of January of next year, the duties collected in the custom-houses of the Republic on exports of gold, rubber, hides, and skins must necessarily be paid in the bonds created by the present law.

"ART. 2. These bonds shall be called export bonds, and shall be issued to the value of $75,000 American gold in the following series, numbers, and denominations:

Series.	Numbers.	Denomination.	Value.
1	1 to 200	$100	$20,000
2	1 to 400	50	20,000
3	1 to 600	25	15,000
4	1 to 1,200	10	12,000
5	1 to 100	5	5,000
6	1 to 3,000	3	3,000
			75,000

"ART. 3. These bonds shall not draw interest, shall bear the signature of the President of the Republic, the seal and signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be registered and sealed in the Supreme Tribunal of Accounts.

"ART. 4. The failure to pay said duties with these bonds shall be punished by a surcharge of 50 per cent on the total value of the policy.

"ART. 5. The fractions of a dollar that may occur in the liquidations shall be paid in cash.

"ART. 6. The Treasurer-General shall open an account of this issue under the name specified in article 2, and that office shall send to the administrators of custom-houses the papers they receive in payment, duly canceled.

"ART. 7. The export bonds shall be sold at 90 per cent in the general treasury, where subscriptions will be received on and after the publication of this decree until December 20 next, but if on that date all the value of the issue should not be subscribed, the Government shall have the right to sell the issue to the person or persons who will take the entire amount.

PANAMA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

["*Gaceta Official*" of January 27, 1907.]

ARTICLE 1. The following goods, whose importation into the country is subject to special taxes, shall pay, namely:

1. Opium, 8 *balboas* per kilogram. This tax may be farmed for periods not exceeding four years.

2. Tobacco raw or pressed into cakes in order to be manufactured, smoking or chewing tobacco, 50 centimes of *balboa* per kilogram.

3. Tobacco manufactured into cigars, cut or chopped tobacco, 1 *balboa* 50 centimes of *balboa* per kilogram.

4. Cigarettes, 1 *balboa* per kilogram.

The Executive is empowered, if he deems fit, to adopt a substituted method of levying duty on tobacco manufactured into cigars, cut or chopped tobacco, and cigarettes, by means of seals or revenue stamps to be affixed to the cases, parcels, or boxes.

The tax payable on tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes applies to the goods as presented for sale and not to the outward packing.

ART. 2. Jewelry of all kinds, pearls and precious stones, gold, silver, platinum, and crystal wares, ornamental articles of bronze and silvered articles, such as table ware, etc., silks of all kinds, fine porcelain, such as Sèvres, Dresden, China, Japan, etc., perfumery and toilet soaps, shall pay 15 per cent of their invoice value.

This article shall only have effect after the Executive has completed the necessary negotiations for protecting the interests of the Treasury of the Republic.

ART. 3. The Executive is empowered to charge on imported white sugar, refined and centrifugal, a duty of 2 centimes of *balboa* per kilogram from the date when there are factories in operation in the country producing in all not less than 2,500,000 kilograms per annum.

* * * * * * *

ART. 5. The duty referred to in paragraph 1 of article 3 of Title I of law No. 88 of 1904 applies to live and dead cattle.

It is understood that four quarters make up a head of cattle, and a fraction of the duty shall apply to each quarter. Should the cattle be imported cut up into smaller portions than a quarter, 400 pounds will be deemed to form a whole carcass, and duty will be levied in proportion.

ART. 6. The duty on coffee referred to in No. 4 of article 3 of Title I of the above-mentioned law applies also to ground coffee.

ART. 7. Printed books of all kinds are free of duty.

ART. 8. In case it should be deemed to the advantage of the Treasury, the distillation of liquors may be the subject of a monopoly.

The rules laid down in paragraph 1 of article 2 of law No. 19 of 1904 shall be complied with in connection with the grant of the monopoly.

ART. 9. No methylic alcohol may be used in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors. The Executive shall adopt the necessary measures to insure methylic alcohol being rendered, on importation, unfit for use for such a purpose.

ART. 10. Every merchant who, on three different occasions, shall be found guilty of having clandestinely imported goods, or made false declarations detrimental to the Treasury, shall be liable to the

pecuniary penalties provided by law No. 88 of 1904, and, further, he shall not be allowed to carry on business again during a period of six months.

ART. 11. In the cases referred to in article 10 of ordinance No. 30 of 1904 the offender may be condemned to make over to the Government, at cost price, the goods declared below their actual value.

* * * * * * *

ART. 13. Article 1 of law No. 72 of 1904, as also the other provisions of said law dependent thereon, are hereby repealed.

ART. 14. Former legal provisions repugnant to the present law are hereby completed and amended accordingly.

PARAGUAY.

TRADE VALUES, 1902–1907.

Mr. E. C. O'BRIEN, United States Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, forwards from Montevideo a copy of a comparative statement given him in Paraguay by the Minister of Finance of that Republic of imports and exports in Argentine gold and the revenue derived therefrom in Paraguayan money for the past five years and the first quarter of 1907, the statistics being appended:

Year.	Values (gold).			Duties (Paraguayan paper).		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1902	$2,426,381	$3,072,910	$5,499,292	$6,706,535	$2,783,397	$9,489,932
1903	3,506,191	4,147,122	7,653,313	9,548,791	3,411,897	12,960,688
1904	3,565,731	3,196,261	6,712,346	10,506,966	4,564,110	15,071,076
1905	4,678,514	2,833,009	7,511,523	17,941,685	4,888,706	22,830,391
1906	6,267,194	2,695,139	8,962,334	23,515,690	5,536,148	29,051,838
1907 (first quarter)	1,910,590	761,813	2,672,403	7,601,563	1,345,469	8,947,032

PERU.

STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND IQUITOS.

In a published report, United States Consul C. C. EBERHARDT, referring to the lack of any direct means of transportation between New York and the Peruvian port of Iquitos, on the headwaters of the Amazon, states that the New York trade increased so greatly during the past year that it seems quite likely that direct means of transportation will soon be established between New York and Iquitos. In fact the Booth Steamship Company (Limited), which controls the Iquitos company, communicated to their Iquitos agent the intention to start a direct Iquitos-New York service with the steam-

ship *Bolivar*, leaving Iquitos about the middle of October, to be replaced at an early date on the route by the *Napo*, which will carry on the trade in conjunction with the *Ucayali*.

The local manager interprets this advice as meaning that, commencing in October, the three steamers *Bolivar*, *Napo*, and *Ucayali*, will be placed in direct service between New York and Iquitos, sailings being made every six weeks. Heretofore, while boats for the Amazon have sailed from New York every ten days, freight for Iquitos has been shipped but once a month, and even that has been transferred at Manaos for further shipment up river to Iquitos. This transfer besides damaging the goods by extra handling and presumably increasing the freight rates, has also resulted in the loss of much time, a shipment from New York usually requiring from forty-five to sixty-five days.

With the necessity for this transshipment obviated, it is presumed that the freight charges will be somewhat reduced, the length of the journey should not be more than thirty to thirty-five days, and the goods themselves should be received in Iquitos in much better condition than heretofore.

This is the first direct service to be established between New York and Iquitos, which is 1,960 miles from the mouth of the Amazon River and 4,940 miles from New York. Heretofore the New York shipments for the great rubber districts have been transferred to lighters at Manaos, Brazil, and towed to their destination. In 1902 the Hamburg-American prepared to establish such a service and went so far as to dispatch one boat, but before her arrival at Manaos the line entered into a traffic and territory arrangement with Booth & Co. and the service was never established.

Booth & Co. also announce that the freight tariffs have been revised so that American shippers will enjoy exactly the same rate as English and European shippers.

THE SUGAR MARKET IN 1906.

According to official statistics recently published, the production, consumption, and exportation of sugar in the Republic of Peru during the year 1906, in comparison with 1905, were as indicated in the following table. On account of the lack of exact data, the total of the production has been calculated by adding the figures of consumption and exportation:

	Production.	Consumption.	Exportation.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
1905	161,418,176	27,506,734	134,344
1906	169,418,176	32,689,169	136,729

The production of 1906 was valued at £1,854,842, as compared with £1,638,593 in 1905, and it is double the amount produced ten years ago.

GOVERNMENT IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN PEDIGREE STOCK.

For the purpose of improving the strains of Peruvian stock, the Minister of Promotion of the Republic has been authorized to purchase in the United States and import into the country fine races of live stock, at the expense of such persons as may request the importation of said animals.

PROMOTION OF CACAO CULTIVATION.

In order to provide for the adequate distribution of the cacao seed sent from Guayaquil, Ecuador, and considering that the Chanchamayo Valley, as well as the others of the mountainous region, offer the most favorable conditions for the cultivation of cacao, the Minister of Promotion of the Peruvian Republic, in a resolution dated September 30, 1907, has directed the School of Agriculture to send to the farmers of the Chanchamayo Valley such quantities of seed as they may apply for, together with the necessary instructions for the proper utilization thereof.

SALVADOR.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

The various modifications affecting the tariff duties of Salvador, as issued through the "*Diario Oficial*," from May 31, 1905, to June 5, 1907, are as follows:

[No. 126, of May 31, 1905.]

Cash-registering machines shall be classed in No. 340 of the tariff, at the duty rate of 30 *centavos* per kilogram.

[No. 138, of June 14, 1905.]

Lard originating from the Central American Republics shall on importation be admitted duty free. This privileged treatment shall be applicable during three months from the date of the present ordinance. In order to receive the benefit of this favor, persons interested will have to produce certificates of origin legalized by the competent authorities.

[No. 140, of June 16, 1905.]

The exemption granted by ordinance of June 13, 1905, shall also apply to lard imported from the United States of America and Mexico; during three months it shall be admitted free of the duties

and taxes applicable thereto. Lard originating from these two countries, and also from Central-American ports, shall previously be submitted to a chemical analysis and can only be admitted duty free if found to be sufficiently pure.

[No. 163, of July 13, 1905.]

Hypochlorite of lime used as a disinfectant shall be exempted from all import and other duties.

[No. 194, of August 21, 1905.]

ARTICLE 1. From and after September 1, 1905, the proportion of import duties, for the time being levied in silver at the rate of 94 per cent of the duties, shall be reduced to 68 per cent, and the difference, namely, 26 per cent, shall be converted into 12 per cent of American gold, to be payable in specie or by sight bank drafts on the United States.

ART. 2. From and after November 1, 1907, the duty of 87½ *centavos* per 100 kilograms on exported coffee shall be substituted by a duty of 45 *centavos in American gold*, also payable in the form stated in article 1 above.

[No. 16, of January 19, 1906.]

Tin plate in varnish, gilt, or enameled sheets, whether plain or with embossed ornaments, shall be classed in No. 105, at the rate of 10 *centavos* per kilogram.

[No. 21, of January 25, 1906.]

Paper and cardboard for lithography shall be erased from tariff No. 150 and classed in No. 154, like other similar articles for printing, at 10 *centavos* per kilogram. This rule applies also to stocks on hand.

[No. 44, of February 21, 1906.]

Raw sheepskins, the origin of Central American Republics, intended to be tanned in the country, shall be admitted free of all import and other duties.

[No. 53, of March 3, 1906.]

Labels of tissue used to indicate the name of tailors, to be sewn on clothing, shall be comprised in No. 15 of the tariff and pay 3 *pesos* per kilogram, no account being taken whether they are of cotton, linen, wool, silk, or any other material, and whether embroidered or not.

[No. 90, of April 19, 1906.]

By way of assimilation, linen or cotton cloth, whether oiled or covered with paper, for painters or draftsmen, and oilcloth for school slates, unenumerated in the tariff, shall, as to the former, be charged with a duty of 20 *centavos*, and as to the latter, 5 *centavos*, under tariff Nos. 155 and 373.

[No. 91, of April 20, 1906.]

By assimilation to barbed fence wire, unbarbed fence wire, Page's system, manufactured in sections of from 100 to 200 meters in length, ready for use, is exempt from all import and other duties.

[No. 101, of May 2, 1906.]

ARTICLE 1. The following goods shall be dutiable as follows:

	Pesos.
Cotton tissues of all kinds, white or bleached, of which the plain tissue has not been altered, common, containing up to 20 threads in warp or woof, in a space of 7 millimeters (one-fourth foot)	0.40
The same tissues containing over 20 threads in the conditions above stated	1.00
Lace, insertions, ornaments, galloons, and trimmings embroidered with cotton, of any width not exceeding 25 centimeters	1.00
The same, having over 25 centimeters in width	3.00
"*Brin*" or "*bramante*" for packing, containing up to 6 threads in warp or woof in a space of 7 millimeters (one-fourth foot)	.05
If such tissues contain more than 6 threads, under the conditions stated above, they will be classed in No. 22 of the tariff in force.	
Nonmilled silk in skeins, and milled on wooden or cardboard spools for weaving looms, provided the latter be of the Spanish description of silk of 1 or 2 strands	.25
Colcta of pure or mixed linen	.60
Tissues—Burat, crape, piqué, or other tissues of silk, pure or mixed in any proportion, and of whatever quality, for use in the manufacture of shawls, mufflers, tissues, and mantles of any kind, size, or shape; milled silk of any thickness in skein, for sewing, embroidering, or any other purpose; shawls, mufflers, mantles, fichus and semifichus, and all similar articles for women, plain, figured, or embroidered, of whatever shape and mixture; galloons, ribbons, nettings, ornaments, and fringes, of pure or mixed silk, for shawls, fichus, and other similar wearing apparel specified in this number	7.00
Revolvers, 38 bore or less	3.00

ART. 2. With the view of facilitating examination of the cotton goods and "*brin*" or "*bramante*" referred to in the present decree, importers must specify in their consular invoices the number of threads which such tissues contain in warp or woof in the above-mentioned space; this rule shall apply as regards the measure of lace, insertions, ornaments, galloons, and edgings.

ART. 3. Nos. 8, 13, 15, 18, 22, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, and 389 of the tariff in force are modified in accordance with article 1.

ART. 4. The present decree shall be applicable forty days after the date of its publication.

[No. 106, of May 8, 1906.]

Importation of iron bridges by private persons is exempt from all import and other duties.

[No. 108, of May 10, 1906.]

The duty of 2 centavos on statues, etc., of marble, alabaster, porphyry, jasper, granite, and other similar stones, shall apply to those measuring in height 50 centimeters or upward. Tariff No. 344 is amended accordingly. The present ordinance shall enter into force on the day of its publication.

[No. 128, of June 2, 1906.]

This ordinance extends for one year the time limit allowed by the law of April 21, 1904, for the duty-free admission of apparatus and implements, for employing denaturating alcohol, such as lamps, cooking stoves, heaters for various household and industrial purposes, vessels, boats, motors for all kinds of machines, and generally any unenumerated article in which alcohol is used as fuel, or for illuminating purposes or motive power.

[No. 187, of August 11, 1906.]

Carpets of jute, cocoanut, or hemp, are dutiable under No. 286 at 10 centavos per kilogram.

[No. 227, of September 28, 1906.]

Tariff Nos. 116 to 118 are modified as follows:

Aluminium—		Pesos.
116.	Bars, sheets, wire, powder, and cooking utensils ---------kilog--	0.50
117.	Pens, table services, and other objects not specified ---------do---	.80
118.	Wares of all kinds, with ornaments or attachments of some other metal of finer quality ----------kilog--	2.00

The present ordinance shall enter into effect on the date of its publication.

[No. 238, of October 11, 1906.]

Stoppers of gutta-percha or any other material provided with a notch or screw used in connection with mineral or aerated water bottles, are dutiable under tariff No. 413, at the rate of 1 centavo per kilogram.

[No. 238, of October 11, 1906.]

The machines classed in tariff Nos. 101 and 339, including their duplicate parts and attachments are exempted from the payment of all import and other duties. This treatment shall not apply to any kind of pipes and conduits required for the machines referred to.

[No. 243, of October 17, 1906.]

Unbarbed galvanized iron fence wire, of two twisted ends, is assimilated to barbed fence wire mentioned in tariff No. 100 and is free of all import and other duties.

[No. 263, of November 9, 1906.]

ART. VI. Merchandise and commercial articles of every description, the product of the soil or industry of the two contracting States or of any other country, authorized to be imported by law, may also be introduced by Italian or Salvadorian vessels without paying other or higher duties than are levied on vessels of any nation entitled to the most favored treatment.

This reciprocity treatment shall be indiscriminately applied to goods and articles arriving direct from ports of the contracting countries or from any other locality, and on vessels of another nationality, provided that in such case documents in proof of origin be produced.

The same reciprocity system shall be observed on exportation and transit, regardless of place of dispatch or destination, and shall extend to such cases of exemption from or rebate or refund of duties as may have been or may be provided by the legislation of the two countries.

Moreover, there shall not be levied in Italy, on importation or exportation of articles the product of the soil or industry of Salvador, nor respectively in Salvador, on importation or exportation of articles the product of the soil or industry of Italy, higher duties than are applicable to like articles the product of the soil or industry of the most favored countries.

It is further agreed that the *ad valorem* or specific rates of the Salvadorian customs tariff, and, respectively, the rates of the Italian customs tariff shall in no case and on no consideration as regards goods and products of Italy, and, respectively, goods and products of Salvador, be higher than those which are or may be levied on similar goods and products of the most favored nation. This includes additional duties, whether State or municipal or of any other description.

The provisions of the present article do not apply to the privileged treatment which Salvador has guaranteed or may guarantee to other Central American States.

[No. 300, of December 22, 1906.]

Whereas doubts have arisen with regard to the application of ordinance dated October 10, 1906, which exempted from all import and other duties machines brought into the country for industrial purposes, including spare parts and accessories; and whereas said doubts are founded on the fact that the unrepealed and unamended article 592 of the customs tariff provides that accessories of machines or apparatus will only be duty free as such when imported in quantities that may be necessary to commence operations, and that those imported afterwards, and the surplus, if any, are to be assessed

as set forth in the tariff: Now, therefore, the Executive, being desirous that the above-mentioned provision should produce the benefit in view, hereby resolves:

1. Article 592 of the tariff is maintained in force and solely applies to accessories of machines.

2. Spare parts of machines being integral parts thereof, such as boiler grates, bearings, pulleys, cogged wheels, shafting, manometers, injectors, boilers, as well as all other parts of the kind, shall always be duty free, whether imported together with the principal machine or separately afterwards.

3. Accessories, namely, materials and articles not being an integral part of machines, such as rubber, asbestos or leather packing, belting of all kinds, oil cans, common or impure machine oil, cleaning yarn, fire clay and fire bricks, glass tubes for boiler levels, valves, and other similar articles, are liable to the provisions of article 572 of the tariff as regards the duties, time, and quantities affecting importation thereof.

4. All artisan's tools, pipes in general, and handles of all kinds are in no case to be regarded as spare parts or accessories of machines.

The present ordinance shall enter into operation on the day of its publication.

[No. 11, of March 26, 1907.]

SOLE ARTICLE. From the 1st of April proximo the imposts with which imported merchandise is taxed, that is, the 8 *pesos* silver per 100 kilograms referred to in article 573 of the present tariff, shall be reduced to 3 *pesos* 60 *centavos* American gold and shall be collected in cash or in bank drafts at sight on the United States.

[No. 72, of March 27, 1907.]

SOLE ARTICLE. From the 1st April proximo the import duties which are now payable in silver shall be reduced in the same proportion as 22 bears to 10 and be paid in American gold coin or bank drafts at sight on the United States.

[No. 87, of April 17, 1907.]

This ordinance prohibits the exportation of grain of primary necessity.

[No. 107, of May 10, 1907.]

Damaged goods abandoned by merchants at the time of examination shall be placed at the disposal of the insurance companies, if proved to have been insured. The companies will be at liberty to clear them, subject to paying the full duties and charges, during the eight months allowed by law for storage, after which the goods will belong to the Treasury.

[No. 113, of May 17, 1907.]

ARTICLE 1. There shall be levied a surtax of 1½ *centavos* on every quintal of merchandise exported through the ports of the Republic, except on coined gold and silver which are specially liable to a duty of 3 per cent on the principal value.

[No. 131, of June 8, 1907.]

This ordinance provides that powdered paint, whether common or fine, shall be indiscriminately and as a general rule dutiable at the rate of 8 *centavos*. The rates of 5 and 10 *centavos* fixed by the customs tariff for the paint in question are amended accordingly.

The present ordinance shall enter into operation on the day of its publication.

FURNITURE FACTORIES IN THE REPUBLIC.

United States Consul-General S. E. MAGILL reports from San Salvador, under date of October 26, 1907, that the prohibitive duty on imports of lumber and manufactures thereof into the Republic has caused the local demand for furniture to be supplied from native wood and native workmen. As a result, great skill has been acquired in the manufacture of chairs, bureaus, wardrobes, tables, etc., the native hard woods supplying great variety of grain and color.

Supplied with catalogues illustrating designs offered by furniture factories of America and Europe, the native workman will make a copy of any design—even to carving—at a price much lower than the cost of the same article, delivered with duty and freight added, from abroad.

Woods similar to walnut, oak, ash, ebony, maple, rosewood, and mahogany are offered for selection, and, when delivered as furniture, show a polish and finish of excellent workmanship. Sufficient care is not as yet taken in the drying out of the woods before using, but improvement is being made in this particular.

RECEIPTS FROM PARCELS POST.

Government receipts from the parcels-post service in Salvador show a notable increase in the period from 1901 to 1907, as the following figures demonstrate:

1901	$44,613.55
1902	58,096.27
1903	48,467.30
1904	88,557.60
1905	90,662.72
1906	93,295.80
1907 (six months)	51,654.86
Total	475,298.10

MONEY ORDER CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

A postal convention for the exchange of money orders between San Salvador and Great Britain was signed in London on June 27 and in San Salvador on August 27, 1907, and was approved by President FIGUEROA to take effect on September 5, 1907. The exchange of offices are San Salvador and London.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of October, 1907, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the ten months ending October, 1907, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for October, for example, are not published until some time in December.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Cocoa (*Cacao; coco ou cacau; cacao*):				
Central America	$520	$765	$19,873	$41,997
Brazil	396,294	361,191	1,537,813	2,253,373
Other South America	121,539	124,636	1,784,974	2,169,197
Coffee (*Café; café; café*):				
Central America	52,575	38,717	5,845,896	7,536,690
Mexico	9,716	45,450	2,049,683	1,623,696
Brazil	5,354,676	3,775,299	33,807,043	41,317,305
Other South America	722,107	616,088	8,327,390	7,584,261
Copper (*Cobre; cobre; cobre*):				
Mexico	1,743,464	1,171,435	15,530,672	16,734,256
Cuba	6,490	2,257	46,234	119,448
South America	49,216	128,205	694,492	1,120,971
Fibers:				
Cotton unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; algodão em rama; coton non manufacturé*):				
South America	33,306	48,205	419,656	443,933
Ixtle or Tampico fiber (*Ixtle; ixtle; ixtle*):				
Mexico	116,280	104,079	1,028,472	1,027,063
Sisal grass (*Henequen; henequen; henequen*):				
Mexico	1,712,592	1,569,929	11,247,457	12,468,524

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Fruits:				
Bananas (*Plátanos; bananas; bananes*):				
Central America	$121,299	$494,067	$4,725,670	$4,809,091
Cuba	32,491	7,434	1,201,297	1,094,054
South America	25	38,968	309,429	290,024
Oranges (*Naranjas; naranjas; oranges*):				
Mexico	11,982	20,288	17,786	37,989
Cuba	969	226	7,318	4,063
Furs and fur skins (*Pieles finas; pelles finas; peaux*):				
South America	66,125	18,136	274,957	152,833
Hides and skins:				
Goatskins (*Pieles de cabra; pelles de cabra; peaux de chèvres*):				
Mexico	235,511	109,273	2,298,065	2,140,683
Brazil	75,029	59,962	1,464,293	1,389,570
Other South America	185,714	52,393	2,064,548	1,371,366
Hides of cattle (*Cueros vacunos; couros de gado; cuirs de bétail*):				
Mexico	115,337	67,565	1,253,536	1,275,882
Cuba	29,025	6,018	112,252	225,560
Brazil	21,232	.....	177,684	237,153
Other South America	468,897	583,143	7,200,903	7,791,760
India rubber, crude (*Goma elástica; borracha cruda; caout chouc*):				
Central America	64,683	40,967	659,315	678,065
Mexico	132,947	351,922	1,219,345	3,386,833
Brazil	2,193,998	2,254,677	21,785,813	24,392,716
Other South America	167,289	120,921	1,038,307	969,582
Iron ore (*Mineral de hierro; mineral de ferro; minerai de fer*):				
Cuba	182,920	196,548	1,818,183	2,085,768
Lead ore (*Plomo; chumbo; plomb*):				
Mexico	207,822	284,540	2,423,465	2,380,907
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (*Azúcar, inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandes; assucar não superior do No. 16 de padrão hollandez; sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16*):				
Mexico	544	2,514	78,266	1,022,594
Cuba	1,758,168	1,528,698	55,676,184	65,973,318
Brazil	.....	.....	328,646	278,491
Other South America	33,652	30,472	990,091	680,382
Tobacco and manufactures (*Tabaco y sus manufacturas; tabaco e suas manufacturas; tabac et ses manufactures*):				
Cuba	1,928,081	1,646,752	16,114,764	13,068,976
Wood, mahogany (*Caoba; mogno; acajou*):				
Central America	41,075	71,362	371,229	505,937
Mexico	53,138	83,649	416,632	573,017
Cuba	10,788	1,441	143,826	150,659
Wool (*Lana; lã; laine*):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	1,225	28,308	6,528,378	4,998,585
Class 2 (combing)	14,417	152,604	264,001	532,328
Class 3 (carpet)	85,800	203	758,911	408,153

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (*Instrumentos agrícolas; instrumentos de agricultura; machines agricoles*):				
Mexico	$51,634	$42,000	$458,769	$413,853
Cuba	4,884	13,522	106,793	124,284
Argentine Republic	431,241	256,132	3,983,252	3,020,760
Brazil	15,339	27,781	84,448	148,327
Chile	28,000	45,218	379,780	404,835
Other South America	26,990	19,600	255,534	176,537

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Animals				
Cattle (*Ganado vacuno; gado; bétail*):				
Mexico	$86,650	$127,654	$690,589	$623,924
Cuba	6,155	13,180	971,207	219,526
South America	7,072	3,510	63,544	39,104
Hogs (*Cerdos; porcos; porcs*):				
Mexico	26,490	21,685	168,484	151,058
South America	92	505	2,667	8,419
Horses (*Caballos; cavallos; chevaux*):				
Mexico	38,005	14,945	261,986	262,912
Sheep (*Ovejas; ovelhas; brebis*):				
Mexico	12,632	4,074	99,215	68,471
Books, maps, etc. (*Libros, mapas, etc.; Livros, mappas, etc.; Livres, mappes, etc.*):				
Central America	4,088	6,995	50,356	57,972
Mexico	26,976	47,040	205,793	286,364
Cuba	22,158	36,605	240,596	278,784
Argentine Republic	5,089	4,719	89,643	66,116
Brazil	9,450	7,926	92,635	69,069
Chile	24,187	6,429	160,633	101,647
Other South America	6,573	9,263	63,711	117,637
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (*Maiz; milho; maïs*):				
Central America	1,557	7,760	51,345	72,045
Mexico	97,704	48,874	1,017,437	939,686
Cuba	103,148	81,015	1,036,879	1,367,280
South America	198	3,597	11,398	15,708
Oats (*Avena; aveia; avoine*):				
Central America	909	2,277	22,834	38,805
Mexico	6,414	4,671	46,341	48,600
Cuba	45,262	33,634	240,957	248,382
South America	1,014	2,073	18,904	8,951
Wheat (*Trigo; trigo; blé*):				
Central America	3,997	5,041	25,525	26,373
Mexico	46,699	3,306	1,413,536	1,440,066
South America	36,799	56,949	314,066	165,783
Wheat flour (*Harina de trigo; farinha de trigo; farine de blé*):				
Central America	151,236	159,736	1,371,109	1,578,245
Mexico	22,533	18,067	102,530	125,401
Cuba	187,041	316,550	2,340,082	2,919,962
Brazil	96,623	187,209	999,867	1,337,827
Colombia	21,164	15,245	105,697	156,540
Other South America	156,865	169,674	2,133,899	1,360,803
Carriages (*Carruajes; carruagems; voitures*):				
Mexico	67,389	44,772	613,453	557,454
South America	18,923	23,865	122,382	208,919
Cars, passenger and freight (*Trenes para pasage y carga; carros de passageiros e carga; wagons de voyageurs et de marchandises*):				
Central America	19,972	46,858	1,832,243	1,467,599
Mexico	353,473	86,201	1,295,638	1,507,380
Cuba	47,670	90,299	914,943	535,372
Argentine Republic	147,504	829	859,959	1,105,076
Chile	4,083	19,200	110,777	110,382
Other South America	40,994	104,890	399,276	863,225
Cycles and parts of (*Bicicletas y sus accesorios; bicyclos e partes; bicyclettes et leurs parties*):				
Mexico	7,461	3,668	92,635	72,297
Cuba	1,830	3,922	26,027	42,272
Argentine Republic	594	1,345	16 823	14,126
Brazil	744	1,092	8,177	10,945
Other South America	3,707	1,976	17,545	11,933
Clocks and watches (*Relojes de pared y bolsillo; relogios de bolso y parede; horloges et montres*):				
Central America	1,048	1,248	14,143	16,919
Mexico	3,857	2,851	64,979	55,612
Argentine Republic	14,606	7,217	66,248	61,110
Brazil	10,909	12,250	63,205	87,694
Chile	2,270	5,208	36,998	48,862
Other South America	6,514	8,838	35,443	36,349

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Coal (*Carbón; carvão; charbon*):				
Mexico	$232,174	$286,681	$2,718,821	$2,849,068
Cuba	205,298	166,405	1,621,218	1,832,882
Copper (*Cobre; cobre; cuivre*):				
Mexico	57,081	81,504	906,722	1,354,450
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (*Algodón en rama; algodão em rama; coton non manufacturé*):				
Mexico	4,570	23,189	522,028	38,459
Cotton cloths (*Tejidos de algodón; fazendas de algodão; coton manufacturé*):				
Central America	158,521	142,232	1,367,822	1,455,536
Mexico	27,984	14,909	196,490	213,853
Cuba	107,984	137,621	810,336	878,752
Argentine Republic	41,577	1,288	204,297	93,948
Brazil	41,300	42,299	394,302	405,047
Chile	147,663	41,022	687,715	567,482
Colombia	87,569	55,011	680,795	586,690
Venezuela	51,267	17,699	393,594	238,227
Other South America	44,946	43,001	344,757	421,465
Wearing apparel (*Ropa de algodon; roupa de algodão; vêtements de coton*):				
Central America	27,085	56,842	246,051	489,606
Mexico	19,042	49,116	205,308	387,792
Cuba	20,918	36,325	256,352	346,647
South America	11,471	20,334	87,879	100,732
Fibers:				
Twine (*Bramante; barbante; ficelle*):				
Argentine Republic	451,902	470,399	1,118,198	1,485,223
Other South America	57,845	42,487	210,816	246,588
Fish:				
Salmon (*Salmón; salmão; saumon*):				
Colombia	546	313	3,015	3,914
South America	28,274	42,434	142,104	334,108
Fruits and nuts (*Frutas y nueces; fruitas e nozes; fruites et noix*):				
Central America	10,412	18,829	79,082	126,069
Mexico	25,775	23,616	175,950	182,979
Cuba	25,788	31,843	119,096	175,036
South America	22,950	27,014	104,947	133,339
Glucose and grape sugar (*Glucosas; glucoses; glucoses*):				
Argentine Republic	27,469	11,303	85,659	47,801
Other South America	1,504	1,622	4,975	9,092
Instruments:				
Electric and scientific apparatus (*Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; apparatos electricos e scientificos; appareils électriques et scientifiques*):				
Central America	3,209	9,056	61,921	67,996
Mexico	33,508	17,519	310,185	339,527
Cuba	6,629	13,227	128,081	147,822
Argentine Republic	19,639	18,913	110,124	145,930
Brazil	7,874	17,521	55,610	96,396
Other South America	25,559	13,147	130,418	168,778
Electrical machinery (*Maquinaria eléctrica; machinas electricas; machines électriques*):				
Central America	7,630	12,021	31,845	85,665
Mexico	68,935	183,681	892,870	1,338,104
Cuba	12,551	13,022	430,443	61,343
Argentine Republic	18,584	22,668	150,296	134,186
Brazil	35,123	100,647	453,037	901,322
Other South America	8,149	20,008	120,654	153,996
Telegraph and telephone instruments (*Instrumentos telegraficos y telefonicos; instrumentos telegraphicos e telephonicos; instruments télégraphiques et téléphoniques*):				
Central America	12,935	19,816	140,110	208,916
Mexico	64,491	55,629	840,815	638,945
Cuba	26,420	41,479	450,555	315,348
Argentine Republic	35,778	20,127	295,608	166,942
Brazil	51,896	174,057	626,817	1,127,193
Other South America	66,245	70,761	364,498	626,284

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Iron and steel, manufacturers of:				
Steel rails (*Carriles de acero; trilhos de aço; rails d'acier*):				
Central America	$2,570	$7,587	$491,938	$585,166
Mexico	48,254	38,811	607,166	919,371
South America	226,790	82,423	2,441,876	2,148,208
Structural iron and steel (*Hierro y acero para construcción; ferro e aço para construcção; fer et acier pour la construction*):				
Mexico	39,997	77,340	462,717	814,885
Cuba	13,694	52,175	312,916	332,488
South America	24,548	55,798	287,881	650,009
Wire (*Alambre; arame; fil de fer*):				
Central America	20,374	29,046	192,449	184,019
Mexico	40,469	140,608	495,985	928,672
Cuba	11,976	114,785	399,948	563,299
Argentine Republic	160,145	138,627	1,335,021	1,181,124
Brazil	25,255	47,077	173,567	300,492
Other South America	34,039	49,445	357,376	498,512
Builders' hardware, etc. (*Materiales de metal para construcción; ferragens; matériaux de construction en fer et acier*):				
Central America	40,675	38,020	279,735	312,998
Mexico	108,392	84,173	910,119	1,008,366
Cuba	35,560	69,407	484,599	549,369
Argentine Republic	74,860	34,309	693,900	557,570
Brazil	35,699	65,753	373,683	490,238
Chile	30,596	43,827	228,667	333,319
Colombia	5,583	9,445	63,226	82,500
Venezuela	5,204	3,621	51,013	36,684
Other South America	23,942	35,543	247,471	318,875
Metal working machinery (*Maquinaria para trabajar metales; machinismos para trabalhar em metal; machines pour travailler les métaux*):				
Mexico	3,513	21,921	45,771	82,859
South America	16,312	11,012	63,115	149,894
Pipes and fittings (*Cañería; tubos; tuyaux*):				
Central America	60,462	37,098	641,358	508,564
Mexico	114,589	213,639	1,366,928	1,298,125
Cuba	31,475	103,252	361,460	840,304
Argentine Republic	8,847	755	117,202	88,779
Other South America	40,524	26,275	205,166	242,423
Sewing machines and parts of (*Máquinas de coser y sus accesorios; machinas de coser e accesorios; machines à coudre et leurs parties*):				
Central America	12,566	11,180	117,392	119,603
Mexico	73,328	63,770	678,742	606,634
Cuba	6,409	15,360	283,708	272,046
Argentine Republic	44,688	16,221	475,736	310,368
Brazil	36,230	104,685	212,616	450,369
Colombia	5,389	4,368	64,494	66,696
Other South America	20,718	90,749	356,365	403,622
Steam engines and parts of (*Locomotoras y accesorios; locomotivas e accessorios; locomotifs et leurs parties*):				
Central America	33,314	47,550	1,095,446	824,542
Mexico	143,625	6,150	641,335	358,808
Cuba	85,376	249,794	325,010	599,132
Argentine Republic	12,610	.....	208,355	206,491
Brazil	8,159	54,345	559,529	616,056
Other South America	3,484	468,296	497,090	1,022,903
Typewriting machines and parts of (*Mecanógrafos y accesorios; machinas de escribir e accesorios; machines à écrire et leurs parties*):				
Central America	3,674	8,937	40,219	47,003
Mexico	37,696	30,755	315,372	313,424
Cuba	5,513	8,001	65,228	73,786
Argentine Republic	11,682	4,521	90,399	82,778
Brazil	4,806	11,213	50,075	83,293
Colombia	371	933	7,993	20,686
Other South America	21,329	28,771	135,503	196,703
Leather, other than sole (*Cuero, distinto del de suelas; couro, não para solas; cuirs, autres que pour semelles*):				
Central America	13,738	24,306	166,296	219,170
Cuba	4,275	12,701	180,928	111,780
Argentine Republic	12,157	4,779	241,829	163,894
Brazil	7,681	17,961	125,230	124,633
Other South America	29,619	31,289	263,169	165,824

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Boots and shoes (*Calzados; calçados; chaussures*):				
Central America	$58,050	$63,972	$398,414	$582,681
Mexico	145,212	162,633	1,226,249	1,424,378
Colombia	4,217	3,793	49,966	32,997
Other South America	49,716	46,350	275,161	350,926
Meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (*Carne de vaca en latas; carne de vacca em latas; bœuf conservé*):				
Central America	7,994	6,841	57,056	66,417
Mexico	1,010	892	20,084	17,466
Cuba	5,154	528	19,000	15,803
Other South America	2,188	8,105	38,162	36,581
Beef, salted or pickled (*Carne de vaca salada ó adobada; carne de vacca, salgada; bœuf salé*):				
Central America	7,141	16,646	97,300	164,722
South America	19,548	34,671	211,564	156,123
Tallow (*Sebo; sebo; suif*):				
Central America	18,609	4,114	119,191	106,182
Mexico	1,527	11,691	20,070	34,563
Cuba		1,442	9,802	69,960
Chile	4,515	6,367	88,537	60,151
Other South America	3,367	6,420	42,226	45,088
Bacon (*Tocino; toucinho; lard fumé*):				
Central America	4,113	6,733	24,059	40,239
Mexico	4,129	4,386	39,576	55,842
Cuba	41,644	36,540	415,313	504,670
Brazil	19,495	22,922	147,591	178,850
Other South America	467	3,562	9,648	21,147
Hams (*Jamones; presuntos; jambons*):				
Central America	9,700	14,806	89,488	149,418
Mexico	9,153	12,423	82,893	112,325
Cuba	39,936	49,631	444,926	535,491
Venezuela	3,374	4,426	34,310	33,385
Other South America	4,037	7,945	56,991	53,290
Pork (*Carne de puerco; carne de porco; porc*):				
Cuba	36,081	46,709	544,490	680,029
South America	7,721	33,435	209,118	229,264
Lard (*Manteca; banha; saindoux*):				
Central America	75,481	30,415	403,213	533,051
Mexico	78,014	86,203	434,833	584,893
Cuba	134,141	164,823	2,289,150	2,646,032
Brazil	76,636	100,334	508,003	1,071,992
Chile	15,506	12,957	146,409	136,522
Lard (*Manteca; banha; saindoux*):				
Colombia	5,371	10,008	63,000	64,053
Venezuela	13,302	6,120	256,096	107,683
Other South America	69,248	55,182	518,894	524,541
Butter (*Mantequilla; manteiga; beurre*):				
Central America	15,685	18,539	124,671	154,321
Mexico	12,138	12,261	113,577	133,637
Cuba	3,591	2,891	48,391	59,851
Brazil	11,519	5,364	102,068	40,547
Venezuela	5,134	6,578	87,168	88,739
Other South America	2,006	2,709	36,937	31,613
Cheese (*Queso; queijo; fromage*):				
Central America	7,266	8,143	62,805	80,026
Mexico	4,647	4,429	36,395	40,844
Cuba	1,469	2,045	12,003	24,736
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (*Resina, alquitrán, etc.; resina e alcatrão; résine et goudron*):				
Cuba	5,073	6,303	56,161	80,104
Argentine Republic	6,845	5,100	355,060	182,610
Brazil	8,110	80,799	543,744	614,052
Other South America	8,989	19,904	208,758	196,057
Turpentine (*Aguarras; aguaraz; térébenthine*):				
Central America	2,230	3,060	41,974	38,902
Cuba	4,933	5,596	63,895	67,784
Argentine Republic	35,875	57,727	269,193	315,917
Brazil	18,001	11,990	129,230	139,822
Chile	6,970	8,015	75,678	125,375
Other South America	4,009	8,755	66,950	79,901
Oils:				
Mineral, crude (*Aceites minerales, crudos; oleos mineraes, crus; huiles, minerales, brutes*):				
Mexico	95,190	125,683	932,795	949,449
Cuba	44,199	43,755	485,065	371,669

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Illuminating (*Aceites para alumbrado; oleos para illuminação; huiles d'éclairage*):				
Central America	$18,703	$36,306	$219,308	$256,067
Cuba	1,968	24,285	58,392	172,737
Argentine Republic	346,917	127,269	1,768,638	1,578,371
Brazil	239,315	293,784	2,093,615	2,233,267
Chile	22,409	37,619	606,912	693,608
Other South America	118,209	82,178	866,617	1,015,969
Lubricating (*Aceites para la lubricación; oleos para lubrificação; huiles à graisser*):				
Mexico	17,538	9,705	208,814	142,670
Cuba	11,463	25,966	165,669	288,478
Argentine Republic	55,552	31,765	333,788	383,401
Brazil	31,385	38,382	241,066	297,276
Chile	14,393	22,541	176,687	179,753
Vegetable (*Aceites vegetales; oleos vegetaes; huiles végétales*):				
Central America	3,836	1,569	31,085	54,339
Mexico	53,615	112,205	588,782	767,164
Cuba	8,240	5,190	195,626	225,303
Argentine Republic	5,699	6,643	74,939	93,515
Brazil	11,565	5,903	218,764	564,839
Chile	3,658	3,930	45,289	157,090
Other South America	12,641	14,071	149,913	234,089
Paper (*Papel; papel; papier*):				
Mexico	4,588	9,443	28,085	67,110
Cuba	10,220	33,351	130,179	199,599
Argentine Republic	97,247	14,198	257,945	141,448
Brazil	3,435	706	31,118	7,800
Chile	4,350	6,585	126,372	141,133
Other South America	14,611	12,174	70,663	85,596
Paraffin (*Parafina; paraffina; paraffine*):				
Central America	2,954	5,039	49,429	66,709
Mexico	54,903	58,258	466,572	575,721
South America	8,285	4,225	33,038	46,582
Tobacco, unmanufactured (*Tabaco en rama; tabacco não manufacturado; tabac non manufacturé*):				
Central America	8,094	5,020	60,401	46,472
Mexico	7,262	13,771	84,418	117,331
Argentine Republic	1,000	14,247	29,516	158,747
Colombia	4,318	222	15,128	10,665
Other South America	7,205	6,478	68,501	73,318
Manufactured (*Tabaco elaborado; tabacco manufacturado; tabac manufacturé*):				
Central America	6,423	8,903	55,210	85,981
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (*Madera sin labrada; madeira não manufacturada; bois brut*):				
Central America	38,469	29,966	511,810	467,883
Mexico	154,993	173,491	1,114,748	1,466,653
Cuba	4,883	132	164,354	60,464
Argentine Republic	44,461	.....	148,727	49,873
Other South America	25,754	2,002	106,701	120,936
Lumber (*Maderas; madeiras; bois de construction*):				
Central America	87,689	32,467	900,250	1,048,290
Mexico	165,344	210,514	1,878,674	2,281,411
Cuba	117,552	126,740	2,020,826	2,084,508
Argentine Republic	495,320	302,328	3,973,504	3,492,094
Brazil	28,114	37,946	687,515	786,993
Chile	109,022	144,834	638,710	1,398,041
Other South America	141,260	109,548	970,505	1,314,712
Furniture (*Muebles; mobilia; meubles*):				
Central America	30,353	34,664	248,898	294,998
Mexico	71,919	94,121	729,176	868,504
Cuba	23,451	65,392	485,562	612,416
Argentine Republic	32,289	38,897	285,050	426,439
Brazil	6,033	5,870	52,090	80,282
Chile	8,337	6,954	65,757	95,585
Colombia	1,380	1,725	15,263	14,442
Venezuela	1,457	1,149	15,666	15,787
Other South America	8,287	11,993	82,886	111,206

CONSUMPTION OF TROPICAL PRODUCTS.

The growing dependence of the United States upon the Tropics for material for use in its factories and on the tables of its people is illustrated by figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The imports of tropical and subtropical products amounted to $218,000,000 in 1885, $303,000,000 in 1895, and $508,000,000 in 1905, and will exceed $600,000,000 in the calendar year 1907. Part of this large and growing importation from the tropical and subtropical countries is for use in the workshops of the United States, while another portion forms an important part of the food supply of the people of the country. India rubber, fibers, raw silk, raw cotton, and part of the raw wool brought into the United States for use in the factories originates in the tropical or subtropical sections of the world, while the coffee, cacao, tea, spices, rice, and a large part of the sugar and fruits and nuts also originate in the Tropics.

Practically all of the articles of tropical production imported show an increase in 1907 over the figures of the preceding years, most of them in both quantity and value, though in some cases the increased value is due to an advance in price rather than an increase in quantity.

Foodstuffs form approximately one-half of this large total of material drawn from the Tropics for use of the people of the United States. The United States is a larger user of cane sugar than any other country of the world, and this article is, of course, entirely of tropical or subtropical production. Its people also consume a larger quantity of coffee than those of any other country, and this article is exclusively of tropical origin. Of cacao, the importations are rapidly growing and now exceed in value the importations of tea.

A large increase in the importation and use of cacao has developed only in recent years. The quantity of cacao imported a decade ago, in the fiscal year 1897, was but 31,000,000 pounds, while in the fiscal year 1907 it was 92,000,000 pounds, the value having grown from about $3,000,000 in 1897 to over $13,000,000 in 1907. In 1897 the value of cacao imported was but about one-fourth that of tea; in 1907 it fell but a few thousand dollars below that of tea, and in the nine months ending with September, 1907, exceeds the value of tea imports by more than $1,000,000. The total value of cacao in the crude state imported in the nine months ending with September was $11,750,000, against $6,750,000 in the same months of 1906.

The coffee imports in the nine months ending with September, 1907, amount to practically $56,000,000 in value, against a little more than $46,000,000 in the same months of 1906; and the quantity imported in the nine months of the present year aggregate 732,000,000 pounds, against 532,000,000 in the same months of the preceding year. Of tea,

the importations in the nine months ending with September, 1907, amounted in value to $10,500,000, against $9,500,000 in the corresponding months of 1906, the quantity imported in the nine months of 1907 being 63,000,000 pounds, against 60,000,000 in the same months of the preceding year.

Cane sugar brought into the United States amounted to $112,000,000 in the nine months ending with September, 1907, against $98,500,000 in the same months of last year, the quantity brought in being 4,733,000,000 pounds, against 4,133,000,000 in the corresponding period of last year. These figures include the sugar from Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands; that from Porto Rico and Hawaii being no longer included in the official returns of imports from foreign countries by reason of the fact that both those islands are now customs districts of the United States, but their product may be properly considered in a discussion of the tropical products brought to the mainland of the United States. The sugar brought from the Hawaiian Islands in the nine months ending with September 1907, amounted to 752,000,000 pounds, valued at $25,750,000, and that from Porto Rico, 399,000,000 pounds, valued at $14,500,000, while from the Philippine Islands, whose products are still included in the figures of imports from foreign countries, the quantity of sugar brought in was 4,500,000 pounds, valued at $68,000.

Fruits and nuts also show a large increase in importations in 1907 compared with earlier years, and especially with the immediately preceding year, the total value of the imports in the nine months ending with September of the present year being over $26,000,000, against a little less than $21,000,000 in the same months of 1906, and a little more than $17,000,000 in the same months of 1905. The most important article in this class, in point of value, at least, is bananas, of which the value of the imports in the nine months ending with September, 1907, is slightly below $10,000,000, against a little more than $8,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1905, lemons being the next largest single item, $4,500,000; almonds, $1,500,000; walnuts, $1,500,000, and currants, $1,000,000, in value in the nine months ending with September of the present year. Other articles of food stuffs imported, properly included under the general head of tropical and subtropical products, are rice, spices, sago, and tapioca.

Among the tropical or subtropical products imported for manufacturing are india rubber, fibers, raw silk, and tobacco. Of india rubber, for which the demand has been of late unusually large by reason, in part, of its use in the automobile industry, the value of the imports in the nine months ending with September, 1907, was, in round terms, $40,000,000, against $36,500,000 in the same months of last year, the quantity being in the nine months of the present year 53,750,000 pounds, against 47,250,000 in the same months of 1906. Of raw silk

the value of the importations in the nine months ending with September, 1907, was over $53,000,000, against a little less than $40,000,000 in the same months of last year. Of fibers the value of the imports in the nine months ending with September, 1907, was a little more than $32,000,000, against a little less than $27,000,000 in the same months of last year. Of leaf tobacco the value of the imports in the nine months ending with September, 1907, was $18,750,000, against $20,000,000 in the same months of last year.

Of raw cotton, chiefly Egyptian, the value of the imports in the nine months ending with September, 1907, was $19,000,000, against $7,750,000 in the corresponding period of last year. Imports of gums, under which general title are included chicle, shellac, copal, gambier, camphor, and arabic, amounted in value to $13,500,000 in the nine months of the present year, against a little less than $10,000,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Other articles of tropical or subtropical production imported for use in manufacturing include cabinet woods, dyewoods, ivory, quebracho, and barks for the manufacture of quinine.

The following table shows the value of the principal tropical and subtropical products brought into the United States in the nine months ending with September, 1907, compared with that of the corresponding months of 1906:

Values of the principal tropical and subtropical articles brought into the United States during the nine months ending with September, 1906 and 1907.

Articles.	Nine months ending with September—	
	1906.	1907.
Barks for quinine	$318,489	$349,094
Cabinet woods	3,076,446	4,139,702
Cocoa, and manufactures of, and chocolate	7,511,984	12,609,235
Coffee	46,677,589	56,059,814
Cork, and manufactures of	2,535,650	3,732,048
Cotton	8,641,264	19,864,065
Dyewoods and extracts	618,820	611,601
Feathers, crude, not dressed	2,775,060	3,564,751
Fibers	26,971,270	32,266,977
Fruits and nuts	21,444,335	27,166,398
Gums	9,832,838	13,611,728
India rubber and gutta-percha	36,787,575	40,146,249
Indigo	735,118	1,000,123
Ivory	1,659,219	1,655,343
Licorice root	1,629,861	730,560
Opium, crude and prepared	684,739	1,275,211
Quebracho, extract of	536,883	1,998,647
Rice	3,245,278	3,783,491
Sago, tapioca, etc	740,601	1,316,071
Silk	39,829,094	53,329,517
Spices	3,408,515	3,502,666
Sponges	434,649	394,604
Sugar and molasses	99,892,253	113,512,889
Tea	9,600,973	10,614,750
Tobacco, and manufactures	26,112,300	25,607,034
Vanilla beans	908,243	1,442,783
Vegetable oils	9,938,616	12,621,376
Total	366,538,602	446,906,667

RELATIVE GROWTH OF CACAO, COFFEE, AND TEA IMPORTS, 1890—1907.

The growing popularity of cacao and its products among the people of the United States, to which reference has been made from time to time in recent years, is illustrated by some figures prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, which show the relative growth in tea, coffee, and cacao importations during recent years. Cacao imports have grown from 18,000,000 pounds in 1890 to 92,000,000 in 1907; coffee imports, from 499,000,000 pounds in 1890 to 987,000,000 in 1907; and tea imports, from 84,000,000 in 1890 to 86,000,000 in 1907. Thus cacao importations have quintupled during the period under consideration, while those of coffee were scarcely doubling and those of tea making practically no increase. In value the importations of cacao have grown from $2,333,000 in 1890 to $13,333,000 in 1907, while those of coffee are practically unchanged, being $78,250,000 in 1890 and $78,333,000 in 1907; and those of tea have but slightly increased, being $12,333,000 in 1890, and slightly less than $14,000,000 in 1907.

Another interesting fact with reference to this more rapid growth in the imports of cacao is that it has occurred in the face of a greater advance in price of that article than has occurred in either tea or coffee. The average value per pound of the crude cacao imported in 1890 was 12.7 cents and in 1907 14.5 cents, that of tea 15 cents in 1890 and 16.1 cents in 1907, while that of coffee shows a marked fall, having been in 1890 16 cents and in 1907 7.9 cents.

Of the 92,000,000 pounds of cacao imported in the last fiscal year, 39,000,000 pounds came from the West Indies, 20,000,000 from Brazil, 15,000,000 from other South American countries, and 16,000,000 from European countries, but doubtless originating in their tropical colonies.

The following table shows the quantity of crude cacao, coffee, and tea, respectively, imported into the United States in each fiscal year from 1890 to 1907:

Fiscal year—	Crude cacao.	Coffee.	Tea.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1890	18,266,177	499,159,20	83,886,829
1891	21,539,840	519,528,432	88,453,339
1892	21,955,874	640,210,788	90,079,039
1893	24,460,325	563,469,068	89,061,287
1894	17,634,779	550,934 337	93,518,217
1895	29,307,048	652,208,975	97,253,458
1896	23,276,597	580,597,915	93,998,372
1897	31,406,612	737,645,670	13,347,175
1898	25,717,404	870,514 455	71,957,715
1899	35,512,364	831,827,063	74,089,899
1900	41,746,872	787,991,911	84,845,107
1901	45,924,353	857,018,121	89,806,453
1902	51,379,396	1,092,344,170	75,579,125
1903	63,351,294	923,253,821	108,574,905
1904	72,277,600	998,677,479	112,905,541
1905	73,815,895	1,046,028,441	102,706,599
1906	80,117,402	853,799,615	93,621,750
1907	92,249,819	986,595,923	86,368,490

The following table shows the value of crude cacao, coffee, and tea, respectively, imported into the United States in each fiscal year from 1890 to 1907:

Fiscal year—	Crude cacao.	Coffee.	Tea.
1890	$2,312,781	$78,267,432	$12,317,493
1891	2,817,168	96,123,777	13,828,993
1892	3,221,047	128,041,930	14,373,222
1893	4,017,801	80,485,558	13,857,482
1894	2,402,382	90,314,676	14,144,243
1895	3,195,811	96,130,717	13,171,379
1896	2,387,078	84,793,124	12,704,440
1897	2,997,866	81,544,384	14,885,862
1898	3,492,033	65,067,631	10,054,483
1899	5,064,703	55,275,470	9,675,081
1900	5,657,283	52,467,943	10,558,110
1901	6,472,829	63,004,646	11,017,876
1902	6,656,504	71,125,449	9,390,128
1903	7,820,087	60,146,754	15,659,229
1904	8,873,709	69,988,202	18,229,310
1905	8,577,649	84,710,383	16,230,858
1906	8,697,515	73,514,444	14,580,878
1907	13,376,562	78,382,823	13,915,544

EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

Completed official figures of exports of meat and allied products and meat animals for September, 1907, and for the nine months of the year to September 30, announced by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, show a loss in exports of meat products alone of over $3,000,000 for September, as compared to September, 1906. For the year to date the loss is over $4,000,000, compared to a similar period of last year.

This heavy falling off in September, nearly as great as the entire nine months, is sustained chiefly in bacon and lard, which lose $1,500,000 and $1,750,000, respectively, compared to exports a year ago. The only gains for the month, and they are slight, are in pork, lard compounds, oleo oil, and sausage casings.

For the year to September 30 the $4,000,000 loss includes bacon, $12,000,000 less; canned meats, $2,000,000 less; cured beef, over $1,000,000 less; lard, $1,000,000 less, and oleomargarine, $500,000 less. This is partly met by gains in fresh beef, hams, and salt pork, $3,000,000 each; lard compounds, $1,750,000; oleo oil, $1,000,000; tallow, $1,300,000; sausage casings, $700,000.

URUGUAY.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Total revenues from customs at Montevideo for the month of September, 1907, amounted to $1,105,239.93, distributed as follows: Importation, $1,004,769.64; exportation, $30,470.29; departments, estimated, $70,000.

While a decrease for the month of $28,454 is noted, as compared with September, 1906, the receipts for nine months show a net advance of over $378,000, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES, 1907-8.

The final figures of the Uruguayan budget for 1907–8, as submitted to the National Assembly, provides for expenditures aggregating $20,257,462 (gold) and an estimated revenue of $20,301,737, leaving a surplus of $44,275.

Increased expenditures of practically $1,000,000 are made, mainly through new or extended services, pensions, or augmented salaries.

Customs duties are estimated at $11,748,000, though the recorded returns for the last financial year were $12,656,726, and it is probable that this branch of the public service will be found to have been undervalued.

The following division is made of the public moneys for the year:

Legislative Power	$499,164
Presidency	77,918
Foreign Affairs	454,600
Interior	2,780,377
Finance	1,303,335
Industries and Education	1,468,666
Public Works	263,229
War and Marine	2,709,276
Judicial Power	425,280
Debt Service and Pensions	10,275,617

The various sources of revenue are placed as follows:

Customs duties	$11,748,000
Property tax	2,772,000
Business licenses	1,198,000
Bank of the Republic	450,000
Factory taxes	1,264,000
Instruction and legacy dues	961,000
Stamped paper	473,000
Stamps, fiscal	277,000
Posts and telegraphs	500,000
Consumption taxes	326,000
Consular fees	270,000

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN STUDENTS.

Through the George Washington University, of Washington, D. C., invitations have been issued to the principal universities of the United States on behalf of the Government of Uruguay for attendance upon the International Congress of American Students to be held at Montevideo, Uruguay, from January 26 to February 2, 1908.

The Congress shall consist of delegates from American student bodies represented at the sessions, and every American student, though not participating in the Congress, may present to it any subject of a scientific character of interest to students.

The programme of the Congress accompanying the invitation is as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The sessions of the International Congress of American Students will begin January 26 and will end February 2, 1908.

"ART. 2. The Congress shall consist of delegates from American student bodies represented at the Congress.

"ART. 3. Every American student, though not participating in the Congress, may present to it any subject of a scientific character or of interest to American students.

"ART. 4. Applications for membership and subjects proposed for discussion must be submitted by December 31, 1907.

"ART. 5. The directive commission of the Association of Students of Montevideo, which is organizing the Congress, will announce the subjects as soon as they are received.

"ART. 6. The Congress will be divided into the following sections: (1) Medicine, (2) law, (3) engineering and architecture, (4) agriculture and zootechnics, (5) commerce, (6) secondary studies.

"ART. 7. The sections may be subdivided if necessary, or two or more sections may be joined into one.

"ART. 8. A general committee to direct the work of the Congress shall be elected at the inaugural session.

"ART. 9. The general committee of the Congress shall be composed of a president, four vice-presidents, and four secretaries.

"ART. 10. Each of the sections mentioned above shall elect at its first meeting a president, a vice-president, and two secretaries.

"ART. 11. The general or organizing committee of the Congress shall present to the permanent commission, as soon as it is constituted, a list of the subjects, etc., to be considered by the Congress.

"ART. 12. The conclusions reached in each section of the Congress shall be regarded as the conclusions of the Congress, unless in the opinion of the general committee they do not agree with the resolutions adopted by the Congress as a whole in its general sessions.

"ART. 13. The Congress shall hold several general sessions, which must be attended by a majority of members, in which sessions the following subjects shall be discussed:

"(*a*) Government universities and private universities.

"(*b*) Examinations and exemptions from examinations.

"(*c*) Specialization and generalization of preparatory studies.

"(*d*) Elective and prescribed studies.

"(*e*) Uniformity of courses in American universities.

"(*f*) Uniformity in academic degrees.

"(*g*) Student participation in university administration.

"(*h*) Students' scholarships.

"(*i*) Traveling fellowships and scholarships.

"(*j*) Physical exercises and international athletic contests.

"(*k*) Glorification of illustrious Americans.

"(*l*) Affiliation with the Corda Fratres—International Federation of Students.

"(*m*) Formation of a league of American students.

"(*n*) Exchange of books, journals, and reviews.

"(*o*) Organization of periodical congresses of American students.

"ART. 14. Each group of students belonging to the Congress may propose for discussion at a general session any subjects of general interest to American students.

"ART. 15. The organizing committee will receive such subjects at any time before December 31, 1907.

"ART. 16. The general committee of the Congress will indicate the order in which the subjects proposed by the Association of Students of Montevideo and by other student bodies of the Continent shall be taken up in the general sessions of the Congress.

"ART. 17. The committee of each section shall do likewise with reference to its own special subjects.

"ART. 18. All resolutions of the Congress shall be passed by a simple majority vote.

"ART. 19. All votes shall be counted individually and not according to nations.

"ART. 20. The resolutions of the International Congress of American Students shall be published in the review '*Evolución*,' the organ of the Association of Students of Montevideo.

"ART. 21. The Congress may change by an absolute majority of votes any provision of the present regulations.

"All communications should be addressed to the presidente de la asociación de los estudiantes, calle Ituzaingó No. 105, Montevideo, Uruguay.

"The fare from New York to Montevideo is about $190, first class, one way, but arrangements are being made to secure a reduction in the rate of transportation in the event that ten or more American students will make the trip. In any case, delegates to the Congress should be prepared to leave New York in the latter part of December, 1907. Details concerning transportation arrangements may be obtained by communication with the George Washington University, Washington, D. C."

SEÑOR DON JOSÉ SANTOS ZELAYA, PRESIDENTE DE NICARAGUA.

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XXV. DICIEMBRE 1907. No. 6.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos ha manifestado de una manera muy convincente el gran interés que le inspira la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. En el último párrafo del mensaje que le ha enviado á los dos cuerpos legislativos al comenzar la primera sesión del Congreso Sexagésimo, elogia la creciente actividad y utilidad de la Oficina Internacional, y recomienda que la cuota con la cual los Estados Unidos contribuyen al pago de los gastos de dicha Oficina sea proporcionada al aumento de sus trabajos. Es de esperarse que esta opinión del Presidente de los Estados Unidos ejerza la debida influencia en el Congreso para que éste apruebe la recomendación del Secretario de Estado y Presidente del Consejo Directivo, á fin de que, de acuerdo con el voto unánime de dicho Consejo, expresado en la sesión del mes de mayo de 1907, la cuota con que los Estados Unidos contribuyen se aumente en un 50 por ciento. En vista de la importante actitud del Presidente hacia esta Oficina, á continuación se citan las palabras exactas del mensaje:

"Uno de los resultados de la Conferencia Panamericana de Río de Janeiro que se celebró en el verano de 1906, ha sido aumentar grandemente la actividad y utilidad de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Esta institución, que comprende entre sus miembros á todas las Repúblicas Americanas y que reune á todos sus representantes, está haciendo una obra realmente valiosa proporcionándole informes al pueblo de los Estados Unidos acerca de las otras Repúblicas, y haciendo que éstas conozcan mejor á los Estados Unidos. Su esfera de acción en la actualidad está limitada por las asignaciones que se fijaron cuando dicha institución estaba haciendo un trabajo en una escala mucho menor y cuando los servicios que prestaba no eran tan valiosos. Recomiendo que la cuota con que este Gobierno contribuye al pago de los gastos de la Oficina sea proporcionada al aumento de sus trabajos."

LA CONFERENCIA DE PAZ CENTROAMERICANA.

Al entrar en prensa esta edición del BOLETÍN, la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana, que ha celebrado sus sesiones en el edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, ha terminado sus trabajos. Los delegados de las Repúblicas Centroamericanas, así como los representantes de México y de los Estados Unidos, que han tomado parte en las deliberaciones de aquélla, merecen ser felicitados por el espíritu cordial con que han llevado á cabo sus trabajos. Desde el principo ha reinado una atmósfera de buena voluntad y cordialidad y se ha manifestado el deseo unánime de que esta reunión dé resultados dignos y perdurables. La templanza é índole de los discursos que fueron pronunciados en las primeras y últimas sesiones por el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, el Embajador de México, el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Costa Rica y el Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE, que tuvo la buena suerte de hallarse presente en la primera, fueron admirablemente apropiados. En esta edición del BOLETÍN se reproducen las observaciones que hicieron estos señores.

No se pretende hacer una reseña de las deliberaciones de la Conferencia, porque en este número del BOLETÍN no hay ni espacio ni tiempo para hacerles cumplida justicia, pero en el informe se incluyen los diferentes tratados que han sido celebrados y firmados. También estos son importantísimos y merecen ser estudiados detenidamente por todos los que estén interesados no sólo en el desarrollo y progreso de toda la América Central, sino también en la gran cuestión general de arbitraje y *entente cordiale* internacionales.

DISCUSIÓN DE ASUNTOS LATINO-AMERICANOS.

El creciente interés que despiertan todos los asuntos latino-americanos, lo demuestra el programa de la cuarta reunión anual de la Asociación de Ciencia Política Americana que se celebró en la ciudad de Madison, Estado de Wisconsin, desde el 27 hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1907. La segunda sesión de dicha sociedad, que se celebró el sábado 28 de diciembre, se consagró enteramente á la discusión de asuntos relativos á la América Latina, á saber: (1) Algunas de las rémoras para el progreso en la América del Sur, por el Señor L. S. ROWE, Catedrático de la Universidad de Pensilvania; (2) la América Latina en La Actualidad y sus relaciones con los Estados Unidos, por el Señor JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas; (3) los problemas que los países sudamericanos tienen que resolver al desarrollarse como naciones, por el Señor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, Catedrático de la

Universidad de Columbia, de Nueva York; (4) las oportunidades que ofrecen la historia y la política sudamericanas como un campo de investigación, por el Señor HIRAM BINGHAM, Catedrático de la Universidad de Yale, y (5) discusión presidida por el Señor BERNARD MOSES, Catedrático de la Universidad de California.

Los directores de esta asociación, que celebra reuniones anuales, son los siguientes: Presidente, FREDERICK N. JUDSON, de San Luis, Missouri; Primer Vicepresidente, ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, de la Universidad de Harvard; Segundo Vicepresidente, H. A. GARFIELD, de la Universidad de Princeton; Tercer Vicepresidente, PAUL S. REINSCH, de la Universidad de Wisconsin; Secretario y Tesorero, W. W. WILLOUGHBY, de la Universidad de Johns Hopkins de Baltimore, Maryland. El Consejo Ejecutivo se compone de la manera siguiente: STEVEN LEACOCK, de la Universidad de Magill; E. LAWRENCE LOWELL, de la Universidad de Harvard; ALBERT SHAW, de la ciudad de Nueva York; TEODORO WOOLSEY, de la Universidad de Yale; JAMES T. YOUNG, de la Universidad de Pensilvania; J. E. FAIRLIE, de la Universidad de Michigan; J. H. LATANÉ, de la Sociedad de la Universidad Wáshington y Lee; H. P. Judson, de la Universidad de Chicago; F. J. GOODNOW, de la Universidad de Columbia, y B. F. SHAMBAUGH, de la Universidad de Iowa.

EL NUEVO EDIFICIO DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL.

En una conferencia reciente que el Presidente del Consejo Directivo y el Director de la Oficina tuvieron con los arquitectos que han de construír el nuevo edificio, fueron aprobados los planos definitivos, tales como los revisó el jurado de adjudicación, haciendo las veces de una comisión directiva, y compuesto de los Señores CHARLES F. MCKIM, HENRY HORNBOSTEL, y AUSTIN W. LORD, de Nueva York, y en la actualidad se espera que para el 15 de enero de 1908, tanto los planos como las descripciones, estarán listos para recibir las propuestas de los contratistas. Por consecuencia, el terreno debe roturarse á fines de febrero y la piedra angular debe colocarse en abril ó mayo. Por más que ha ocurrido una demora como de dos meses respecto del tiempo que al principio se creyó necesario para terminar definitivamente los planos, la Comisión Consultiva cree que los cambios que se han efectuado en los diseños han sido tan importantes que justifican el tiempo adicional que se ha empleado en la preparación de éstos. En el número del BOLETÍN correspondiente al mes de enero de 1908, se reproducirán fotografías del modelo de dicho edificio, las cuales han de dar una idea mucho más exacta del edificio, en cuanto á la índole y apariencia de éste, q l fotografías originales que se reprodujeron de los diseños de

RESOLUCIONES DE LA TERCERA CONFERENCIA.

En la reunión del Consejo Directivo de esta Oficina que se efectuó el 4 de diciembre, se tomó una medida importante encaminada á llevar á cabo estas resoluciones de la Tercera Conferencia Panamericana, acerca de las cuales aun no se había tomado ninguna determinación, pero que antes que se reuna la próxima Conferencia deben ser objeto de una detenida consideración que implica mucho trabajo.

Á menos que en la actualidad se trace un programa para emprender los trabajos que estas resoluciones llevan aparejados, será imposible hacerles justicia tal como lo esperaba la Conferencia. Nombróse una comisión compuesta de los Señores J. N. LÉGER, Ministro de Haití; EPIFANIO PORTELA, Ministro de la Argentina, y FELIPE PARDO, Ministro del Perú, que ha de proceder en cooperación con el Director de la Oficina, para preparar un informe sobre el asunto, informe que se ha de someter á la consideración de una futura reunión del Consejo Directivo.

LA AMÉRICA LATINA ESTÁ DESPERTANDO UN INTERÉS GENERAL.

La reciente excursión que hizo el Director de esta Oficina, durante la cual pronunció discursos ante importantes corporaciones representativas, docentes, comerciales y sociales, sobre el tema de la América Latina, en Ann Arbor, donde está establecida la Universidad del Estado de Michigan, en Denver, Estado de Colorado, en la ciudad de Salt Lake y Ogden en Utah, y Butte y Helena en el Estado de Montana, demuestra de una manera evidente que algunas regiones de los Estados Unidos, que por lo general podía suponerse que no tienen gran interés en los asuntos de la América Latina, han comenzado á comprender la importancia de nuestras relaciones comerciales y políticas con aquella parte del mundo. En todos estos lugares hubo una concurrencia extraordinaria y el auditorio siempre demostró tener profundo interés en obtener informes acerca de las otras Repúblicas Americanas. Además de estos discursos pronunciados en el oeste en el mes de noviembre, el Director de la Oficina habló también sobre el mismo tema—en contestación á varias invitaciones especiales—ante la Convención de Ríos y Puertos que se reunió en Wáshington el día 4 de diciembre, el 11 de diciembre en el "Nameless Club" de Filadelfia, el 12 de diciembre ante la Cámara de Comercio de Rochester, Estado de Nueva York, el 13 de diciembre en el Colegio de Vassar establecido en Poughkeepsie, Estado de Nueva York, el 21 de diciembre en la Sociedad de los Oranges de la Nueva Inglaterra, y el 28 de diciembre ante la Sociedad de Ciencia Política Americana de la ciudad de Madison, Estado de Wisconsin.

VISITA DEL SECRETARIO DE LA OFICINA Á MÉXICO.

El Señor Don FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, Secretario de la Oficina, concurrió como representante de ésta á la Tercera Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional que se celebró en México durante la primera semana del mes de diciembre. El Secretario anuncia que la reunión obtuvo un éxito completo, y que tanto entre los funcionarios del Gobierno como en el pueblo mexicano se advierte un creciente interés en la mayor esfera de acción de la Oficina y en sus trabajos. Al cerrarse la Conferencia, la capital de Costa Rica fué designada, por aclamación, como el lugar de reunión para la próxima conferencia, que se celebrará en 1909.

UN ANTIGUO DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA VISITA Á WÁSHINGTON.

En diciembre esta Oficina tuvo el gusto de darle la bienvenida á Wáshington al honorable WILLIAM W. ROCKHILL, en la actualidad Ministro de los Estados Unidos en China, y que fué Director de esta Oficina desde 1899 hasta 1905. El Señor ROCKHILL tiene una hoja de servicios excelente como Representante Diplomático de los Estados Unidos en Pekín, y como resultado de su administración, las tradicionales amistosas relaciones entre los Estados Unidos y China se han fortalecido todavía más. Por más que su campo de acción en la actualidad está muy remoto de la América Latina, el Señor ROCKHILL aún demuestra un profundo interés en el desarrollo y progreso de aquella parte del mundo.

EL SEÑOR RUY BARBOSA NO PUEDE ACEPTAR LA INVITACIÓN DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE YALE.

Se recordará que la Universidad de Yale, por conducto de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, invitó al Señor RUY BARBOSA, presidente de la delegación del Brasil en la Conferencia de La Haya, para que diera la serie de conferencias de DODGE sobre el tema de "La ciudadanía," en la precitada universidad, que deberán comenzar el día 1° del próximo año. Como quiera que al Señor BARBOSA se le considera como uno de los más eminentes estadistas latinoamericanos, y habiendo estado íntimamente asociado al desarrollo intelectual y político del Brasil, todos los que desean que los Estados Unidos y el Brasil se conozcan más íntimamente esperaban con sinceridad que al Señor BARBOSA le fuera dable aceptar la expresada invitación.

El Señor BARBOSA tenía intención de aceptar la invitación, por cuanto la fecha que se había fijado para su viaje le permitía regresar

al Brasil á fin de hacer los debidos arreglos antes del 1° de enero acerca de los compromisos previos que tenía. Sin embargo, al contrario de lo que todo el mundo esperaba, la Conferencia de la Haya, en vez de terminar sus deliberaciones en tres meses, según se esperaba, estuvo en sesión cerca de cinco meses, y la parte muy activa y conspicua que el Señor BARBOSA tomó en las deliberaciones de la Conferencia, le proporcionaron tantos trabajos físicos é intelectuales, que á la terminación de dicha Conferencia su estado de salud era tal que le exigía un largo período de descanso y de asistencia médica. Esto le ha impedido su regreso de Europa al Brasil, y le impedirá, asimismo, aceptar la invitación de dicha universidad.

Es de lamentarse que este país se prive de la oportunidad de oír á este distinguido publicista sudamericano, y se espera que el Señor BARBOSA pronto se restablezca por completo de los excesivos y enervantes trabajos que hizo en la Segunda Conferencia de Paz Internacional.

EL PROGRESO DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

Que la ciudad de Buenos Aires avanza notablemente lo demuestra la ley del Congreso Nacional, que firmó el Presidente ALCORTA el 14 de octubre de 1907, autorizando á dicha ciudad para levantar un empréstito de $15,000,000, oro, á un tipo de interés que no ha de exceder de un 5 por ciento, cantidad que deberá applicarse á la reconstrucción de los mercados, la construcción de nuevas avenidas y plazas, la construcción de hornos de incineración para quemar los desechos, la reconstrucción de mataderos, la terminación del magnífico teatro de Colón, y otras mejoras análogas.

El Señor SNYDER, Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos, llama especialmente la atención hacia la necesidad de establecer un banco americano en la Argentina, que en su opinión sólo cede en importancia, en cuanto atañe al desarrollo del comercio norteamericano, á la del establecimiento de una línea de vapores entre los Estados Unidos y Buenos Aires.

Los datos estadísticos relativos al ganado en pie muestran que en la Argentina hay aproximadamente 80,000,000 de cabezas de ganado lanar, 26,000,000 de cabezas de ganado vacuno, y 5,500,000 cabezas de ganado caballar.

El cultivo del algodón en la República hasta ahora se ha desarrollado muy poco, puesto que en la actualidad sólo hay como 10,000 acres de terreno cultivadas.

El Gobierno se ocupa detenidamente en el estudio de las modificaciones de las leyes de patente y marcas de fábrica, que hace mucho tiempo que requieren enmiendas.

NUEVAS LÍNEAS DE VAPORES AL BRASIL.

El Señor ANDERSON, Cónsul General Americano en Río de Janeiro, indica algunos planes encaminados á mejorar el actual servicio de vapores entre Río de Janeiro y Nueva York. En el desarrollo de la comunicación y relaciones entre los Estados Unidos y la América del Sur, no hay ningún factor tan importante como el establecimiento de mejores líneas de vapores. No cabe duda de que el plan del Cónsul General significaría un paso hacia adelante, pero se requiere hacer mucho más para poder competir con éxito con las líneas europeas.

En esta edición del BOLETÍN se publican las condiciones del empréstito de 1907, que devenga un interés de un 5 por ciento, y que el Presidente de la República autorizó mediante un decreto del 28 de septiembre de 1907.

En los nueve meses de 1907, el servicio de aduanas del Brasil muestra un aumento de un 24 por ciento, lo cual es muy notable y prueba de una manera evidente la prosperidad del país.

Según la opinión del Cónsul Británico de Santos, una vez que se terminen los últimos trabajos en el puerto de este nombre, los nuevos muelles han de tener una longitud de cerca de dos millas y media de pared de muelle, con un servicio de ferrocarriles y almacenes de depósito y suficiente profundidad de agua en toda su longitud para la marina mercante del mundo.

LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE FERROCARRILES EN BOLIVIA.

La construcción de ferrocarriles que se ha proyectado en Bolivia ejerce sin duda gran influencia en el desarrollo de la parte interior de la América del Sur. Antes de que las obras se terminen es probable que se hayan gastado cerca de $150,000,000. Por más que una gran parte de este capital procede de Europa, la mayor parte de esta construcción se está llevando á cabo bajo la dirección de una compañía formada en los Estados Unidos, y la mayor parte también del material procede del mismo país.

Los datos estadísticos relativos á Bolivia muestran un gran aumento en la renta de aduanas en el segundo trimestre de 1907. Dicha renta en este año ascendió á $1,348,776.45, contra $526,814.28 en 1906.

INCREMENTO DE LA POTENCIA COMPRADORA DE CHILE.

Los ingresos de aduana correspondientes á los nueve meses que terminaron en 1907, muestran un aumento en el dinero que Chile tiene disponible para hacer compras. Dichos ingresos en el período de

referencia ascendieron á $36,000,000, ó sea un aumento de $3,000,000 respecto del mismo período de 1906.

El Gobierno acaba de promulgar una nueva ley de reforma económica, cuyo resumen so publica en esta edición del BOLETÍN. Dicha ley ejerce mucha influencia en el desarrollo industrial del país.

RECURSOS MINERALES Y AGRÍCOLAS DE COLOMBIA.

Los recursos mineros y agrícolas de Colombia están llamando mucho la atención. La admirable posición topográfica de la República, tanto respecto del Atlántico como del Pacífico, y la diversidad de climas que se encuentran en sus fértiles valles y frías planicies, hacen que dicha República ofrezca grandes oportunidades para la explotación de sus veneros de riqueza.

Es digno de notarse que los comerciantes y capitalistas alemanes tienen plena conciencia de lo que puede llevarse á cabo en Colombia, y no pierden las oportunidades que se les presentan para aumentar sus inversiones de capital en dicho país.

El Presidente REYES ha dirigido una interesantísima circular á los Gobernadores recientemente nombrados de los Departamentos territoriales de Colombia, la cual contiene algunas indicaciones muy pertinentes encaminadas á mejorar las condiciones del país.

CÁLCULO DE LA ZAFRA DE AZÚCAR CUBANO DE 1907 Á 1908.

El cálculo de la zafra de azúcar de Cuba para 1907–8, asciende a 8,051,000 sacos. Este número de sacos representa un peso total de 1,145,200 toneladas de 2,240 libras cada una.

MOVIMIENTO DE LOS PUERTOS DE LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

En esta edición del BOLETÍN se publica una parte del informe del Señor W. E. PULLIAM, Jefe de Colectores de Aduanas de la República Dominicana, la cual se omitió en la edición de octubre. Dichas cifras muestran el tonelaje y las nacionalidades de los buques que entraron en los puertos dominicanos y de los que salieron de los mismos en el semestre transcurrido de enero á junio de 1907.

RELACIÓN DESCRIPTIVA DE GUATEMALA.

El Señor JOHN BREWSTER, de Nueva York, ha preparado para el BOLETÍN una breve é interesante relación de las condiciones económicas, industriales y físicas, en general, que prevalecen en Guatemala. Lo que el Señor BREWSTER escribe comprueba otros informes que se han publicado acerca de los recursos naturales y de la riqueza de dicho país.

LAS MADERAS VALIOSAS DE HONDURAS.

Es un hecho sabido de todos, que la República de Honduras se ha hecho famosa por sus valiosísimas maderas. Una breve relación que se publica en esta edición del BOLETÍN contiene algunos informes interesantes acerca de las maderas adecuadas para las obras de ebanistería.

MÉXICO ESTABLECE RELACIONES MÁS ÍNTIMAS CON EL JAPÓN.

Es evidente que México ha comprendido la ventaja de tener relaciones más íntimas con el Japón, y así lo comprueba la circunstancia de haberle hecho una concesión á una compañía para establecer una línea de vapores entre puertos mexicanos, chinos y japoneses.

Los datos estadísticos muestran que en la actualidad se explotan más de 1,000 minas de cobre en todos los ámbitos de la República Mexicana.

El Señor A. B. BUTMAN, agente especial de los Estados Unidos, hace algunas relaciones interesantes acerca de la industria del henequén, que tanto está llamando la atención en la actualidad. También hace referencia á una reciente conferencia que los cultivadores de henequén celebraron en México.

Se están haciendo todos los preparativos para la Exposición Mexicana que se ha de celebrar en el Palacio de Cristal de Londres. El Gobierno y pueblo Mexicanos se proponen hacer una exhibición completa de los verdaderos adelantos de las empresas particulares de la República, y las exhibiciones las harán principalmente las corporaciones, razones sociales é individuos particulares que están profundamente interesados en el progreso de sus empresas, y también se harán por medio de comisiones, distritos y compañías que desean especialmente atraer el capital extranjero.

LOS DERECHOS DE EXPORTACIÓN DE NICARAGUA.

En una circular del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Nicaragua del 6 de diciembre de 1907, que se ha recibido por conducto del Cónsul OLIVARES, de Managua, se expresan los derechos de exportación que se imponen á los productos de dicha República.

LOS PREMIOS OFRECIDOS POR EL CÓNSUL KELLOGG.

El Hon. JAMES C. KELLOGG, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Colón, Panamá, merece ser felicitado con motivo de su iniciativa encaminada á despertar más interés en los Estados Unidos y propagar informes más exactos acerca de dicho país entre los niños de escuela del istmo. El Señor KELLOGG ha ofrecido premios por las mejores disertaciones que se escriban sobre los Estados Unidos. Los ejemplares de las disertaciones premiadas que han sido enviados á esta Oficina muestran que este laudable plan está dando muy buenos resultados.

MODIFICACIONES EN EL ARANCEL DE PANAMÁ.

Se han efectuado algunos cambios en el Arancel de Panamá á los cuales se hace referencia en esta edición del BOLETÍN. Estos cambios han estado vigentes durante algún tiempo, pero hasta ahora no había sido posible conseguirlos para publicarlos.

LAS CONDICIONES DEL COMERCIO EN PARAGUAY.

En un informe que ha suministrado el Señor E. C. O'BRIEN, Ministro de Paraguay, se encuentra una interesante relación comparativa hecha por el Ministro de Hacienda de aquella República, la cual muestra las exportaciones é importaciones, así como la renta de dicho país en los cinco últimos años y en el primer trimestre de 1907.

EL SERVICIO DE VAPORES DE IQUITOS, PERÚ, Á NUEVA YORK.

Á propósito de un informe que se ha recibido del Cónsul C. E. EBERHARD, es digno de mencionarse que en breve se establecerá un servicio de vapores directo entre Iquitos, en el Perú, y la Ciudad de Nueva York, por la vía del Amazonas. Parece increible que buques que pueden hacer la travesía del Atlántico desde la desembocadura del Amazonas hasta Nueva York, puedan navegar 2,000 millas hacia arriba de aquel gran río hasta Iquitos, en el Perú.

MODIFICACIONES ARANCELARIAS EN EL SALVADOR.

En vista del creciente comercio extranjero de El Salvador, en esta edición del BOLETÍN se publican algunas modificaciones arancelarias importantes, que se relacionan con una gran variedad de exportaciones é importaciones.

LOS INGRESOS DE ADUANAS DEL URUGUAY.

Aunque los ingresos de aduana de Uruguay correspondientes al mes de septiembre de 1907 muestran una pequeña merma en comparación con los mismos meses de 1906, sin embargo, los ingresos correspondientes á los nueve meses de 1907 muestran aproximadamente un aumento de $378,000, en comparación con el período correspondiente al año anterior.

Las cifras del Gobierno Uruguayo relativas al año económico de 1907 muestran que los egresos ascendieron aproximadamente á $20,257,462, y que los ingresos se calculan en $20,301,727, quedando así un sobrante de $44,265.

EL CONGRESO UNIVERSITARIO INTERNACIONAL DE MONTEVIDEO.

El Gobierno y las universidades del Uruguay son dignos de especial alabanza por el Congreso Internacional de Universidades Americanas que se ha de celebrar en la ciudad de Montevideo desde fines de enero hasta principios de febrero de 1908. Por conducto del Dr. Don LUIS MELIÁN LAFINUR, Ministro del Uruguay en Wáshington, y de la Universidad de George Wáshington, establecida en Wáshington, Distrito de Columbia, se ha enviado una invitación á los colegios y universidades de los Estados Unidos para que envíen delegados á esta notable reunión. El programa que se ha bosquejado no puede ser más interesante, y comprende una gran variedad de asuntos. Es de esperar que á algunas de las instituciones más caracterizadas de los Estados Unidos les sea posible concurrir á dicho Congreso. Si no lo hacen así, no será por cierto debido á la falta de interés ó de simpatía, sino al hecho de que dicho Congreso se ha de reunir precisamente cuando casi todos los estudiantes americanos se encuentran á la mitad del curso de sus estudios, época en que les ha de ser muy difícil ausentarse del país. Á fin de que la concurrencia por parte de los Estados Unidos fuese numerosa, es de lamentar que a este Congreso no le haya sido posible reunirse en julio ó septiembre. No cabe duda de que en esa época hubiera concurrido una numerosa delegación de la América del Norte. En esta edición del BOLETÍN se publica el programa íntegro del Congreso.

LA CONFERENCIA DE PAZ CENTRO-AMERICANA.

La Conferencia de Paz Centro-Americana, que se ha celebrado en Wáshington, es el resultado de una correspondencia diplomática que ocurrió en los meses de agosto y septiembre entre los Gobiernos de las cinco Repúblicas Centro-Americanas, á saber: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras y Nicaragua, y las Repúblicas de México y los Estados Unidos. Á raíz de esta correspondencia, el día 11 de septiembre de 1907 se reunió en Wáshington una conferencia preliminar compuesta de los representantes diplomáticos de las Repúblicas Centro-Americanas en Wáshington, Soñores Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica; Don FEDERICO MEJÍA, Ministro de El Salvador; Dr. Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Ministro de Guatemala; Dr. Don ANGEL UGARTE, Ministro de Honduras, y Dr. Don LUIS F. COREA, Ministro de Nicaragua; Don José F. GODOY, Encargado de Negocios de México en Wáshington, y el Señor ALVA A. ADEE, Secretario de Estado Interino de los Estados Unidos. El Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO fué elegido presidente y el Dr. Don ANGEL UGARTE secretario de dicha Conferencia.

El siguiente protocolo fué presentado y aprobado por los representantes de Costa Rica, El Salvador y Honduras, en su capacidad oficial, y por los representantes de Guatemala y Nicaragua, en su capacidad personal, en tanto que esperaban instrucciones de sus respectivos Gobiernos:

EL PROTOCOLO.

Reunidos en la ciudad de Wáshington los Representantes de las cinco Repúblicas de Centro-América, en vista de la excitativa de los Excelentísimos Señores Presidentes de los Estados Unidos de América y de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, para establecer la manera de conservar las buenas relaciones entre dichas Repúblicas, y conseguir una paz duradera en aquellos países, y con el propósito de fijar las bases que puedan conducir á la realización de tales fines, debidamente autorizados por nuestros respectivos Gobiernos, hemos convenido en lo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO I.

Previa invitación formal, que, según está entendido, se hará simultáneamente á cada una de las cinco Repúblicas Centro-Americanas, por los Excelentísimos Señores Presidentes de los Estados Uniodos de América y de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, se reunirá una Conferencia de los Representantes Plenipotenciarios que al efecto nombren los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas referidas, á saber: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras y Nicaragua, en los primeros quince días del mes de noviembre próximo entrante, en la

SEÑOR DON MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, PRESIDENTE DE GUATEMALA.

ciudad de Wáshington, para discutir los pasos que deban darse y medios que tengan que adoptarse á fin de ajustar cualesquiera diferencias que existan entre dichas Repúblicas ó entre algunas de ellas, y con el objeto de concluir un tratado que precisará sus relaciones generales.

ARTÍCULO II.

Los Excelentísimos Señores Presidentes de las Repúblicas de Centro América invitarán á los Excelentísimos Señores Presidentes de los Estados Unidos de América y de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, para que si lo tienen á bien se sirvan nombrar sus Representantes respectivos, á fin de que con un carácter puramente amistoso presten sus buenos é imparciales oficios para la realización de los propósitos de la Conferencia.

ARTÍCULO III.

Mientras se reune la Conferencia y cumple la alta misión que le corresponde, las cinco Repúblicas Centro-Americanas, á saber: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras y Nicaragua, convienen en mantener entre sí la paz y buenas relaciones, y asumen respectivamente la obligación de no cometer ni permitir que se cometa acto alguno que pueda estorbar su mutua tranquilidad. Con tal objeto se abstendrán de toda manifestación armada en sus respectivas fronteras y retirarán á sus aguas jurisdiccionales sus fuerzas marítimas.

ARTÍCULO IV.

Si por desgracia se suscitare cuestión imprevista entre algunas de dichas Repúblicas, mientras se reune la Conferencia, y no pudiere arreglarse por los medios amigables de la Diplomacia, queda mutuamente convenido que las partes interesadas someterán la diferencia á los buenos consejos del Excelentísimo Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, ó de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, ó de los dos Señores Presidentes conjuntamente, según el caso, y de conformidad con el acuerdo que al efecto se celebre.

En una segunda sesión que la Conferencia celebró el 16 de septiembre, á la cual concurrieron los mismos delegados, el Secretario de Estado Interino de los Estados Unidos y el Encargado de Negocios de México, los representantes de Guatemala y Nicaragua, anunciaron que habían recibido instrucciones de sus respectivos Gobiernos para firmar, con su carácter oficial, el precitado protocolo.

Este protocolo fué finalmente firmado por los representantes de las cinco Repúblicas el 17 de septiembre de 1907.

Según se acordó en el artículo I del protocolo, el Presidente DÍAZ, de México, y el Presidente ROOSEVELT, de los Estado Unidos, invitaron

á las cinco Repúblicas de la América Central para que se reuniesen en Wáshington á fin de establecer la base de un tratado de paz permanente entre ellas. Estas invitaciones fueron aceptadas y se eligieron los delegados de las varias Repúblicas de la manera siguiente:

Costa Rica.—Señor Don LUIS ANDERSON, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en Comisión Especial á los Estados Unidos; Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario.

El Salvador.—Señor Dr. Don SALVADOR GALLEGOS, Señor Don FEDERICO MEJÍA, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, y Señor Dr. Don SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ.

Guatemala.—Señor Dr. Don ANTONIO BATRES-JÁUREGUI, Señor Don VICTOR SÁNCHEZ-OCAÑA, y Señor Dr. Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario.

Honduras.—Señor Don POLICARPO BONILLA, Señor Don E. CONSTANTINO FIALLOS, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, y Señor Dr. Don ANGEL UGARTE, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario.

Nicaragua.—Señor Dr. Don LUIS FELIPE COREA, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, y Señor Dr. Don JOSÉ MADRIZ.

Además, la República de México nombró al Señor Don ENRIQUE CREEL, que es su Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario en los Estados Unidos, y los Estados Unidos nombraron al Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, como representantes de México y los Estados Unidos en la Conferencia.

Se escogió el edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas como punto de reunión del Congreso, y el 12 y el 13 de noviembre se celebraron dos sesiones preliminares bajo la Presidencia del Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, y el Señor Dr. Don ANGEL UGARTE, que hizo de Secretario, en las cuales sesiones se adoptó el reglamento que había de observarse en las deliberaciones de la Conferencia.

La primera sesión regular de la Conferencia se celebró el 14 de noviembre, y á ella concurrieron todos los delegados cuyos nombres acaban de mencionarse, junto con los representantes de México en los Estados Unidos, y el Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos. Al declarar abiertas las sesiones de la Conferencia, el Señor ROOT pronunció el siguiente discurso:

"SEÑOR EMBAJADOR Y SEÑORES DE LAS REPÚBLICAS CENTRO-AMERICANAS: El uso establecido me impone, como jefe del Departamento de Estado del país en que os habéis reunido, que declare abierta las sesiones de esta Conferencia y que presida esta sesión inaugural mientras se efectúa vuestra organización. Al principiar mis observaciones deseo expresaros cuán altamente estima el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos el honor que nos hacéis al escoger á la ciudad de

Wáshington como el lugar donde habéis de efectuar vuestras deliberaciones en pro del régimen de la paz, el orden y la fraternidad entre los pueblos de la América Central. Al pueblo de los Estados Unidos le es sumamente grato que creáis que aquí encontraréis una atmósfera propicia para el desarrollo de las ideas de paz y unidad, de progreso y de ayuda mutua, en vez de la guerra, la revolución y el retraso de los principios de libertad y de justicia.

"Si un sincero y cordial deseo de que tengáis completo éxito en vuestras deliberaciones puede contribuír á un medio ambiente propicio, podéis estar seguros de que aquí lo tendréis. El pueblo de los Estados Unidos cree sinceramente en los principios que tratáis de aplicar á la dirección de vuestros asuntos internacionales en la América Central. El pueblo de los Estados Unidos desea sinceramente el triunfo y predominio de los principios de libertad y orden en todos los países del mundo, y desea especialmente que las bendiciones que son consecuencia del predominio de dichos principios las disfruten los pueblos de nuestras Repúblicas hermanas del Hemisferio Occidental, y creemos, además, que considerado el asunto desde el punto de vista más egoísta, ha de redundar en nuestro beneficio que en la América Central haya Repúblicas pacíficas, prósperas y progresistas.

"Los pueblos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y de los Estados Unidos de América, en la actualidad disfrutan de los grandes beneficios que se derivan del canje mutuo del comercio y de las relaciones amistosas entre estos dos países. La prosperidad, el aumento de la riqueza, el éxito de las empresas, es decir, todos los resultados que se obtienen del empleo inteligente de la riqueza, los gozan los pueblos de estos dos países por virtud de las relaciones amistosas que hacen que cada pueblo pueda utilizar la prosperidad del otro. Nosotros en los Estados Unidos nos alegraríamos en sumo grado de que los Estados de la América Central avanzaran con mayor rapidez por la senda de tal prosperidad y de tal progreso, á fin de que junto con vostros podamos participar, por medio del comercio y las relaciones amistosas, de vuestra nueva prosperidad y al mismo tiempo ayudaros mediante la nuestra.

"Señores: Las muchas veces que los pueblos de la América Central han fracasado al esforzarse por celebrar un convenio entre ellos mismos que resultara práctico y perdurable, no puede menos de hacernos comprender que el problema que estáis llamados á resolver es difícil. Se han hecho frecuentes tentativas, y tal parece que los acuerdos que se han celebrado, firmado y ratificado se han escrito en la arena. Sin embargo, no puedo menos de abrigar la creencia de que al fin ya contemplamos la aurora de una época más venturosa para la América Central. El desarrollo político de las naciones exige mucho tiempo. Tengo mucha confianza en el criterio de que, con el

transcurso del tiempo, á través de fracasos sucesivos, por virtud de la consiguiente educación de vuestros pueblos, por los ejemplos alentadores que ahora más que nunca os rodean de otros países del Hemisferio Occidental que han obtenido felizmente la unidad y el progreso, y finalmente, por la combinación de todas estas circunstancias, estáis en un período en vuestra historia en que os ha de ser posible dar un paso hacia adelante cuyos resultados sean perdurables.

"No sería propio que yo propusiese ó sugiriese las medidas que debiérais tomar, pero me tomo la libertad de manifestaros que el fin principalísimo que debéis obtener es que—si bien habréis de celebrar convenios que estoy seguro de que serán concebidos en armonía con las aspiraciones más pacíficas y el más recto sentido de justicia—también debéis idear algunos métodos prácticos con arreglo á los cuales resulte posible obtener el cumplimiento de estos convenios. La mera declaración de principios generales, el mero acuerdo en cuanto á la política y línea de conducta valen muy poco, á menos que se adopten métodos prácticos y definitivos mediante los cuales la responsabilidad en la cual se incurra al dejarse de cumplir el convenio pueda hacerse recaer sobre una persona determinada y que la opinión pública de la América Central se haga influír, á fin de impedir semejante violación. La manifestación de que todo hombre tiene derecho á su libertad, tendría muy poco valor para nosotros en este país, si no fuera por el derecho de habeas corpus que impone á un juez determinado el deber—siempre que á él se apele—de investigar la causa de su detención y de ponerlo en libertad, si se le arresta injustamente. El precepto que declara que á nadie debe privársele de su propiedad sin el debido proceso legal, valdría poco, á no ser por el precepto práctico que impone á funcionarios determinados el deber de anular toda tentativa que se haga para arrebatarle á un hombre su propiedad sin el debido proceso legal.

"Encontrar métodos definitivos y prácticos por medio de los cuales hagáis que sea el deber del funcionario cuidar de que no se quebranten los grandes principios que declaráis—métodos por los cuales, si se intentase violar dichos principios, pueda hacerse recaerse la responsabilidad sobre el verdadero delincuente—he ahí, á mi juicio, los problemas á cuya solución debéis consagrar especial y sinceramente vuestros esfuerzos.

"Tengo fe en vuestro éxito porque la sinceridad de vuestros fines me inspira confianza, y porque creo que vuestros pueblos han llegado ya al grado de civilización en que se encuentran preparados para acoger y utilizar los resultados de vuestras deliberaciones. ¿Por qué no habéis de vivir en paz y armonía? De hecho sois un solo pueblo, vuestra ciudadanía es permutable, vuestra raza, vuestra religión, vuestras costumbres, vuestras leyes, vuestro linaje, vuestra consanguinidad y vínculos, vuestras relaciones sociales, vuestras sim-

patías, vuestras aspiraciones y vuestras esperanzas en el porvenir son las mismas.

"Únicamente la ambición de algunos individuos á quienes les importan más su miras egoístas que el bienestar de su país, puede impedir que los pueblos de los Estados Centro Americanos vivan juntos en paz y armonía.

"Yo espero con la mayor sinceridad—y así también lo esperan el Gobierno y pueblo americanos—que esta Conferencia dé por resultado medidas terminantes y prácticas que hagan que los pueblos de la América Central avancen al mismo paso que las naciones más progresistas de la civilización moderna, á fin de que cumplan sus grandes destinos en la hermandad que la naturaleza ha dispuesto que mantengan, y hagan desaparecer para siempre de aquella tierra de infinita hermosura y de incalcalable riqueza, las luchas fratricidas que hasta ahora os han mantenido rezagados en el desarrollo de vuestra civilización."

Á la terminación del discurso del Señor ROOT, el Embajador de México habló en inglés en los siguientes términos:

"SEÑORES DELEGADOS: Permitidme que, á nombre del pueblo y del Gobierno mexicanos, á quienes tengo la honra de representar en esta ocasión solemne, os dé la más cordial bienvenida y haga los más sinceros votos por vuestra felicidad personal y por el éxito de las misiones que os han confiado vuestros sendos países.

"Venís á Washington, Señores Delegados, desempeñando una tarea tan trascendental, tan alta, tan noble, tan grande y de resultados tan duraderos, que no vacilo en decir que, si hasta ahora vuestros nombres han sido y son ventajosamente conocidos en Centro-América como los de juristas distinguidos, diplomáticos experimentados y patriotas ardientes, en lo sucesivo esos nombres serán americanos, porque no podrán permanecer encerrados en las fronteras de una sola región, y simbolizarán, sólo al enunciarse, el bien mayor que puede poseer un pueblo, que puede poseer la humanidad entera; la paz bendita, que con su sucesora, la libertad, ha hecho la grandeza del país generoso que ahora os da asilo y cariñosa hospitalidad.

"Unida la República mexicana á los países de Centro-América por los lazos de la sangre, de las tradiciones históricas, del lenguaje, de la vecindad, de la comunidad de intereses y de la semejanza de instituciones políticas, el General PORFIRIO DIAZ, Presidente de la nación, vió con sumo agrado la oportunidad que se le presentaba de cooperar á que las cinco Repúblicas hermanas cimentaran la paz á que tienen derecho y que sin duda les traerá tantos beneficios como los que á México le ha acarreado. La iniciativa que juntos subscribieron el jefe de mi Gobierno y el ilustre estadista que desempeña la Presidencia de los Estados Unidos de América, os congrega ahora en el edificio de las Repúblicas Americanas, que es, si vale la expresión, el hogar común de todas las nacionalidades de este continente.

"Desde hace años casi toda la América que fué española se halla en paz, progresando en lo material y esforzándose con éxito por hacer prácticas las instituciones que le dejaron sus antecesores; el virus revolucionario parece conservarse sólo (y por cierto con fuerza inusitada) en la parte central del continente, en la que se enlazan las dos fracciones de América destinadas á vivir unidas estrecha y fraternalmente; ? qué tiene, pues, de extraño que los países que más cerca están de vosotros os ofrezcan su amistosa mediación, y en caso necesario su ayuda franca, para que os entendais mutuamente y logreis plantear sin mucho esfuerzo la gran liga de afectos, tendencias é intereses que han de ser la base de vuestra prosperidad futura?

"Ni los Estados Unidos ni México apetecen acrecimiento territorial, ni quieren tener intervención en vuestras cosas, ni piden más que veros pacíficos, fuertes y florecientes; y se lisonjean de que tal resultado lo obtendrán vuestras aptitudes, patriotismo y buena voluntad, después de las deliberaciones que honradamente sustenteis, con la idea fija de asegurar sobre bases de eterna justicia la paz para las cinco Repúblicas que forman el grupo Centro-Americano.

"La paz ha sido siempre el mayor beneficio de que ha podido gozar la familia humana; pero á medida que aumenta la población, y que crecen los elementos de riqueza, y que se eleva el nivel de cultura, y que se afirman los principios de justicia y el respecto á la propiedad, y que se estima más la vida del individuo, se hace más y más apreciable en el mundo el estado de tranquilidad; y su imperio se impone como la necesidad suprema, como el mayor de los bienes, como la causa predilecta del patriotismo y como la base inconmovible de la autonomía nacional.

"El mundo marcha. Las manifestaciones del progreso alcanzan á todas partes. La causa de la civilización es universal y pide su contingente á todos los pueblos de la tierra. Cuando encuentra las puertas francas y el medio propicio, allá dirige sus corrientes y allá van sus elementos fecundantes de vida y de riqueza. Cuando la guerra, el desorden y el exterminio cierran las puertas y rechazan el empuje de la civilización, entonces se produce un estado de cosas peligroso bajo el doble punto de vista interior y exterior. De allí viene el retroceso y de allí surgen las dificultades internacionales.

"La vida de los pueblos modernos no puede aislarse. Está vinculada à la causa común del progreso humano, y sólo se concibe la conservación de la integridad nacional por medio de la paz. Cuando esa base se destruye, peligra la autonomía y pueden ser irreparables los males y los perjuicios que se ocasionen.

"La tendencia actual de los pueblos cultos está resueltamente orientada en el sentido pacífico, así lo dice el Tribunal de la Haya, así lo pregonan los congresos y las conferencias de paz y de arbitraje que se han organizado y se siguen organizando en todos los países

civilizados, así lo pide la prensa de todos los pueblos, de todos los colores políticos y de todas las religiones; esa es la enseñanza en la cátedra de las universidades y esa es el alma palpitante de la humanidad. Contrariar esas tendencias sería el mayor de los errores y la más grande de las aberraciones. Para conseguir una paz firme, tranquila y serena, todos los sacrificios parecen pequeños.

"Pero hay más todavía. Pronto se efectuará en América un acontecimiento importantísimo, la apertura del Canal de Panamá. Esa obra gigantesca marcará una nueva era del progreso panamericano. Facilitando las vías de comunicación, estrechará más y más á los pueblos de este continente y dará mayores impulsos á su comercio internacional; pero para volver fructífero el canal tendrán que hacerse grandes mejoras en los puertos, costosas obras de sanidad en las playas, que fundarse muchos ferrocarriles, bancos y casas de comercio y que consolidarse vuestro crédito público interior y exterior.

"Y para gozar de esos beneficios necesitamos paz en América. Que ésta no se interrumpa en ninguno de los pueblos del continente de Colón. Perturbarla sería todavía más peligroso de lo que es en la actualidad y éste es el momento para constituír las bases y para asegurar entre vosotros la armonía que tanto interesa à los americanos del Norte, del Centro y del Sur.

"Poseeis admirables elementos de vida, fuentes de riqueza inexplotadas, grandes extensiones de terreno sin cultivo, fajas de costa de inmenso valor; sólo os faltan brazos que trabajen en vez de ir à la matanza, y capitales que se presenten á vuestro llamamiento y que no huyan ni se escondan al tronar de los cañones.

"Si mi concepción acerca de vuestras cosas no es errónea, vuestras disputas versan sobre puntos sencillos y, sobre todo, de pacífico arreglo. Las cuestiones de fronteras, las de agravios á nacionales, las de invasión territorial y otras muchas, inevitables algunas veces entre pueblos colindantes, pueden quedar clara y pacíficamente zanjadas, mediante las reglas generales que senteis en esta Conferencia; y la guerra civil y la extranjera vendrán sólo cuando fatalmente deban venir tan tremendos azotes; pero con la misma distancia que ahora llegan á los pueblos civilizados de la tierra y no con la frecuencia con que caen sobre las hordas bravías de los países incultos.

"Para llegar á esos acuerdos se necesita no buscar ventajas de unos á expensas de otros, ni intentar preponderancias, ni satisfacción de agravios, ni explosión de pasiones. La Conferencia tiene fines más nobles y más elevados que vosotros comprendeis muy bien. Se busca de buena fe una fórmula para hacer justicia: vuestra ilustración y vuestro patriotismo sabrán encontrarla. Esa fórmula deberá consignarse en un tratado de larga, de muy larga duración. Así lo

espera el mundo de la alta representación de vuestros gobiernos, y así lo esperan México y los Estados de América, que con la mayor buena fe van á firmar y sellar ese mismo tratado como garantía moral de honorabilidad y de firmeza, como signo de amor por la paz y como testimonio de confraternidad, de simpatía y de justicia para los pueblos que representais.

"La Conferencia tiene, además, un significado y una enseñanza de altísimo interés para la humanidad, porque es un paso más en la solución tranquila de las dificultades internacionales por medio de la razón y la justicia, por el conocimiento perfecto y el análisis justo de los hechos, por el juicio sereno y tranquilo de ilustrados jurisconsultos y estadistas, y porque nos acerca á la creación de tribunales que, elevando su misión, hagan justicia á las naciones, como hoy la hacen á los individuos de la sociedad.

"Mucho esperan de vosotros, señores Delegados, vuestras naciones, la civilización americana y la paz de la humanidad entera. Con el conocimiento que poseeis de la índole y de las condiciones históricas de aquellas simpáticas tierras, podréis adelantar en un sólo impulso más de lo que en la situación actual podríais andar en un gran número de años.

"Para esa tarea, tan bella como digna de hombres patriotas y bien nacidos, habréis de contar siempre con la buena voluntad del Gobierno mexicano.

"Señores Delegados, que el Tratado de Wáshington lleve en el alma los altos ideales de la raza latina á que pertenecemos, y que guarde en su estructura la solidez y la firmeza del gran pueblo americano, identificado con nosotros en esta obra común de paz, de orden, de civilización y de progreso; que este tratado sea perdurable, como serán siempre constantes la buena fe y el amor por la paz, de las dos Repúblicas amigas vuestras, que os han invitado á esta labor humanitaria."

En nombre de la Conferencia, el Señor Don Luis Anderson, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Costa Rica, contestó en inglés á los precedentes discursos, con las siguientes palabras:

"Excelentísimos Señores: Vuestras palabras nos conmueven hondamente y repercutirán entre nuestros hermanos de la América Central, como la buena nueva que nos llama á una vida mejor, como la promesa risueña de una era de paz, de justicia y bienandanza que permita á las Repúblicas del Centro tomar de una vez el papel que en el humano desenvolvimiento reserva la moderna civilización á cada miembro de la gran familia de las naciones; y emprender el camino fortalecidas con la ruda experiencia de un pasado borrascoso, pero al mismo tiempo alentadas por la conciencia de sus propios destinos.

"La solemne inauguración de esta Conferencia de Paz Centro Americana por el Honorable Secretario de Estado, y en la que hemos

escuchado la palabra elocuente, sabia y bondadosa del Excelentísimo Señor Embajador de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á la par que constituye un símbolo de la fraternidad americana, marca en la historia de nuestros pueblos, la época que separa los tiempos pasados de los nuevos tiempos, el período en que se hunden para no reaparecer la guerra y la revuelta para dar paso á la paz, al progreso y á la tranquilidad. Es el comienzo de la era á la cual nos llama con premura el espíritu del siglo.

"La civilización no consiente que en la familia de las naciones haya una que no trabaje y aporte al beneficio común todo el contingente de sus energías y de las riquezas de todo género con que la naturaleza la dotará; porque todas las naciones son solidarias en el progreso humano.

"Centro América, situada admirablemente entre dos continentes con extensas costas en uno y otro océano, con riquísimo suelo, apto para rendir toda clase de productos, con montañas llenas de oro y de plata, con riquezas tales, en fin, que parece que la naturaleza con mano pródiga se hubiera complacido en derramar allí todos sus beneficios, está en el deber de rendir á la civilización, por medio del intercambio universal, todo el provecho que tan privilegiada situación le demanda; y, sin embargo, digámoslo con dolor, estamos *en mo ra*, por que las estériles luchas en que algunas de las Repúblicas han consumido sus energías, nos han alejado del ideal que nuestros padres contemplaron cuando sin reparar en sacrificios nos dieron patria y libertad. Fué inspiración divina la que movió á los Presidentes de nuestras hermanas del Norte, cuando el suelo de Centro América amenazaba teñirse otra vez con sangre de hermanos, á dejar oír su voz amistosa y autorizada para contener el brazo fratricida y llamarnos á Wáshington á emprender en hermanable consorcio las labores de la paz que levanta y dignifica á los pueblos y los encarrila por el sendero de la civilización y de su felicidad. Por esta acción generosa y humanitaria, los Presidentes ROOSEVELT y DÍAZ han quitado un laurel más á la fama, han escrito una nueva página de gloria en los anales de sus países, pero sobre todo han conquistado un lugar en el corazón de cada uno de los ciudadanos de los cinco países de la América Central.

"Los nombres de ROOSEVELT y DÍAZ serán siempre recordados con gratitud por los humildes hijos del pueblo, los de mano endurecida por el trabajo y tez tostada por nuestro sol tropical, que son los más inmediatamente favorecidos con una paz estable. Porque el labriego sencillo á quien se obliga á trocar el arado por el fusil, va á la guerra, pero no ama la guerra.

"Nuestros pueblos no son guerreros, y la participación única que les ha cabido en las diversas luchas que desde la independencia hasta

nuestros días han ensangretado á Centro América, ha sido la de morir con heroísmo y abnegación por una causa que ellos no han comprendido. Las guerras de Centro América no fueron jamás guerras de pueblo á pueblo sino de gobierno á gobierno.

"Las conmociones habidas en algunas Repúblicas de Centro América, con su tremendo cortejo de calamidades, hijas son antes que todo, del desvio y aún del olvido de la libertad ó diosa tutelar de las naciones, á cuyos destellos luminosos siguen los pueblos, se desarrollan y se hacen grandes, ricos y fuertes. Porque la libertad es diosa celosa, más celosa que el Dios de Israel, y castigo con mano implacable, y desata las plagas de la miseria y la anarquía, más temibles, ciertamente, que todas las plagas bíblicas, sobre los pueblos que no la rinden por entero culto fervoroso.

"Si nosotros en las Conferencias de Wáshington volvemos los ojos hacia la libertad, si estatuímos lo necesario para que nuestros pueblos, repuestos de pasados errores, entren de lleno en una vida de verdadera solidaridad democrática, si conseguimos que los Gobiernos de nuestros cinco Estados no se perpetúen y sean en su origen y en sus actos expresión libre de la voluntad popular, si logramos, en fin, que los derechos del hombre, ejecutoria la más noble de nuestra especia, consignados, es verdad, al frente de todas nuestras cartas fundamentales, pero á menudo olvidados, lleguen á ser realidad efectiva, algo así como el *backbone* de nuestras instituciones y de nuestro organismo social y político, en una palabra, si entramos con fe sincera en la vida constitucional, habremos hecho un gran bien á nuestros países y el generoso pensamiento de los Presidentes ROOSEVELT y DÍAZ se habrá realizado!

"Procuremos que el respeto á la libertad de los individuos y de los Estados sean una realidad, admitamos y garanticemos el gobierno del pueblo por pueblo en cada una de las nacionalidades centroamericanas, y entonces la paz estará asegurada y abierto el camino hacia nuestra felicidad y perfeccionamiento.

"Creo interpretar los sentimientos y el patriotismo de cada uno de los Señores Delegados cuando digo que tenemos fe en que llegaremos á este fin y que por ello nuestra gratitud será sincera para quienes nos han ayudado en este laudable propósito. ¿Cuál de nuestras naciones demostrará tan poco patriotismo rehusando ratificar un medio tan eficaz que ha de asegurarnos nuestra felicidad?"

Después del examen de las credenciales, que se hallaron en debida forma, la Conferencia eligió los siguientes funcionarios permanentes:

Presidente, Señor Don LUIS ANDERSÓN, Costa Rica.

Secretarios, Señores Don JOSÉ MADRIZ, Nicaragua, y Don SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ, El Salvador.

Además, se nombró un personal permanente de subsecretarios, traductores, y escribientes.

LOS TRABAJOS DE LA CONFERENCIA.

La Conferencia celebró catorce sesiones, del 14 de noviembre al 20 de diciembre.

Como resultado de las deliberaciones, se convinieron y firmaron en la última fecha ocho convenciones, que son las siguientes: Tratado General de Paz y Amistad, Convención Adicional al Tratado General, Convención para el Establecimiento de una Corte de Justicia Centroamericana, Convención de Extradición, Convención sobre Futuras Conferencias Centroamericanas, Convención de Comunicaciones, Convención para el Establecimiento de una Oficina Internacional Centroamericana, Convención para el Establecimiento de un Instituto Pedagógico Centroamericano.

Los textos de estas convenciones se publican íntegros en este número, con la excepción de que en las siete convenciones suplementarias se omite la enumeración de los nombres de los delegados y representantes, los títulos oficiales, y el lugar de la Conferencia. Estas partes son iguales en las ocho convenciones y aparecen en el Tratado General, que se publica íntegro, excepto las firmas.

TRATADO GENERAL DE PAZ Y AMISTAD.

Los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas de Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua y El Salvador, deseando establecer las bases que fijen las relaciones generales de dichos países, han tenido á bien celebrar un Tratado General de Paz y Amistad, que llene aquel fin, y al efecto han nombrado delegados:

Costa Rica.—Á los Excelentísimos Señores Licenciado Don LUIS ANDERSON y Don JOAQUÍN B. CALVO;

Guatemala.—Á los Excelentísimos Señores Licenciado Don ANTONIO BATRES JÁUREGUI, Doctor Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE y Don VÍCTOR SÁNCHEZ OCAÑA;

Honduras.—Á los Excelentísimos Señores Doctor Don POLICARPO BONILLA, Doctor Don ANGEL UGARTE y Don E. CONSTANTINO FIALLOS;

Nicaragua.—Á los Excelentísimos Senores Doctores Don José MADRIZ y Don LUIS F. COREA; y

El Salvador.—Á los Excelentísimos Señores Doctor Don SALVADOR GALLEGOS, Doctor Don SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ GONZÁLEZ y Don FEDERICO MEJÍA.

En virtud de la invitación hecha conforme al Artículo II del Protocolo firmado en Wáshington el 17 de septiembre de 1907 por los Representantes Plenipotenciarios de las cinco Repúblicas Centroamericanas, estuvieron presentes en todas las deliberaciones los Excelentísimos Señores Representante del Gobierno de los Estados

Unidos Mexicanos, Embajador Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, y Representante del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, Mr. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN.

Los Delegados, reunidos en la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana en Wáshington, después de haberse comunicado sus respectivos plenos poderes, que encontraron en buena forma, han convenido en llevar á efecto el propósito indicado de la manera siguiente:

ARTÍCULO I.

Las Repúblicas de Centro América consideran como el primordial de sus deberes, en sus relaciones mutuas, el mantenimiento de la paz; y se obligan á observar siempre la más completa armonía y á resolver todo desacuerdo ó dificultad que pueda sobrevenir entre ellas, de cualquiera naturaleza que sea, por medio de la Corte de Justicia Centroamericana, creada por la convención que han concluído al efecto en esta fecha.

ARTÍCULO II.

Deseando asegurar en las Repúblicas de Centro América los beneficios que se derivan de la práctica de las instituciones y contribuir al propio tiempo á afirmar su estabilidad y los prestigios de que deben rodearse, se declara que se considera amenazante á la paz de dichas Repúblicas, toda disposición ó medida que tienda á alterar en cualquiera de ellas el orden constitucional.

ARTÍCULO III.

Atendiendo á la posición geográfica central de Honduras y á las facilidades que esta circunstancia ha dado para que su territorio haya sido con la mayor frecuencia el teatro de las contiendas centroamericanas, Honduras declara desde ahora su absoluta neutralidad en cualquier evento de conflicto entre las otras Repúblicas; y éstas, á su vez, si se observare tal neutralidad, se obligan á respetarla y á no violar en ningún caso el territorio hondureño.

ARTÍCULO IV.

Atendiendo á las ventajas que deben obtenerse de la creación de institutos centroamericanos para el fomento de sus más vitales intereses, además del Instituto Pedagógico y de la Oficina Internacional Centroamericana que han de establecerse según las convenciones celebradas al efecto por esta Conferencia, se recomienda especialmente á los Gobiernos la creación de una escuela práctica de agricultura en la República de El Salvador, una de minería y mecánica en la de Honduras y otra de artes y oficios en la de Nicaragua.

ARTÍCULO V.

Para cultivar las relaciones entre los Estados, las partes contratantes se obligan á acreditar ante cada una de las otras, una legación permanente.

ARTÍCULO VI.

Los ciudadanos de una de las partes contratantes, residentes en el territorio de cualquiera de las otras, gozarán de los mismos derechos civiles de que gozan los nacionales, y se considerarán como ciudadanos en el país de su residencia si reunen las condiciones que exijen las correspondientes leyes constitutivas. Los nó naturalizados estarán exentos del servicio militar obligatorio, por mar ó por tierra, y de todo empréstito forzoso ó requerimiento militar, y no se les obligará por ningún motivo á pagar más contribuciones ó tasas ordinarias ó extraordinarias que aquellas que pagan los naturales.

ARTÍCULO VII.

Los individuos que hayan adquirido un título profesional en alguna de las Repúblicas contratantes podrán ejercer en cualquiera de las otras, sin especial gravamen, sus profesiones, con arreglo á las respectivas leyes; sin más requisitos que los de presentar el título ó diploma correspondiente debidamente autenticado, y justificar, en caso necesario, la identidad de la persona y obtener el pase del Poder Ejecutivo donde así lo requiera la ley.

También serán válidos los estudios científicos hechos en las universidades, escuelas facultativas é institutos de segunda enseñanza de cualquiera de los países contratantes, previa la autenticación de los documentos que acrediten dichos estudios y la comprobación de la identidad de la persona.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

Los ciudadanos de los países signatarios que residan en el territorio de los otros gozarán del derecho de propiedad literaria, artística ó industrial en los mismos términos y sujetos á los mismos requisitos que los naturales.

ARTÍCULO IX.

Las naves mercantes de los países signatarios se considerarán en los mares, costas y puertos de los indicados países como naves nacionales; gozarán de las mismas exenciones, franquicias y concesiones que éstas y no pagarán otros derechos ni tendrán otros gravámenes que los que paguen y tengan impuestos las embarcaciones del país respectivo.

ARTÍCULO X.

Los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas contratantes se comprometen á respetar la inviolabilidad del derecho de asilo á bordo de los

mercantes de cualquiera nacionalidad surtos en sus puertos. En consecuencia, no podrá extraerse de dichas embarcaciones sino á los reos de delitos comunes, por orden de juez competente y con las formalidades legales. Á los perseguidos por delitos políticos, ó delitos comunes conexos con los políticos, sólo podrá extraérseles en el caso de que se hayan embarcado en un puerto del estado que los reclama, mientras permanezcan en sus aguas jurisdiccionales y cumpliéndose los requisitos exigidos anteriormente para los casos de delitos comunes.

ARTÍCULO XI.

Los agentes diplomáticos y consulares de las Repúblicas contratantes en las ciudades, plazas y puertos extranjeros prestarán á las personas, buques y demás propiedades de los cuidadanos de cualquiera de ellas, la misma protección que á las personas, buques y demás propiedades de sus compatriotas, sin exigir por sus servicios otros ó mayores derechos que los acostumbrados respecto de sus nacionales.

ARTÍCULO XII.

En el deseo de fomentar el comercio entre las Repúblicas contratantes, sus respectivos Gobiernos se pondrán de acuerdo para el establecimiento de naves nacionales y mercantes que hagan el comercio de cabotaje y para los arreglos y subvenciones que deban acordarse á las compañías de vapores que hagan el tráfico entre los puertos nacionales y los del exterior.

ARTÍCULO XIII.

Habrá entre las partes contratantes un canje completo y regular de toda clase de publicaciones oficiales.

ARTÍCULO XIV.

Los instrumentos públicos otorgados en una de las Repúblicas contratantes serán válidos en las otras, siempre que estén debidamente autenticados y que en su celebración se hayan observado las leyes de la República de donde proceden.

ARTÍCULO XV.

Las autoridades judiciales de las Repúblicas contratantes darán curso á las requisitorias en materia civil, comercial ó criminal, concernientes á citaciones, interrogatorios y demás actos de procedimiento ó instrucción.

Los demás actos judiciales, en materia civil ó comercial, procedentes de acción personal, tendrán en el territorio de cualquiera de las partes contratantes igual fuerza que los de los tribunales locales, y se ejecutarán del mismo modo, siempre que se declaren previamente ejecutoriados por el Tribunal Supremo de la República en donde han de tener ejecución, lo cual se verificará si llenaren las condiciones esenciales que exije su respectiva legislación y conforme á las leyes señaladas en cada país para la ejecución de las sentencias.

ARTÍCULO XVI.

Deseando prevenir una de las causas más frecuentes de trastornos en las Repúblicas, los Gobiernos contratantes no permitirán que los cabecillas ó jefes principales de las emigraciones políticas, ni sus agentes, residan en los Departamentos fronterizos á los países cuya paz pudieran perturbar.

Los que estuvieren actualmente establecidos de una manera fija en un Departamento fronterizo podrán permanecer en el lugar de su residencia bajo la inmediata vigilancia del Gobierno asilador; pero desde el momento en que llegaren á constituir peligro para el orden serán incluidos en la regla del inciso precedente.

ARTÍCULO XVII.

Toda persona, cualquiera que sea su nacionalidad, que, dentro del territorio de una de las partes contratantes, iniciare ó fomentare trabajos revolucionarios contra alguna de las otras, será inmediatamente concentrada á la capital de la República, donde se la someterá á juicio con arreglo á la ley.

ARTÍCULO XVIII.

En cuanto á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Centroamericanas, que se establecerá en Guatemala y respecto al instituto pedagógico que ha de crearse en Costa Rica, se observarán las convenciones celebradas al efecto, así como también regirán las que se refieren á extradición, comunicaciones y conferencias anuales para unificar los intereses Centroamericanos.

ARTÍCULO XIX.

El presente Tratado permanecerá en vigor por el término de diez años contados desde el día del canje de las ratificaciones. Sin embargo, si un año antes de expirar dicho término no se hubiere hecho por alguna de las partes contratantes notificación especial á las otras sobre la intención de terminarlo, continuará rigiendo hasta un año después de que se haya hecho la referida notificación.

ARTÍCULO XX.

Estando resumidas ó convenientemente modificadas en este Tratado las estipulaciones de los celebrados anteriormente entre los países contratantes, se declara que todos quedan sin efecto y derogados por el actual, cuando sea definitivamente aprobado y canjeado.

ARTÍCULO XXI.

El canje de las ratificaciones del presente Tratado así como el de las otras convenciones concluidas en esta fecha, se hará por medio de comunicaciones que dirijan los Gobiernos al de Costa Rica, para que éste lo haga saber á los demás Estados contratantes. El Gobierno de Costa Rica les comunicará también la ratificación si la otorgare.

Firmada en la ciudad de Wáshington, á los veinte días del mes de diciembre de mil novecientos siete.

CONVENCIÓN ADICIONAL AL TRATADO GENERAL.

Los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas de Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua y El Salvador han tenido á bien celebrar una Convención Adicional al Tratado General, y al efecto han nombrado delegados:

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ARTÍCULO I.

Los Gobiernos de las Altas Partes Contratantes no reconocerán á ninguno que surja en cualquiera de las cinco Repúblicas por consecuencia de un golpe de Estado, ó de una revolución contra un Gobierno reconocido, mientras la representación del pueblo, libremente electa, no haya reorganizado el país en forma constitucional.

ARTÍCULO II.

Ningún Gobierno de Centro América podrá, en caso de guerra civil, intervenir en favor ni en contra del Gobierno del país donde la contienda tuviera lugar.

ARTÍCULO III.

Se recomienda á los Gobiernos de Centro América procurar por los medios que estén á su alcance en primer término la reforma constitucional en el sentido de prohibir la reelección de Presidente de la República, donde tal prohibición no exista, y en segundo la adopción de todas las disposiciones necesarias para rodear de completa ganantía el principio de alternabilidad en el poder.

Firmado en la ciudad de Wáshington, á los veinte días del mes de diciembre de mil novecientos siete.

CONVENCIÓN PARA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UNA CORTE DE JUSTICIA CENTROAMERICANA.

Los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas de Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua y Costa Rica, con el propósito de garantizar eficazmente sus derechos y mantener inalterables la paz y armonía de sus relaciones, sin tener que recurrir en ningún caso al empleo de la fuerza, han convenido en celebrar una convención para constituir un Tribunal de Justicia encargado de realizar tan altos fines, y al efecto han nombrado delegados:

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Artículo I.

Las Altas Partes contratantes convienen por la presente en constituir y sostener un tribunal permanente que se denominará "Corte de Justicia Centroamericana," á la cual se comprometen á someter todas las controversias ó cuestiones que entre ellas puedan sobrevenir, de cualquiera naturaleza que sean y cualquiera que sea su origen, en el caso de que las respectivas cancillerías no hubieren podido llegar á un avenimiento.

Artículo II.

Esta corte conocerá asimismo de las cuestiones que inicien los particulares de un país centroamericano contra alguno de los otros Gobiernos contratantes, por violación de tratados ó convenciones, y en los demás casos de carácter internacional, sea que su propio Gobierno apoye ó nó dicha reclamación; y con tal que se hubieren agotado los recursos que las leyes del respectivo país concedieren contra tal violación, ó se demostrare denegación de justicia.

Artículo III.

También conocerá de los casos que de común acuerdo le sometieren los Gobiernos contratantes, ya sea que ocurran entre dos ó más de ellos ó entre alguno de dichos Gobiernos y particulares.*

Artículo IV.

Podrá igualmente conocer la corte de las cuestiones internacionales, que por convención especial hayan dispuesto someterle alguno de los Gobiernos centroamericanos y el de una nación extranjera.

Artículo V.

La Corte de Justicia Centroamericana tendrá su asiento en la ciudad de Cartago, de la República de Costa Rica; pero podrá

*Después que se firmaron los tratados, se descubrió una omisión en este artículo, para subsanar la cual se firmó un protocolo adicional que añade las siguien palabras: "También conocerá de los casos que ocurran entre alguno de los Gobier contratantes y personas particulares, cuando de común acuerdo le fueren so

trasladar accidentalmente su residencia á otro punto de Centro América, cuando, por razones de salubridad, de garantía para el ejercicio de sus funciones, ó de seguridad personal de sus miembros, lo juzgare conveniente.

ARTÍCULO VI.

La Corte de Justicia Centroamericana se organizará con cinco magistrados, nombrados uno por cada República y escogidos entre los jurisconsultos que tengan las condiciones que las leyes de cada país exijan para el ejercicio de la Alta Magistratura, y gocen de la más elevada consideración, tanto por sus condiciones morales, como por su competencia profesional.

Las vacantes serán llenadas por magistrados suplentes, nombrados al propio tiempo y del mismo modo que los propietarios y deberán reunir idénticas condiciones á las de estos.

La concurrencia de los cinco magistrados que componen el tribunal es indispensable para que haya quorum legal en las resoluciones de la corte.

ARTÍCULO VII.

El poder legislativo de cada una de las cinco Repúblicas contratantes nombrará sus respectivos magistrados, un propietario y dos suplentes.

El sueldo de cada magistrado será el de ocho mil pesos anuales, en oro americano, que se les pagará por la tesorería de la corte. El sueldo del magistrado del lugar donde la Corte resida será señalado por el respectivo Gobierno. Además, cada Estado contribuirá con dos mil pesos oro anuales para los gastos ordinarios y extraordinarios del tribunal. Los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas contratantes se obligan á consignar las partidas respectivas en sus presupuestos de erogaciones y á remitir por trimestres adelantados á la tesorería de la Corte la parte que por tales servicios les corresponda.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

Los magistrados propietarios y suplentes serán nombrados para un período de cinco años, que se contará desde el día en que tomen posesión de sus cargos, y pueden ser reelectos.

En caso de fallecimiento, renuncia ó incapacidad permanente de cualquiera de ellos, se procederá á su reemplazo por la respectiva legislatura, y el magistrado electo continuará el período de su predecesor.

ARTÍCULO IX.

Los magistrados propietarios y suplentes prestarán el juramento ó la protesta de ley ante la autoridad que los hubiere nombrado, y desde este momento gozarán de las inmunidades y prerrogativas que por la presente convención se les confiere. Los propietarios gozarán también desde entonces del sueldo asigdano en el Artículo VII.

ARTÍCULO X.

Mientras permanezcan en el país de su nombramiento, los magistrados propietarios y suplentes gozarán de la inmunidad personal que las respectivas leyes otorguen á los magistrados de la Suprema Corte de Justicia, y en las otras Repúblicas contratantes tendrán los privilegios é inmunidades de los agentes diplomáticos.

ARTÍCULO XI.

El cargo de magistrado en funciones es incompatible con el ejercicio de su profesión y con el desempeño de cargos públicos. La misma incompatibilidad se establece para los magistrados suplentes por el tiempo que ejerzan efectivamente sus funciones.

ARTÍCULO XII.

En su primera sesión anual, la Corte elegirá entre los magistrados de su seno un presidente y un vice-presidente; organizará el personal de su oficina, con la designación de un secretario, un tesorero y los demás empleados subalternos que juzgue necesarios; y fijará su presupuesto de gastos.

ARTÍCULO XIII.

La Corte de Justicia Centroamericana representa la conciencia nacional de Centro América, y en tal virtud los magistrados que compongan el tribunal no podran considerarse inhibidos del ejercicio de sus funciones por el interés que puedan tener en algún caso ó cuestión las Repúblicas de donde se derive su nombramiento. En cuanto á implicaciones y recusaciones, las ordenanzas de procedimiento que la corte dictare dispondrán lo conveniente.

ARTÍCULO XIV.

Cuando occurran diferencias ó cuestiones sujetas á la competencia del tribunal, la parte interesada deberá presentar demanda que comprenda todos los puntos de hecho y de derecho relativos al asunto y todas las pruebas pertinentes. El tribunal comunicará, sin pérdida de tiempo, el libelo de demanda á los Gobiernos ó particulares interesados y los invitará á que presenten sus alegaciones y probanzas dentro del término que se les señale, que, en ningún caso, excederá de sesenta días contados desde la notificación de la demanda.

ARTÍCULO XV.

Si transcurriere el término señalado sin que se haya contestado la demanda, la Corte requerirá al demandado ó demandados para que lo verifiquen dentro de un nuevo término que no podrá exceder de

veinte días, vencido el cual y en vista de las pruebas presentadas, y de las que de oficio haya creído conveniente obtener el tribunal, dictará el fallo correspondiente, que será definitivo.

ARTÍCULO XVI.

Si el Gobierno, Gobiernos ó particulares demandados hubieren acudido en tiempo ante la corte, presentando sus alegaciones y probanzas, ésta fallará el asunto dentro de los treinta días siguientes, sin más trámite ni diligencia; pero si se solicitare un nuevo plazo para presentar otras pruebas, la Corte decidirá si es oportuno ó nó concederlo; y, en caso afirmativo, señalará para ello un término prudente. Vencido este término, la corte pronunciará su fallo definitivo, dentro de treinta días.

ARTÍCULO XVII.

Cada uno de los Gobiernos ó particulares á quienes directamente conciernan las cuestiones que van á tratarse en la corte, tiene derecho para hacerse representar ante ella por persona ó personas de su confianza, que presenten pruebas, formulen alegatos y promuevan, en los términos fijados por esta convención y por las ordenanzas de la Corte de Justicia, todo lo que á su juicio sea conducente á la defensa de los derechos que representan.

ARTÍCULO XVIII.

Desde el momento en que se inicie alguna reclamación contra uno ó más Gobiernos hasta el en que se falle definitivamente, la Corte podrá fijar la situación en que deban permanecer las partes contendientes, á solicitud de cualquiera de ellas, á fin de no agravar el mal, y de que las cosas se conserven en el mismo estado mientras se pronuncia el fallo definitivo.

ARTÍCULO XIX.

Para todos los efectos de esta convención, la Corte de Justicia Centroamericana podrá dirigirse á los Gobiernos ó tribunales de justicia de los Estados contratantes, por el órgano del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores ó de la Secretaría de la Corte Suprema de Justicia del respectivo país, según la naturaleza de la diligencia que haya de practicarse, á fin de hacer ejecutar las providencias que dictare en la esfera de sus atribuciones.

ARTÍCULO XX.

También podrá nombrar comisionados especiales para la práctica de las referidas diligencias, cuando lo juzgue así oportuno, para su mejor cumplimiento. En tal caso, solicitará del Gobierno donde vaya á practicarse la diligencia su cooperación y auxilio, para que el comisionado cumpla su cometido. Los Gobiernos contratantes se

comprometen formalmente á obedecer y hacer que se obedezcan las providencias de la Corte, prestando todos los auxilios que sean necesarios para su mejor y más pronta ejecución.

ARTÍCULO XXI.

La Corte de Justicia Centroamericana juzgará acerca de los puntos de hecho que se ventilen según su libre apreciación; y en cuanto á los de derecho, conforme á los principios del derecho internacional. La sentencia definitiva comprenderá cada uno de los puntos en litigio.

ARTÍCULO XXII.

La Corte tiene facultad para determinar su competencia interpretando los tratados y convenciones pertinentes al asunto en disputa y aplicando los principios del derecho internacional.

ARTÍCULO XXIII.

Toda resolución definitiva ó interlocutoria deberá dictarse mediante el acuerdo, por lo menos, de tres de los magistrados del tribunal. En caso de desacuerdo, se llamará por sorteo á uno de los magistrados suplentes, y si aún así no se obtuviere la mayoría de tres, se continuará sorteando otros suplentes, hasta obtener tres votos uniformes.

ARTÍCULO XXIV.

Las sentencias deberán ser consignadas por escrito y contener una exposición de los motivos en que se funden. Deberán ser firmadas por todos los magistrados del tribunal y autorizadas por el secretario. Una vez que hayan sido notificadas, no podrán alterarse por ningún motivo; pero, á pedimento de cualquiera de las partes, podrá el tribunal declarar la interpretación que deba darse á sus fallos.

ARTÍCULO XXV.

Los fallos de la Corte se comunicarán á los cinco Gobiernos de las Repúblicas contratantes. Los interesados se comprometen á someterse á dichos fallos; y todos á prestar el apoyo moral que sea necesario para que tengan su debido cumplimiento, constituyendo en esta forma una garantía real y positiva de respeto á esta convención y á la Corte de Justicia Centroamericana.

ARTÍCULO XXVI.

Queda autorizado el tribunal para acordar su reglamento, para dictar las ordenanzas de procedimiento que sean necesarias y para la determinación de formas y plazos que no se hayan prescrito en la presente convención. Todas las disposiciones que se dicten sobre el particular se comunicarán inmediatamente á las Altas Partes contratantes.

ARTÍCULO XXVII.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes declaran que por ningún motivo ni en caso alguno darán por caducada la presente convención; y que, en consecuencia, la considerarán siempre vigente durante el término de diez años, contados desde la última ratificación. En el evento de que se cambie ó altere la forma política de alguna ó algunas de las Repúblicas contratantes, se suspenderán *ipso facto* las funciones de la Corte de Justicia Centroamericana; y se convocará desde luego, por los respectivos Gobiernos, una Conferencia para ajustar la constitución de dicha corte al nuevo orden de cosas; y en caso de no llegar por unanimidad á un acuerdo, se tendrá por rescindida la presente convención.

ARTÍCULO XXVIII.

El canje de ratificaciones de la presente convención se hará de conformidad con el artículo XXI del Tratado General de Paz y Amistad concluído en esta fecha.

ARTÍCULO TRANSITORIO.

Como recomendación de las cinco delegaciones, se agrega un artículo anexo que contiene una ampliación de las facultades de la Corte de Justicia Centroamericana, para que las legislaturas que lo estimen conveniente puedan incluirlo en esta convención, al ratificarla.

ARTÍCULO ANEXO.

La Corte de Justicia Centroamericana conocerá también de los conflictos que pueda haber entre los poderos legislativo, ejecutivo y judicial, y cuando de hecho no se respeten los fallos judiciales ó las resoluciones del Congreso Nacional.

Firmada en la ciudad de Wáshington, á los veinte días del mes de diciembre de mil novecientos siete.

CONVENCIÓN DE EXTRADICIÓN.

Los gobiernos de las Repúblicas de Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua y el Salvador, deseando confirmar sus amistosas relaciones y promover la causa de la justicia, han resuelto celebrar una Convención para la extradición de los prófugos de la misma, y, al efecto, han nombrado Delagados:

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ARTÍCULO I.

Las Repúblicas contratantes convienen en entregarse recíprocamente los individuos que se refugien en el territorio de cada una de ellas, y que en la otra hubieren sido condenados como autores, cómplices ó encubridores de un delito, á una pena no menor de dos

años de la privación de la libertad, ó que estuviesen procesados por un delito que, conforme á las leyes del país que hace el requerimiento, merezca una pena igual ó mayor que la expresada.

Artículo II.

No se concederá la extradición en ninguno de los casos siguientes:

1. Cuando la prueba de la delincuencia presentada por la parte requeriente no justificare, conforme á las leyes del lugar donde se encuentre el prófugo enjuiciado, su aprehensión y enjuiciamiento, en caso de que el delito se hubiere cometido allí.

2. Cuando el delito imputado ... común, fuere conexo con éste.

3. Cuando, conforme á las leyes ... hubieren prescrito la acción ó la pena.

4. Si el reo reclamado hubiere sido ... mismo acto en la República ...

5. Si en ésta, el hecho ... siderado como delito.

6. Cuando la pena ... extradición fuese la de muerte ... solicitud se ...

Artículo III.

La persona ... de los delitos ... gada y castigada ... político ... atingencia ... el atentado ... anarquistas, ... haya fijado ... concederá ... menor de ...

Artículo IV.

Las ... entregar ... ciones de ... blicas ... informaciones ... revelen el ... esclarecimiento ... cado ... del país ...

ARTÍCULO V.

Si el individuo de cuya extradición se trata estuviere enjuiciado ó hubiere sido condenado en el país del asilo por delito cometido en él, no será entregado sino después de haber sido absuelto por sentencia firme, y, en caso de condenación, después de haber extinguido la condena ó de haber sido indultado.

ARTÍCULO VI.

Si el prófugo, reclamado por una de las partes contratantes, lo fuere también por uno ó más Gobiernos, el reo será entregado de preferencia al que primero lo haya pedido.

ARTÍCULO VII.

El pedimento para la entrega de los prófugos se hará por los respectivos Agentes Diplomáticos de las partes contratantes, ó en caso de estar ausentes del país, ó de la residencia del Gobierno, podrá hacerse por los Agentes Consulares.

En casos urgentes, se podrá solicitar la detención provisional del inculpado por medio de comunicación telegráfica ó postal, dirigida al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores ó por medio del respectivo Agente Diplomático, ó del Cónsul, en su defecto. El arresto provisional se verificará según las reglas establecidas por las leyes del país requerido; pero cesará, si, en el término de un mes, contado desde que se verificó, no se formalizare la reclamación.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

En la reclamación se especificará la prueba ó principio de prueba que, por las leyes del país en que se hubiere cometido el delito, sea bastante para justificar la captura y enjuiciamiento del culpable. También deberá acompañarse la sentencia condenatoria, acusación, mandamiento de prisión ó cualquiera otro documento equivalente; y debe indicarse la naturaleza y gravedad de los hechos imputados y las disposiciones penales que les sean aplicables. En caso de fuga, después de estar condenado y antes de haber sufrido totalmente la pena, la reclamación expresará esta circunstancia é irá acompañada únicamente de la sentencia.

ARTÍCULO IX.

La autoridad á quien corresponda hará la aprehensión del prófugo, con el fin de que sea presentado ante la autoridad judicial competente para su examen. Si se decidiere que, conforme á las leyes y pruebas presentadas, procede la entrega, con arreglo á esta Convención, el prófugo será entregado en la forma legal prescrita para estos casos.

ARTÍCULO X.

La persona entregada no podrá ser juzgada ni castigada en el país al cual se ha concedido la extradición, ni puesta en poder de un tercero con motivo de un delito no comprendido en esta Convención, y cometido antes de su entrega, á no ser que el Gobierno que la hace dé su aquiescencia para el enjuiciamiento ó para la entrega á dicha tercera nación.

Sin embargo, este consentimiento no será necesario:

1. Cuando el acusado haya pedido voluntariamente que se le juzgue ó se le entregue á la tercera nación.

2. Cuando haya tenido libertad para ausentarse del país durante treinta días, por haber sido puesto en libertad por falta de mérito para la acusación por la que se le entregó; ó en caso de haber sido condenado, durante treinta días después de haber cumplido su condena ó de haber obtenido indulto.

ARTÍCULO XI.

Los gastos que causen el arresto, manutención y viaje del individuo reclamado, lo mismo que los de la entrega y transporte de los objetos que, por tener relación con el delito deban restituirse ó remitirse, serán á cargo de la República que solicite la entrega.

ARTÍCULO XII.

Todos los objetos encontrados en poder del acusado y obtenidos por medio de la comisión del acto de que se le acuse, ó que puedan servir de prueba del delito por el cual se pide su extradición, serán secuestrados y entregados con su persona, si así lo ordena la autoridad competente. Sin embargo, se respetarán los derechos de tercero respecto de estos objetos, y no se hará su entrega mientras no se haya resuelto la cuestión de propiedad.

ARTÍCULO XIII.

En todos los casos en que proceda la detención del refugiado, se le hará saber su causa en el término de veinte y cuatro horas, y que podrá, dentro de tres días perentorios, contados desde el siguiente al de la notificación, oponerse á la extradición, alegando:

1. Que no es la persona reclamada;

2. Los defectos sustanciales de que adolezcan los documentos presentados; y

3. La improcedencia del pedimento de extradición.

ARTÍCULO XIV.

En los casos en que sea necesaria la comprobación de los hechos alegados, se abrirá el incidente á pruebas, observándose en sus

términos las prescripciones de la ley procesal de la República requerida. Producida la prueba, el incidente será resuelto sin más trámite, en el término de díez dìas, declarando si hay ó no lugar á la extradición. Contra dicha providencia se darán, dentro de los tres días siguientes á su notificación, los recursos legales del país del asilo.

ARTÍCULO XV.

La presente Convención empezará á rigir un mes después de la última ratificación, y permanecerá en vigor hasta un año después de que el deseo de ponerle término haya sido notificado, en debida forma, por uno de los Gobiernos á los otros. En tal caso, continuará vigente entre los demàs que no la hubieren denunciado.

ARTÍCULO XVI.

Cada Gobierno deberá dar aviso á los demás de la ratificación legislativa de esta Convención dentro de diez días á más tardar de haberse verificado. Ese aviso por notas se tendrá como canje, sin necesidad de formalidad especial.

Firmada en la ciudad de Wáshington, á los veinte días del mes de diciembre de mil novecientos siete.

CONVENCIÓN SOBRE FUTURAS CONFERENCIAS CENTROAMERICANAS.

Los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas de Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua y el Salvador, deseando promover la unificación y armonía de sus intereses, como uno de los medios más eficaces para preparar la fusión de los pueblos centroamericanos en una sola nacionalidad, han convenido en celebrar una Convención para el nombramiento de Comisiones y para la reunión de Conferencias Centroamericanas que acuerden las medidas más oportunas y convenientes á fin de uniformar sus intereses económicos y fiscales; y al efecto han nombrado Delegados:

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ARTÍCULO I.

Cada uno de los Gobiernos contratantes se compromete á nombrar dentro de un mes, contado de la última ratificación del presente Convenio, una ó más Comisiones que se ocupen de preferencia en el estudio de todo lo concerniente al sistema monetario de su respectivo país, especialmente en relación con el de los otros Estados, y con el intercambio entre ellos; y, además, en el estudio de todo lo relativo á los sistemas de aduanas, de pesas y medidas y de otras materias de orden económico y fiscal que se juzgue conveniente uniformar en Centro América.

ARTÍCULO II.

Las Comisiones deberán presentar un informe dentro de seis meses después de su nombramiento, y cada Gobierno comunicará ese informe á los demás, excitándolos para que procedan á designar uno ó más Delegados que concurran á una Conferencia Centroamericana, la cual se inaugurará el 1° de enero inmediato, y se ocupará en celebrar una Convención que tenga por objeto acordar las medidas que tiendan á realizar los fines á que se refiere el Artículo I, dando preferencia á lo referente al sistema monetario de las cinco Repúblicas, y procurando establecer en ellas un cambio fijo con relación al oro.

ARTÍCULO III.

Se continuará celebrando Conferencias anualmente, que se instalarán el día 1° de enero, para tratar de los puntos comprendidos en el Artículo I de esta Convención que no hayan sido objeto de resolución en la Conferencia anterior; y de los demás asuntos que los Gobiernos tengan á bien someter á dichas Conferencias.

ARTÍCULO IV.

La primera Conferencia se reunirá en la ciudad de Tegucigalpa, en la fecha indicada en el Artículo II; y al terminar sus sesiones, designará el lugar en que deba reunirse la próxima Conferencia, y así sucesivamente.

ARTÍCULO V.

La presente Convención regirá durante cinco años; pero si expirado ese término ninguno de los Gobiernos signatarios la hubiere denunciado, continuará en vigencia hasta seis meses después de que alguna de las Altas Partes Contratantes haya notificado á las otras su resolución de separarse de ella.

Firmada en la ciudad de Wáshington á los veinte días del mes de diciembre de mil novecientos siete.

CONVENCIÓN DE COMUNICACIONES.

Los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas de Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua y el Salvador, deseando contribuír cada una, en la parte que le corresponda, á la realización de la grande obra del Ferrocarril Panamericano, y á fin de realizar tan importante objeto, han tenido á bien celebrar una Convención especial, y al efecto han nombrado Delegados:

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ARTÍCULO I.

Cada Gobierno nombrará una Comisión para que estudie y proponga los medios más á propósito para llevar á efecto la parte de la referida obra dentro de su propio territorio.

ARTÍCULO II.

Las Comisiones, aprovechando los estudios que existen respecto del Ferrocarril Panamericano, y haciendo los demás que estimen necesarios, presentáran á sus respectivos Gobiernos informes detallados sobre el número de millas que haya de construírse, las poblaciones y terrenos que deba atravesar la línea, los ramales que convenga unir á la línea principal, el costo de las diferentes secciones y todos los puntos que estime convenientes para el fin propuesto.

ARTÍCULO III.

Las mismas Comisiones, al indicar los medios más apropiados para la construcción de los trayectos respectivos, sugerirán, en cuanto sea posible, todo lo conveniente á concesiones de terrenos, privilegios, tarifas, garantías y demás elementos usuales en estos casos.

ARTÍCULO IV.

Una vez aprobados por los Gobiernos dichos informes, se remitirán á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas en Wáshington, para que en ella se abra un concurso á fin de obtener las mejores condiciones al celebrar las contratas correspondientes para la construcción de las líneas que se consideren necesarias.

ARTÍCULO V.

La Oficina Internacional, de acuerdo con los Representantes Diplomáticos de las cinco Repúblicas de Centro América, abrirá dicho concurso, dirigiendo sus esfuerzos en primer término á la organización de una ó más compañías que construyan los trayectos indicados, y en caso contrario, á unificar y poner de acuerdo á las diferentes compañías que hayan obtenido ú obtengan concesiones, ó celebrado contratas directamente con los Gobiernos.

ARTÍCULO VI.

Los Gobiernos contratantes se pondrán de acuerdo con el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y con el Gobierno de Panamá, para todo lo que se refiera al tránsito de mercaderías y pasajeros de frontera á frontera.

ARTÍCULO VII.

Las Comisiones serán nombradas en cuanto se apruebe la presente Convención, y el informe se presentará en un término que no exceda de seis meses después de dicho nombramiento.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

La presente Convención no será obstáculo para que los Gobiernos celebren directamente las contratas referentes á la construcción de ferrocarriles en sus respectivos países; pero quedan obligados á remitir dichas contratas á la Oficina Internacional, para la unificación ó acuerdo á que se refiere el Artículo V.

ARTÍCULO IX.

Los Gobiernos contratantes se obligan además á celebrar los arreglos convenientes para establecer y mejorar los servicios de comunicaciones entre las distintas Repúblicas, tales como líneas de vapores, cables submarinos, telégrafos con ó sin hilos, teléfonos, y cuanto pueda conducir á estrechar más sus mutuas relaciones.

Los convenios actuales para el servicio cablegráfico, telegráfico, y telefónico continuarán en vigencia mientras los Gobiernos interesados lo crean conveniente.

Firmada en la ciudad de Wáshington, á los veinte días del mes de diciembre de mil novecientos siete.

CONVENCIÓN PARA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UNA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL CENTROAMERICANA.

Los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas de Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua y el Salvador, deseando fomentar los intereses comunes de Centro America, han convenido en fundar una Oficina Internacional que se encargue de la vigilancia y cuidado de tales intereses, y, para realizar tan importante objeto, han tenido á bien celebrar una Convención especial, y al efecto han nombrado delegados:

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ARTÍCULO I.

Se reconocen como intereses Centroamericanos á los cuales debe dedicarse preferente atención, los siguientes:

1. Concurrir con todos sus esfuerzos á la reorganización pacífica de la Patria Centroamericana;

2. Imprimir en la enseñanza popular un carácter esencialmente Centroamericano, en sentido uniforme, haciéndola lo más amplia, práctica y completa que sea posible, y de acuerdo con la tendencia pedagógica moderna;

3. El desarrollo del comercio Centroamericano y de cuanto tienda á hacerlo más activo y provechoso, lo mismo que á extenderlo en sus relaciones con las demás naciones;

4. El incremento de la agricultura y de las industrias que puedan desarrollarse con provecho en sus diversas secciones;

5. La uniformidad de la legislación civil, comercial y penal, debiendo reconocer, como principal fundamento, la inviolabilidad de la vida, el respeto á la propiedad y la consagración más absoluta de los derechos de la personalidad humana; la del sistema de aduanas; la del sistema monetario, de modo que asegure un tipo de cambio fijo; la sanidad general y especialmente la de los puertos Centroamericanos; el afianzamiento del crédito de Centro América; la uniformidad del sistema de pesas y medidas, y la constitución de la propiedad raíz de tal manera firme é indiscutible que pueda servir de base sólida al crédito y permitir el establecimiento de bancos hipotecarios.

ARTÍCULO II.

Paro los fines indicados anteriormente, los Gobiernos signatarios se comprometen á establecer una Oficina Internacional Centroamericana, formada por un delegado de cada una de ellas.

ARTÍCULO III.

La Presidencia de la Oficina deberá ejercerse alternativamente entre los miembros que la compongan, siguiéndose al efecto el orden alfabético de los Estados contratantes.

ARTÍCULO IV.

Las funciones de la Oficina serán todas aquellas que se consideren necesarias y convenientes para la realización de los intereses que se le encomiendan por el presente convenio; y, al efecto, ella misma deberá detallarlas en los reglamentos que dicte, pudiendo tomar todas las disposiciones de orden interior que conduzcan á llenar debidamente la misión de mantener y desarrollar los intereses Centroamericanos que se ponen bajo su cuidado y vigilancia.

Para obtener este fin, los Gobiernos contratantes se comprometen á prestar á la Oficina todo el apoyo y protección necesarios para el buen desempeño de su objeto.

ARTÍCULO V.

La Oficina deberá dirigir cada seis meses, á cada uno de los Gobiernos signatarios, un informe detallado de las labores realizadas en el semestre trascurrido.

ARTÍCULO VI.

La Oficina residirá en la ciudad de Guatemala y se procurará instalarla lo más tarde el día 15 de septiembre del año entrante de 1908.

ARTÍCULO VII.

Los agentes diplomáticos y consulares de los Gobiernos contratantes deberán prestar á la Oficina todo el concurso que ella les pida, suministrándole cuantos datos, informes y noticias necesite y debiendo cumplir las comisiones y encargos que tenga á bien encomendarles.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

Los gastos que ocasione el mantenimiento de la Oficina serán pagados por partes iguales por los Estados signatarios.

ARTÍCULO IX.

La Oficina deberá tener un órgano de publicidad para sus trabajos y procurará mantener relaciones con los demás centros de índole análoga, particularmente con la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas establecida en Wáshington.

ARTÍCULO X.

La Oficina será órgano de inteligencia entre los países signatarios, elevará á los Gobiernos respectivos las comunicaciones, informes y memorias que estime necesarios para el desarrollo de las relaciones é intereses que le están encomendados.

ARTÍCULO XI.

La presente Convención durará quince años, prorrogables á voluntad de las Altas Partes Contratantes.

Firmada en la Ciudad de Wáshington, á los veinte días del mes de diciembre de mil novecientos siete.

CONVENCIÓN PARA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UN INSTITUTO PEDAGÓGICO CENTROAMERICANO.

Los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas de Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua y El Salvador, reconociendo como de la mayor importancia y trascendencia para informar la enseñanza en un espíritu de centroamericanismo y encaminarla uniformemente por los derroteros que marca la pedagogía moderna, y animados del deseo de hacer efectivo y práctico ese reconocimiento, han dispuesto celebrar una Convención, y al efecto han nombrado Delegados:

* * * * * * *

ARTÍCULO I.

Las Repúblicas de Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua y El Salvador, animadas del deseo de establecer un servicio de educación común, esencialmente homogéneo y que propenda á la unificación moral é intelectual de estos países hermanos, han convenido en fundar, á expensas y en provecho de todas, un Instituto Pedagógico, con sección de hombres y mujeres, para la educación profesional del magisterio. Costa Rica será el asiento del establecimiento.

ARTÍCULO II.

Es entendido que, en punto á personal docente, edificios, mobil io y material científico, el Instituto Pedagógico estará á la altura de l mejores de su clase.

ARTÍCULO III.

La instalación, organización y administración económica, así como el control general del establecimiento, corresponden al Gobierno de Costa Rica; pero los otros Gobiernos interesados podrán, cuando lo estimen conveniente, nombrar un delegado al Consejo Directivo del mismo. El Gobierno de Costa Rica comunicará anualmente á los otros Gobiernos la marcha y estado del establecimiento.

ARTÍCULO IV.

Cada República tiene derecho á mantener hasta cien normalistas en el Instituto Pedagógico—cincuenta de cada sexo—pero no dejará de enviar, por lo menos, veinte de cada sexo.

ARTÍCULO V.

Calculado el presupuesto de gastos extraordinarios de instalación, en los cuales entran los edificios, el mobiliario y el material científico, la traída del personal docente, etc., se comunicará á los Gobiernos interesados, cada uno de los cuales pondrá á la disposición del de Costa Rica la cuota que le corresponda como contribución.

En vista del progresivo ensanche y desarrollo del Instituto Pedagógico Centroamericano, el Gobierno de Costa Rica queda facultado para construír edificios especiales, situados fuera de los grandes centros de población, en lugares sanos, frescos y propicios para el trabajo intelectual.

ARTÍCULO VI.

En cuanto á los gastos ordinarios de sueldos, internado, administración, etc., serán abonados á Costa Rica al comienzo de cada ejercicio lectivo.

ARTÍCULO VII.

La Liga Pedagógica aquí convenida—primer paso en el sentido de la unificación de los sistemas de enseñanza—durará quince años, prorrogables á voluntad de las Altas Partes Contratantes.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

Esta Convención será ratificada por notas cambiadas entre los Gobiernos interesados; y una vez ratificada, se pondrá en vigor, sin pérdida de tiempo.

Firmada en la ciudad de Wáshington, á los veinte días del mes de diciembre de mil novecientos siete.

LA ÚLTIMA SESIÓN.

La última sesión de la Conferencia se celebró el 20 de diciembre de 1907 á las 3 de la tarde. Además de los delegados de los países representados, estuvieron presentes el Honorable ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos; el Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, Embajador de México en los Estados Unidos; Mr. ROBERT BACON y Mr. HUNTINGTON WILSON, Primer y Tercer Subsecretarios de Estado, respectivamente; el Señor Don JOSÉ F. GODOY, Ministro de México en Cuba y Primer Secretario Accidental de la Embajada Mexicana en Wáshington; el Señor Don VICTORIANO SALADO ALVAREZ, Segundo Secretario de la Embajada Mexicana en Wáshington; Mr. W. I. BUCHANAN, Representante de los Estados Unidos en la Conferencia; Mr. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, primer Director que fué de la Oficina; Mr. JOHN BARRETT, el actual Director; el Señor Don FRANCISCO J. YANES, Secretario de la Oficina, y otros.

Á propuesta del Presidente de la Conferencia, el Señor Don LUIS ANDERSON, se pidió por aclamación que el Señor ROOT presidiera esta sesión final. Declarada abierta la sesión por el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, se rogó al Señor ANDERSON que dirigiera la palabra á la Conferencia, lo cual hizo en síntesis como sigue:

"Cuando vuelvo la vista hacia el día en que nos reunimos aquí por la primera vez, bajo el techo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, hace un mes, y veo cuánto hemos hecho, comprendo que los temores que alguna vez llegue á abrigar de que tendríamos una larga lucha fueron infundados. Las delegaciones centroamericanas, todas, han venido aquí inspiradas en el deseo más vehemente y sincero de verdadera confraternidad para dejar una obra imperecedera y de beneficios positivos para todos.

"No se podrá decir hoy, como ya se dijo una vez, que todos nuestros tratados estaban escritos con agua, porque vamos á demostrar al mundo entero, y especialmente á los gobiernos de los Estados Unidos de América y al de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, para quienes nuestro reconocimiento y el de nuestros pueblos por su oportuna, humanitaria mediación en época difícil de nuestra vida será eterno, que nuestros propósitos son inconmovibles; que hemos comprometido nuestra buena fé, y que hemos puesto nuestros nombres al pie de documentos sobre los cuales descansará la nueva era de paz, de felicidad y de riqueza que aguarda á las Repúblicas de la América Central.

"Toda diferencia, todo obstáculo, toda barrera que pudiera detener nuestra prosperidad ha desparecido, y hoy se hiergue la nueva Centro América sobre las bases sólidas de la confraternidad.

"Debemos el agradecimiento más sincero á los Excelentísimos Señores Presidentes de las Repúblicas hermanas del norte, á cuya

amistosa excitativa nos hemos reunido aquí. También debemos dar las gracias muy especialmente al Honorable Señor BACON, Secretario de Estado Interino cuando se firmó el tratado de Wáshington, y á las diferentes Legaciones centroamericanas arceditadas ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, que han demostrado tanto celo y generosidad de criterio al interpretar las instrucciones de sus respectivos Gobiernos.

"La gratitud que tenemos al Honorable Señor Secretario de Estado, Mr. ROOT, y al Excelentísimo Señor Embajador de México por sus constantes é incansables esfuerzos por asegurar la paz de las Repúblicas Centroamericanas, será tan eterna como la vida de nuestros países.

"Al partir para nuestros hogares llevamos en lo íntimo de nuestros corazones estos placenteros recuerdos, y cuidaremos de que nuestros compatriotas nunca lo olviden, y lo transmitan como precioso legado de una en otra generación."

Cuando el Señor ANDERSON terminó, el Secretario ROOT rogó al Señor Embajador de México que hiciera uso de la palabra. El Señor CREEL se expresó en los siguientes términos:

"*Señor Secretario de Estado Señores Delegados:*

"La Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana ha marcado en la historia del mundo dos acontecimientos de alta importancia. Para cinco Repúblicas del Continente Americano es la aurora de una nueva vida. Es el símbolo de paz y de justicia, á que tiene legítimo derecho una raza noble y generosa. Es el momento histórico en que se orientan por el camino de su prosperidad los destinos de Centroamérica. Para el mundo, es un nuevo tribunal internacional que surge como una esperanza de paz universal. Su éxito interesa á todos los pueblos de la tierra.

"Las dos causas no pudieran ser ni más nobles, ni más altruistas, ni más humanitarias; y así lo ha comprendido el Gobierno Mexicano.

"Voy á tener el gusto de dar lectura á los mensajes cruzados con la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores.

"Allí se reflejan la opinión de mi Gobierno y su vivo interés por el porvenir de las cinco Repúblicas hermanas. En mi telegrama al Secratario dije:

" 'Tengo la alta satisfacción de comunicar á esa Secretaría haberse aprobado por la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana las siguientes convenciones: Una general de paz y amistad; otra creando una Corte de Justicia Centroamericana; otra de extradición; otra sobre conferencias anuales para uniformar sus sistemas monetarios, tarifas, pesas y medidas; otra sobre ferrocarriles, telégrafos y teléfonos; otra sobre Instituto Pedagógico en Costa Rica; otra sobre Oficina de las Repúblicas Centroamericanas en Guatemala. También se acordaron recomendaciones para amnistía presos políticos. Las convenciones contienen sanos y elevados principios, que formarán la base del derecho

GENERAL FERNANDO FIGUEROA, PRESIDENTE DE EL SALVADOR.

internacional de Centro América. La Corte permanente de Justicia resolverá todas las cuestiones internacionales sin excepción ninguna, y será el primer tribunal de esa altísima jurisdicción que se organice en el mundo. Felicito al Señor Presidente y al Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores por su amistosa mediación en esta buena obra de paz y concordia.'

"La contestación que recibí fué la siguiente:

"'Por encargo especial del Excelentísimo Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de México, tengo el honor de comunicar á la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana la alta satisfacción que le produjo al Excelentísimo Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos la noticia del brillante éxito en las labores de esta Conferencia: que dicho Primer Magistrado atribuye grande y trascendental importancia á la creación de la Corte de Justicia Centroamericana; así como al espíritu de conciliación, de paz y de armonía que ha inspirado los actos de la Conferencia y ha constituido el alma de sus convenciones; que por tan inteligente labor patriótica felicita á los Excelentísimos Señores Delegados y por su honorable conducto al pueblo y á los Gobiernos centroamericanos, deseando que la paz—siempre fecunda y siempre bendita—quede perenne y firmemente consolidada en aquellas Repúblicas hermanas.

Felicita igualmente al Excelentísimo Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América y á su distinguido Secretario de Estado por su noble y altruista cooperación.'"

No habiendo otro delegado que hiciera uso de la palabra, el Secretario ROOT, al declarar terminada la Conferencia, habló como sigue:

"Os ruego, Señores, que aceptéis mis más sinceros y cordiales parabienes. Los pueblos de Centro América, á gran distancia como se hallan del teatro de vuestras labores, no sabrán quizás—y ojalá mi voz pudiera llegar hasta allá para decírselo á todos y á cada uno—que durante el mes que ha transcurrido sus leales representantes han trabajado con toda sinceridad en el desempeño de un deber de patriotismo, en llevar á cabo una obra de la más alta trascendencia entre los triunfos alcanzados por la civilización moderna más avanzada. Cada uno de vosotros ha protegido con toda fidelidad los intereses que vuestros respectivos Gobiernos os encomendaron; cada uno de vosotros ha hecho gala de paciencia y de bondadosa consideración por los derechos y opiniones de los otros, y de la mejor voluntad para oír sin prejuicios las ideas y la expresión de los deseos de vuestros compañeros. Habéis seguido la verdadera senda que conduce á la implantación de la ley, el orden, la paz y la justicia en lugar del dominio del fuerte sobre el débil, y habéis llegado á conclusiones que juzgo sabias y á propósito para impulsar á todas y á cada una de las Repúblicas de la América Central hacia la realización en lo futuro de una República Centroamericana, grande, fuerte y feliz.

"Que el pobre labrador que cultiva los campos de vuestras cinco Repúblicas; que el minero que consume su cansada vida en el laboréo de vuestras minas; que las madres que hoy cuidan de esos niños que serán mañana los hombres del pueblo Centroamericano; que los millones de seres cuya prosperidad y felicidad habéis tratado de asegurar aquí; que las generaciones futuras de vuestras amadas patrias vuelvan con orgullo su mirada hacia este día para bendeciros por la abnegada consagración y la prudencia con que habéis trabajado por servir sus intereses, asegurándoles paz y prosperidad.

"En la expresión de estos deseos me acompañan los de la masa entera de nuestros compatriotas, y haciendo estos votos declaro terminada la Conferencia de la Paz de las Repúblicas de la América Central, que se ha celebrado en la ciudad de Wáshington en este año de mil novecientos siete."

RECEPCIÓN DE MR. CARNEGIE POR LA CONFERENCIA.

Una de las notas de interés de la Conferencia de Paz Centroamericana en Wáshington fué la recepción que la misma dispensó á Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, el distinguido filántropo y propagandista de la paz y del arbitraje internacional.

Mr. CARNEGIE fué recibido por la Conferencia en la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas el 15 de noviembre, y dirigió la palabra á los delegados en la siguiente forma:

"SEÑOR PRESIDENTE, SEÑORES: Cuatro de los meses más dichosos de mi vida los pasé en la Primera Conferencia Panamericana que se celebró en Wáshington en 1890, en la cual fuí uno de los representantes de mi país, bajo la Administración del Presidente HARRISON, siendo Mr. BLAINE Secretario de Estado. Y, os lo digo francamente, llegué á querer á los delegados de tal manera que, cuando se terminó la Conferencia, quedé muy triste. Los latinoamericanos tuvieron en la persona del Presidente HARRISON un verdadero amigo, así como también en la de su gran Secretario de Estado, Mr. BLAINE; hoy tienen en el Presidente ROOSEVELT, en su eminente Secretario de Estado, Mr. ROOT, y en su competente Subsecretario, Mr. BACON, aquí presente, hombres que en lo más profundo del corazón abrigan el deseo de que las Repúblicas del occidente den al mundo este ejemplo tan necesitado: Que somos hermanos, y que no pelearíamos entre nosotros más de lo que yo pelearía con mi amigo el Señor BACON, ó con alguno de ustedes.

"Uno odia, sólo á aquellos á quienes no conoce; cuando ustedes, los latinoamericanos, conozcan mejor á los americanos—y, como sabeís, os hablo cual uno de ellos, aunque en realidad de verdad nací en Escocia—cuando ustedes lleguen á conocer bien á los ciudadanos *de esta* República, no tendreis más remedio que querelos, tantas son *las virtudes* que les adornan; y, asimismo y por igual razón, cuando *los americanos* os conozcan no podrán menos que quereros.

"Si ustedes, que representais la América Central, y los que representan la del Norte, se reunieran y dijeran 'Cualesquiera que puedan ser las diferencias que se originen entre nosotros, no seremos tan salvajes que nos matemos unos á otros,' pronto llegarían á un acuerdo.

"Ahora bien, en vuestras deliberaciones se suscitarán dificultades sobre cuestiones de detalle, y muchos puntos de diferencia, pero, señores, si antes de separaros ejecutaís con exactitud vuestros deberes, daréis al mundo un ejemplo de fraternidad y progreso, y á Europa una prueba de que las naciones pueden vivir en armonía fraternal—porque, ¿qué es la Europa? Un campo armado. ¿Contra quién? ¿Contra el extranjero? ¡No! Contra sí misma. Es la lucha del brazo contra la pierna, de la cabeza contra el pie. ¡Las distintas naciones de la Europa armadas unas contra otras! ¡Es un suicidio! ¡Una matanza! Europa no tiene más enemigos que ella misma.

"Aquí somos todos americanos; nada importa el que nuestros países estén situados al norte ó al sur de una línea imaginaria, ¿no es cierto? Sí; pues, entonces, por el amor de Dios, pasad por alto todas las cuestiones fútiles; recordad que la misión que el Todopoderoso les ha encomendado es sacratísima, y, antes de que os separeis, convenid en ajustar todas vuestras diferencias amigablemente y por medio del arbitraje. Cuando dos hombres rehusan someter á arbitramento una controversia que existe entre ellos, infrinjen abiertamente la ley moral. Si una persona que tiene una cuestión con otra, bajo nuestras leyes, se niega á orillarla mediante el arbitraje, y quiere establecer su derecho por medio de la fuerza, se convierte en infractor de la ley, y queda virtualmente deshonrada. ¿Por qué no ha de ser lo mismo tratándose de nuestros respectivos países?

"Tan poseído me hallo por ese sentimiento de fraternidad, que mi corazón sale de mi pecho para dirigirse á cada uno de ustedese, representantes del Sur y del Norte. ¡Ah! Si no tuviera más que una oración que ofrecer—ya no pido á Dios en mis oraciones, porque me ha concedido muchos beneficios que no merezco—esa oración sería: 'Oh! Dios Omnipotente, guiad á estos legisladores para que puedan unir con fuertes lazos de paz á los países que representan, y haced que se abracen unos á otros diciendo "Mi hermano".'

"Agradézcoles, señores, por vuestra amabilidad en escuchar estas pocas palabras."

Cuando el Señor CARNEGIE terminó su discurso, la Conferencia le ofreció un voto de gracias, y los Señores Don LUIS ANDERSÓN, presidente de la Conferencia, y Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro y delegado de Costa Rica, hicieron uso de la palabra en inglés. Los respectivos discursos se publican á continuación.

DISCURSO DEL DR. LUIS ANDERSON.

"Señor CARNEGIE, usted es bien conocido entre nosotros. Hallámonos aquí para trabajar en pro de la paz, y todos conocemos perfectamente los valiosos servicios que usted ha prestado á la causa. Sabemos que usted ha hecho construir un magnífico Templo de la Paz en La Haya y que ha donado una cantidad de dinero para la erección de otro aquí en Wáshington. Estamos inspirados por sus palabras en favor de la causa de la paz, y esperamos que en fecha no lejana todos los pueblos americanos, no solamente los de la América Central, sino también los de la del Sur y la del Norte, participarán en aquel hermoso sentimiento que ha expresado usted con esa palabra que acaba de pronunciar, y que nos llamaremos unos á otros "hermanos." Sentímonos altamente honrados, Señor CARNEGIE, por esta visita que nos hace, y, por la paz y la fraternidad, y en nombre de mis colegas, tengo el verdadero placer de llamarle hermano."

DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR DON JOAQUÍN BERNARDO BALVO.

"Señores, no hemos tenido hasta ahora la oportunidad para expresar personalmente y en presencia del Señor CARNEGIE el agradecimiento que todas las Repúblicas Americanas le deben por su generoso donativo para el edificio de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas. El Señor CARNEGIE ha hecho un magnífico presente á todas las naciones de este hemisferio, y deseo que ustedes se unan á mí para ofrecerle nuestras gracias por tan hermoso regalo, debido al cual tendremos un centro en donde nos podremos reunir, en lugar del que en la actualidad ocupamos para la consecución de una paz firme y duradera en la América Central. El nombre del Señor CARNEGIE ha sido pronunciado por todos los ámbitos del Continente Americano con reverencia y gratitud, y nunca olvidaremos que ha sido siempre uno de los más grandes abogados de la paz."

CONTESTACIÓN DE MR. CARNEGIE.

En contestación á vuestro voto de gracias, deseo manifestaros que en esta ocasión, más que en ninguna otra, puedo deciros con verdad que es más satisfactorio dar que recibir. Si pudiera morir con la creencia de que he hecho algo para el establecimiento de un estado de paz entre los pueblos que se denominan americanos, dejaría esta vida muy gustosamente.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

EXPORTACIONES DURANTE LOS PRIMEROS NUEVE MESES DE 1907.

Los últimos datos publicados por la Dirección General de Estadística de la República Argentina, relativos al comercio exterior de la nación, demuestran que durante el período comprendido entre el 1° de enero de 1907 hasta el 30 de septiembre del mismo, el valor de los productos exportados ascendió á $240,878,611 oro, cantidad que excede en $16,247,350 oro á la correspondiente al mismo período del año anterior.

Los principales productos exportados durante ese período fueron os que á continuación se expresan: Astas, 1,401,488 kilos; carne de bovino congelada, 97,314.92 kilos; carneros congelados, 19,363,535 kilos; cueros lanares, 141,460 kilos; cueros vacunos salados, 27,568,516 kilos; cueros vacunos secos, 12,838,073 kilos; lana sucia, 106,071 toneladas; varias carnes congeladas, 4,762,678 kilos; harina de carne, 2,648,950 kilos; sebo, y grasa derretida, 22,438,355 kilos; huesos, 16,895,404 kilos; alpiste, 19,770,888 kilos; avena, 129,292 toneladas; cebada, 4,449,987 kilos; lino, 720,666 toneladas; maíz, 979,876 toneladas; harina de trigo, 104,155 toneladas; pasto seco, 33,629,979 kilos; trigo, 2,557,148 toneladas; afrecho, 158,962 toneladas; rebacillo, 3,575,723 kilos; tortas de semillas oleaginosas, 8,462,588 kilos; extracto de quebracho, 15,772,238 kilos, y rollizos de quebracho, 207,794 toneladas.

CÁLCULOS DE LA COSECHA DE CEREALES DE 1907-8.

La Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Agricultura de la República Argentina, según comunicación recibida del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, elevó en el mes de octubre de 1907 un informe sobre el monto probable de la cosecha de cerales de 1907-8, del cual se han tomado los datos que se publican à continuación.

El área total de terrenos sembrados se calcula de la manera siguiente:

	Hectáreas.
Trigo	5,786,000
Lino	1,267,000
Avena	224,000
Maíz	2,944,000

Sobre la base de lo calculado para la extensión sembrada, y tomando en cuenta el estado excepcionalmente favorable que presentan actualmente las sementeras, el monto total de la cosecha, calculando rendimientos muy moderados, podría ser de—

	Toneladas.
Trigo	4,920,000
Lino	1,080,000
Avena	480,000
Maíz	6,000,000

MEJORAS MUNICIPALES EN BUENOS AIRES.

La ley que se publica á continuación, relativa á la negociación de un empréstito para mejoras municipales en Buenos Aires, fué promulgada por el Presidente FIGUEROA ALCORTA el 14 de octubre de 1907:

"El SENADO Y CÁMARA DE DIPUTADOS, ETC.:

"ARTÍCULO 1°. Autorízase á la Municipalidad de la Capital, para contratar un empréstito externo ó interno de 15,000,000 de pesos moneda nacional oro, ó su equivalente en libras esterlinas, francos, marcos ó moneda nacional de curso legal. El tipo máximo de intereses de dichos títulos no podrá exceder del 5 por ciento.

"La amortización será del 1 por ciento acumulativo por licitación, cuando la cotización estuviera abajo de la par y por sorteo cuando estuviere al valor nominal ó arriba de el, pudiendo aumentarse en cualquier momento el fondo amortizante.

"ART. 2°. Este empréstito podrá ser negociado en su totalidad ó en series de 5,000,000 de pesos oro, ó su equivalente en moneda nacional, á medida que lo requiera su aplicación, quedando autorizada la Municipalidad de la Capital para hacer uso del crédito, mientras realiza la citada emisión.

"ART. 3°. Si el empréstito fuera interno, el servicio de los títulos que se crean por la presente ley será hecho por el Credito Público Nacional en las épocas que se determinen, á cuyo efecto el Poder Ejecutivo Nacional le hará entrega de las sumas que se recauden por producto de las patentes industriales y fijas en la Capital de la República, previa deducción del 15 por ciento que por la ley corresponde al Consejo Nacional de Educación, 30 por ciento para atender al servicio del empréstito municipal del año 1891, 6 por ciento para el año del 1897, y 5 por ciento para atender los gastos de percepción del impuesto, debiendo este último ingresar como recurso eventual al Tesoro de la Nación.

"En el caso de que el empréstito fuera externo, su servicio se hará en Europa con los recursos indicados.

"ART. 4°. La negociación de los títulos ú otra operación fundada en éstos será sometida previamente por la Municipalidad de la Capital á la aprobación del Poder Ejecutivo de la Nación.

"ART. 5°. El importe del empréstito de que se trata será aplicado á la siguiente:

"(*a*) Á la reconstrucción y municipalización de los mercados.

"(*b*) Á la canalización de los arroyos Medrano y Maldonado.

"(*c*) Á la apertura de las avenidas y plazas del Congreso, de acuerdo con la ley que lo autoriza, siendo entendido que los terrenos y edificios que por esa causa quedaran de propiedad de la Municipalidad de la Capital, podrán ser enajenados por la misma, recibiendo *en pago* dinero efectivo ó los títulos creados por esta ley, aforados á *la par.*

"(*d*) Al saneamiento de los bañados de Flores á la Boca.

"(*e*) Á la adquisición de terrenos é instalaciones de hornos crematorios ú otro sistema de eliminación de basuras.

"(*f*) Á la reforma de los mataderos de Liniers.

"(*g*) Á la adquisición de terrenos para paseos, plazas y ensanche de calles.

"(*h*) Á la terminación del teatro Colón.

"(*i*) Á los gastos y comisiones que demande la emisión del empréstito creado por esta ley.

"(*j*) Á la cancelación definitiva de la deuda directa con el Consejo Nacional de Educación, aplicándose para ello 5,000,000 de pesos oro ó su equivalente en moneda nacional, debiendo hacerse su entrega en proporción de la tercera parte de las sumas que negociaren en definitiva.

"Podrá también la Municipalidad cancelar esa deuda por la entrega de los títulos, pero el Consejo Nacional de Educación no podrá enajenarlos, sin la aprobación del Poder Ejecutivo de la Nación.

"ART. 6°. Derógase la ley No. 4869 de octubre 13 de 1905."

RATIFICACIÓN DE LA CONVENCIÓN POSTAL DE ROMA.

El Presidente FIGUEROA ALCORTA, de la República Argentina, se ha servido aprobar, en decreto de fecha 10 de octubre de 1907, la Convención Postal Universal de Roma de 1906, juntamente con los protocolos anexos.

BOLIVIA.

INGRESOS DE ADUANAS EN EL SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE DEL 1907.

Estadísticas oficiales publicadas en el mes de septiembre de 1907 demuestran que las aduanas de la República de Bolivia recaudaron en el segundo trimestre de 1907 una renta total de 2,697,552.91 bolivianos, suma que se distribuye entre las distintas aduanas de la manera siguiente:

	Bolivianos.
Antofagasta	1,623,444.87
Arica	42,679.63
La Paz y Pelucho	792,562.48
Tarija	47,539.90
Uyuní	129,898.22
Oruro	15,030.66
Tupiza	29,841.25
Puerto Suárez	16,555.90
Total	2,697,552.91

La cantidad recaudada durante el mismo período de 1906 fué de *1,053,628.39 bolivianos.*

BRASIL.

RENTA DE ADUANAS EN LOS NUEVE MESES DE 1907.

En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, el total de la renta de las varias aduanas ascendió á 218,644:174$000 ($73,000,000) en comparación con 175,176:815$000 ($60,000,000) en el período correspondiente del año anterior, mostrándose así un aumento de 43,387:359$000 ($13,000,000), ó sea un 24 por ciento.

EL PUERTO DE SANTOS.

El Cónsul Británico en Santos en un informe á su Gobierno, manifiesta que las entradas de buques en aquel puerto se aumentan considerablemente, y que en dicho aumento están representadas varias naciones, por más que los buques ingleses y alemanes todavía representan la mayoría. Dicho puerto es de fácil acceso, y se dice que después de Buenos Aires es el más importante entre los puertos de la América del Sur. Con la próxima terminación de los muelles se abrirá para los buques un muro de muelle de una longitud de cerca de 2½ millas con servicio de ferrocarril y con almacenes á mano á lo largo de los cuales el agua es suficientemente profunda. Las exigencias ocasionadas por los grandes depósitos de café en Santos han sido satisfechas mediante la construcción de grandes almacenes.

COLOMBIA.

LA INDUSTRIA BANANERA EN LA CIÉNAGA.

Según noticias recibidas de Colombia, la industria bananera en La Ciénaga, Departamento de Magdalena, se ha desarrollado muy satisfactoriamente. La exportación de plátanos ha tomado proporciones colosales, al extremo de haber cubierto ya la superficie de muchas leguas de feracísimo suelo. En la actualidad hay cultivadas, en sólo las vecindades de Tablazo, Río Frío, y Sevilla, de la jurisdicción del distrito, unas 250 fincas de plátanos, con una área de 3,000 hectáreas, en números redondos, y quedan todavía más de 50 veces de lo cultivado por cultivar, que el Gobierno está midiendo y dividendo en lotes para darlos á precios equitativos á quienes deseen acometer el negocio del cultivo. La magnitud de esta exportación está demostrada por datos recientemente publicados por la *United Fruit Company*, única compradora de la fruta. En el período comprendido del 1° de enero de 1906 al 30 de junio de 1907, esta *compañía* despachó para los Estados Unidos 109 vapores cargados *con 2,500,000* racimos de banano, valorados en $1,000,000. Para

el año próximo se espera que estos guarismos habrán triplicado, puesto que el cultivo ha tomado proporciones extraordinarias.

En Colombia, la exportación del banano está exenta del pago de derechos, pero solamente hasta el año 1914.

CUBA.

COMERCIO CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El valor de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á Cuba en el año que termina en diciembre de 1907, es probable que exceda de $50,000,000, en comparación con $46,5000,000 en 1906, $44,500,000 en 1905, $32,500,000 en 1904, $23,500,000 en 1903 y $23,000,000 en 1902. El valor de las importaciones hechas de dicha isla ha de ascender á cerca de $100,000,000, en comparación con $85,000,000 en 1906, $96,000,000 en 1905, $75,000,000 en 1904, $57,000,000 en 1903, y $48,500,000 en 1902.

En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, que es el último período acerca del cual ha recibido cifras la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo, el valor total de las exportaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos á Cuba en números redondos ascendió á $40,000,000, en comparación con poco menos de $35,000,000 durante los mismos meses del año pasado, en tanto que el valor total de as importaciones que se hicieron de dicha isla ascendieron á $84,000,000 en comparación con $75,000,000 en los meses correspondientes del año pasado.

El aumento principal en el valor de las importaciones hechas de Cuba ocurre en el azúcar, en tanto que el tabaco en rama, que es el segundo artículo valioso entre los importados, muestra una merma notable. La cantidad de azúcar que se importó de la isla en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre del corriente año, es poco menos de 3,000,000,000 de libras contra un poco más de 2,500,000,000 de libras durante los mismos meses del año anterior; y el valor, en números redondos, de dicho producto ascendió á $65,000,000 en los nueve meses de 1907, contra $54,000,000 en los mismos meses del año pasado. Las importaciones de tabaco en rama que se hicieron de dicha isla en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, ascendieron á 12,000,000 de libras, contra 18,750,000 de libras en los mismos meses del año pasado, cuyo valor ascendió á un poco menos de $9,000,000 contra un poco más de $11,000,000 durante los mismos meses del año anterior.

Se nota una pequeña disminución tanto en la cantidad como en el valor de los tabacos, cigarrillos y cherotes importados de la isla; también se advierte una pequeña merma en los bananos, y el valor de las naranjas muestra una merma notable en los nueve meses que

terminaron en septiembre de 1907, en comparación con los meses correspondientes de 1906.

Por otra parte, en el valor de las exportacicnes á dicha isla se advierte un aumento en casi todos los artículos importantes que ella se envían. Por ejemplo, el valor de la harina, que es el artículo que se exporta en mayor cantidad entre los que se exportan de los Estados Unidos á Cuba, asciende á $2,500,000 en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, contra un poco más de $2,000,000 durante los mismos meses del año anterior; el valor de la manteca ascendió á cerca de $2,500,000 contra un poco más de $2,000,000 durante los mismos meses del año pasado. El carbón de piedra muestra un aumento como de $300,000; el maíz un aumento como de $300,000; los compuestos de manteca muestra un aumento de cerca de $700,000, habiéndose duplicado prácticamente su valor en comparación con los mismos meses del año pasado. El valor del calzado de todas clases muestra un aumento de cerca de $400,000, al paso que el valor de las legumbres muestra un aumento de cerca de $500,000, comparando, en cada caso, el valor de las exportaciones que se hicieron en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907 con el de las que se hicieron en los meses correspondientes de 1906.

El valor de los artículos de hierro y acero considerados en conjunto muestra una pequeña baja, por cuanto todos los productos de esta índole que se exportaron de los Estados Unidos á Cuba en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre sólo se valuaron en $6,200,874, contra $6,528,222 en el mismo número de meses del año pasado, ocurriendo la disminución mayormente en rieles para ferrocarriles, maquinaria eléctrica y en hierro y acero para construcciones. El calzado de todas clases que se exportó á la isla de 961,668 pares, valuadas en $1,395,278, se aumentó á 1,134,748 pares que se valuaron en $1,776,216. La cantidad de la manteca exportada á la isla muestra una pequeña merma, por cuanto en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre sólo ascendió á 25,705,932 libras, contra 26,425,556 libras durante los mismos meses del año pasado, por más que el valor de dichas exportaciones en 1907 ascendió á $2,481,709, contra $2,155,009 en los meses correspondientes de 1906. La pequeña disminución en la manteca que se envió á dicha isla en 1907, se debe probablemente al gran aumento en los compuestos de manteca que se exportaron á la isla, siendo así que la cantidad total de compuestos de manteca enviada de los Estados Unidos á Cuba en los nueve meses que terminaron en el mes de septiembre de 1907, ascendió á 18,500,000 libras contra 12,500,000 libras durante los mismos meses del año anterior, ó sea un aumento de cerca de un 50 por ciento. El valor de las legumbres que se exportaron á la isla en los nueve meses que *terminaron* en septiembre ascendió á $1,181,035 contra $618,755 en *los meses* correspondientes de 1906.

Las substancias alimenticias constituyen una parte importante de las mercancías exportadas de los Estados Unidos á Cuba, y el valor del maíz que se exportó á dicha isla en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, ascendió á $1,250,000 contra menos de $1,000,000 durante los mismos meses del año pasado; el valor de la harina ascendió á $2,500,000, contra un poco más de $2,000,000 en los mismo meses del año anterior; el de la manteca ascendió á cerca de $2,500,000; el de los compuestos de manteca se clevó á cerca de $1,500,000; el del tocino, jamones y carne de cerdo ascendió como á $1,500,000; el de la leche ascendió á $696,000; el de las legumbres ascendió á más de $1,000,000, contra un poco más de $500,000 durante los mismos meses del año pasado, habiéndose duplicado dicho valor, en tanto que el valor de la madera, muebles y otros productos de madera, según las cifras correspondientes á 1907, también muestran un pequeño aumento respecto del valor de dichos artículos en los meses correspondientes de 1906.

La siguiente tabla muestra el valor de las importaciones hechas de Cuba y el de las exportaciones á esta isla en su comercio con los Estados Unidos en los nueve meses que terminaron el 30 de septiembre, anualmente, desde 1900 hasta 1907:

Valor total de las importaciones hechas de Cuba y de las exportaciones á dicha Isla en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre, desde 1900 hasta 1907.

	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.		Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
1900	$27.100,075	$19,759,288	1904	$68,563,218	$23,185,857
1901	40,607,497	19,376,555	1905	83,593,508	31,931,220
1902	39,187,137	17,890,988	1906	75,118,420	34,746,670
1903	50,024,388	16,752,179	1907	84,221,713	39,627,673

LA ZAFRA DE 1907-8.

Á continuación se da un estado general del número de sacos de azúcar de la zafra de 1907-8 que se esperan en los puertos que se expresan, tomándose como base el estado de los campos y las cañas con que cuentan los centrales enclavados en cada provincia de la República de Cuba:

	Sacos.		Sacos.
Cienfuegos	1,350,000	Nuevitas	160,000
Habana	1,170,000	Júcaro y Morón	140,000
Matanzas	1,100,000	Central "Jatibonico"	90,000
Cárdenas	1,061,000	Santiago de Cuba	80,000
Gibara, Puerto Padre	750,000	Santa Cruz del Sur	65,000
Caibarien	650,000	Zaza	60,000
Sagua la Grande	650,000	Trinidad	50,000
Guantánamo	375,000		
Manzanillo	300,000	Total	8,051,000

Este número de sacos es igual á un peso total de 1,145,200 toneladas de 2,240 libras.

AYUDA GUBERNAMENTAL PARA LAS INDUSTRIAS DEL PAÍS.

Segúnel decreto del 11 de noviembre de 1907 el depósito de $5,000,000 en los bancos de la República queda autorizado, con el objeto de prestar ayuda gobernamental á las industrias del país. Dicho decreto es como sigue:

"Por cuanto se aproxima la época del corte de la caña para esta zafra, la de la siembra del tabaco y la traída al mercado de frutas, viandas y frutos menores de esta Isla; y

"Por cuanto es costumbre entre los agricultores de Cuba tomar á crédito por un plazo de seis meses el dinero que necesitan para el atención de sus labores y venta de sus productos; y

"Por cuanto gran parte de la última cosecha de tabaco no ha podido ser vendida aún, debido á haberse prolongado extraordinariamente este año el tiempo que necesita para secarse y demás manipulaciones de la hoja para su exportación; y

"Por cuanto las condiciones del mercado de dinero en el extranjero no permitirán á los bancos é instituciones de crédito de Cuba el obtener todo el dinero necesario para las atenciones de las industrias agrícolas de la Isla en este momento crítico del año; y

"Por cuanto la situación monetaria del Tesoro Nacional de Cuba es tal que permite extraer durante el período que ordinariamente toman las operaciones del campo, una cantidad suficiente para cubrir, en gran parte, si no en su totalidad, las necesidades de los agricultores y hacer frente á la necesidad del momento; y

"Por cuanto es un deber del Gobierno adoptar las medidas razonables y legítimas que sirvan para auxiliar, proteger y fomentar las industrias del país y el bienestar y la prosperidad de sus ciudadanos:

" Por tanto en uso de las facultades que me están conferidas como Gobernador Provisional de Cuba, por el presente

"*Resuelvo*, Que del Tesoro Nacional de Cuba se extraiga la cantidad de cinco millones de pesos (5,000,000), ó la parte de la misma que fuese necesaria, y se deposite en bancos ó instiuciones bancarias establecidas en la República de Cuba, y no se retirará ni se girará sobre ella hasta el 15 de julio de 1908; debiendo efectuarse dicho depósito bajo las condiciones siguientes:

"El banco ó institución bancaria de Cuba que desee obtener el depósito de cualquier cantidad de estos fondos disponibles al objeto de este decreto, lo solicitará por escrito, del Secretario de Hacienda, haciendo constar la cantidad que desea y la clase de valores que ofrece como garantía del reembolso al Gobierno de los fondos depositados, *haciendo* declaración formal de que los fondos, ó cualquiera fracción de *los mismos, si* se le depositan, no habrán de aplicarse sino en el auxi*lio y fomento* de las industrias de Isla de Cuba. Dichas solicitudes

tendrán que ser presentadas antes del 30 de noviembre de 1907, en cuya fecha el Secretario de Hacienda elevará todas las solicitudes recibidas al Gobernador Provisional de la República de Cuba para su aprobación ó desaprobación. El Gobierno se reserva el derecho de rechazar todas ó cualesquiera de dichas solicitudes, ó de aprobar cualquiera de dichas solicitudes en su totalidad ó en parte.

"Aprobada que sea por el Gobernador Provisional una solicitud de un banco ó institución bancaria, el Tesorero de la República de Cuba queda autorizado por el presente para depositar en dicho banco ó institución bancaria fondos públicos de los que por el presente quedan disponibles para dicho efecto, en la ascendencia autorizada por el Gobernador Provisional de la República de Cuba;

"*Bien entendido*, Que dicho banco ó institución bancaria hará, otorgará y entregará un certificado de depósito con arreglo á derecho, reconociendo la entrega de dicho depósito y obligando al banco ó institución bancaria en cuanto al uso de los fondos, durante dicho período, para los fines que se dejan expresados, únicamente, y á devolver dicho depósito, si se le requiere para ello, en cualquier tiempo á partir del 15 de julio de 1908, inclusive; reservándose el Gobierno el derecho, en el caso de que los depósitos efectuados en esta forma se apliquen á otros fines, como su exportación, etc., de retirar el depósito en cualquier momento antes del 15 de julio de 1908; conviniendo también el banco ó institución bancaria, en pagar intereses al tipo de 6 por ciento anual durante el tiempo que dicho depósito continúe sin pagarse ó sin devolverse al Gobierno á partir del 15 de julio de 1908, y teniendo derecho el banco ó institución bancaria, á devolver dicho depósito al Tesoro Nacional en cualquier tiempo sin tener ue esperar á que se le requiera para ello por la Tesorería; y

"*Entendiéndose, además*, Que cualquier banco ó institución bancaria que reciba dicho depósito tendrá que dar garantía subsidiaria para el reembolso, depositando en el Tesoro Nacional los bonos que se apruebe de la clase que más abajo se describe, y asumirá la obligación de reforzar dicha garantía cuando los referidos valores, por las fluctuaciones del mercado, bajen uno ó más puntos en su valor.

"Los siguientes valores, que se cotizan y con que se gira en la Bolsa de la Habana, serán aceptados con un 10 por ciento menos de su valor efectivo en el mercado en la fecha en que el depósito se efectúe, pero ningún valor será aceptado por más de su valor á la par:

"Bonos de la República de Cuba, 1896–97.

"Bonos de la República de Cuba (Speyer).

"Bonos de la República de Cuba, deuda interior.

"Bonos de la Ciudad de la Habana, primera y segunda hipoteca.

"Bonos de la Compañía de Gas y Electricidad de la Habana.

"*Bonos de la* Havana Electric Railway Company.

"*Bonos de los* Ferrocarriles Unidos, Consolidados.

"Se habrá de depositar suficiente número de dichos bonos como garantía y seguridad hasta cubrir la suma del depósito; debiendo tenerse en cuenta la reducción que hay que hacer del 10 por ciento del valor en que se coticen.

"CHARLES E. MAGOON,
"*Gobernador Provisional.*"

CHILE.

SUPRESIÓN Y DISMINUCIÓN DE DERECHOS SOBRE EL GANADO Y CIERTOS ARTÍCULOS DE CONSUMO.

Con fecha 29 de agosto de 1907, la Cámara de Diputados de la República de Chile aprobó el proyecto de ley que se da á continuación:

"ARTÍCULO 1°. Se autoriza al Presidente de la República para suspender, hasta el término de dos años, todos los derechos de aduana que gravan la internación del ganado vacuno y ovino.

"El término de dos años se prorrogará por todo el tiempo en que el tipo del cambio internacional sea inferior á 16 peniques.

"ART. 2. Autorízase al Presidente de la República para reducir progresivamente y hasta un 50 por ciento, los siguientes derechos de internación establecidos en la ley número 908, del 31 de diciembre de 1906:

"1°. Á los artículos manufacturados de tejidos de punto de lino, de lana y el denominado tricoté;

"2°. Á las planchas acanaladas de hierro galvanizado:

"3°. Al calzado en general;

"4°. Á toda clase de azúcares, y

"5°. Á las casas desarmadas cuyo valor no exceda de 15,000 pesos oro de 18 peniques."

Este proyecto ha pasado á la Cámara de Senadores.

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

MOVIMIENTO DE BUQUES EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Como suplemento al valioso informe sobre el comercio exterior de la República Dominicana durante el primer semestre de 1907, facilitado por Mr. W. E. PULLIAM, Receptor General de las Aduanas Dominicanas, y publicado en parte en el BOLETÍN del mes de octubre, se dan á continuación los cuadros que demuestran el movimiento de buques *en los puertos* de la República durante el período mencionado, que *han sido tomados* del mismo informe.

El origen y valor de las importaciones y la nacionalidad de los buques en los cuales se hicieron, del 1° de enero al 30 de junio de 1907, fueron como sigue:

Países.	Dominicanos.	Americanos.	Ingleses.	Holandeses.	Franceses.
Estados Unidos		$1,220,300	$71,249		
Inglaterra		5,247	4,657		$97,215
Alemania					741
Francia		2,870			84,968
Italia		35,341			7,137
Bélgica					
España		15,312			4,612
Cuba					146
Puerto Rico					2,210
Otros países	$6,761	650	948	$5,507	
Total	6,761	1,279,720	76,854	5,507	197,029

Países.	Alemanes.	Noruegos.	Cubanos.	Todo otro.	Total.
Estados Unidos	$25	$35,092			$1,323,666
Inglaterra	280,831				387,950
Alemania	385,281				386,022
Francia	40,465				128,303
Italia	15,748				58,226
Bélgica	2,117				2,117
España	25,607		$1,270	$2,231	49,032
Cuba			10,873		11,019
Puerto Rico	1,150		7,196		10,556
Otros países	1,895			1,000	16,761
Total	753,119	35,092	19,339	3,231	2,376,652

El destino y valor de las exportaciones, y la nacionalidad de los buques en los cuales se hicieron, del 1° de enero al 30 de junio de 1907 fueron—

Países.	Dominicanos.	Americanos.	Ingleses.	Holandeses.	Franceses.
Estados Unidos		$1,520,595	$449,854	$4,192	
Inglaterra			88,850	1,630	$65
Alemania		48,569			4,200
Francia		662			427,291
España					3,449
Italia				4,868	796
Cuba	$6,257		185		
Puerto Rico	750				9,724
Otros países	7,574		5,292	20,972	220
Total	14,581	1,569,826	544,181	31,662	445,745

Países.	Alemanes.	Noruegos.	Cubanos.	Todo otro.	Total.
Estados Unidos	$27,500	$700,741			$2,702,882
Inglaterra	125,968	99,990			316,503
Alemania	937,997	2,560			993,326
Francia	160,709				588,062
España					3,449
Italia	1,852				7,516
Cuba					
Puerto Rico	388				
Otros países	503				
Total	1,254,917	803,291	12		

Número de buques que hicieron el tráfico de cabotaje y su tonelaje de registro por puertos, durante el semestre, fueron:

Puertos.	Entrados.				Salidos.			
	Veleros.		Vapores.		Veleros.		Vapores.	
	Número.	Tonelaje.	Número.	Tonelaje.	Número.	Tonelaje.	Número.	Tonelaje.
Azua	56	1,255	52	2,228	52	1,268	53	2,271
Barahona	83	1,110	26	1,114	105	1,373	26	1,114
Macoris	263	5,528	113	3,585	277	5,764	114	3,523
Monte Cristy	52	821			59	777		
Puerto Plata	222	2,664	39	456	234	2,589	39	431
Samaná	231	1,896			226	2,612		
Sanchez	195	2,569			200	2,621		
Santo Domingo	385	7,908	137	4,638	396	8,310	140	4,796
Total	1,487	23,751	367	12,021	1,549	25,314	372	12,105

Número de buques que hicieron el tráfico extranjero y su tonelaje de registro por puertos, durante el primer semestre de 1907, fueron:

Puertos.	Entrados.				Salidos.			
	Veleros.		Vapores.		Veleros.		Vapores.	
	Número.	Tonelaje.	Número.	Tonelaje.	Número.	Tonelaje.	Número.	Tonelaje.
Azua	10	1,922	22	28,296	10	1,967	21	27,666
Barahona	6	812	2	335	6	812	2	335
Macoris	41	2,391	49	62,742	40	2,382	50	62,849
Monte Cristy	8	952	21	39,831	7	500	17	32,221
Puerto Plata	24	1,941	67	95,287	25	2,298	62	78,443
Samaná	4	571	26	46,905	3	531	26	46,905
Sanchez	4	393	35	63,712	3	366	35	63,839
Santo Domingo	29	5,395	56	58,414	17	3,677	51	53,141
Total	126	14,377	278	395,522	111	12,533	264	365,399

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1418 aparece la última relación en detalle del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de octubre de 1907, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los diez meses que terminaron en octubre de 1907, comparados con igual período de 1906. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su *compilación* é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de octubre, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta diciembre.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE ROOSEVELT.

El mensaje del Presidente TEODORO ROOSEVELT, que fué leído al Sexagésimo Congreso de los Estados Unidos en su primera sesión el 3 de diciembre de 1907, contiene las siguientes alusiones á ciertos asuntos que interesan á los varios países de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas:

"LOS TRABAJOS EN LAS GRANDES VÍAS FLUVIALES PROGRESAN DE UNA MANERA SATISFACTORIA.

"Los trabajos del Canal de Panamá continúan de una manera altamente satisfactoria. En el mes de marzo último el Señor JOHN F. STEVENS, Presidente de la Comisión y Jefe de Ingenieros, hizo renuncia de su puesto, y la Comisión fué reorganizada y constituída de la manera siguiente: Presidente y Jefe de Ingenieros, Teniente Coronel GEORGE W. GOETHALS, del Cuerpo de Ingenieros del Ejército de los Estados Unidos; Comisionados Comandante D. D. GAILLARD, del Cuerpo de Ingenieros del Ejército de los Estados Unidos; Comandante WILLIAM L. SIBERT, del Cuerpo de Ingenieros del Ejército de los Estados Unidos; H. H. ROUSSEAU, Ingeniero Civil de la Marina de los Estados Unidos; Señor J. C. S. BLACKBURN; Coronel W. C. GORGAS, del Ejército de los Estados Unidos, y Señor JACKSON SMITH. Este cambio de autoridades y de dirección comenzó á regir el 1º de abril, sin causar ninguna interrupción apreciable en la marcha de los trabajos. En marzo la excavación total en el corte de la Culebra, donde se habían concentrado mayormente todos los esfuerzos, ascendia á 815,270 yardas cúbicas, y en el mes de abril este número se aumentó hasta 879,327 yardas cúbicas. En mayo y junio hubo una merma considerable en el resultado de los trabajos debido, en parte, al comienzo de la estación lluviosa, y en parte á ciertos trastornos temporales sobre la cuestión de sueldos de los empleados que manipulan las palas de vapor. Este inconveniente se venció de una manera satisfactoria para todos los interesados, y en el mes de julio la excavación total había adelantado mucho. En agosto el total de la excavación hecha en todos los puntos del prisma del Canal, por medio de las palas y dragas de vapor, había excedido á todas las cifras anteriores de las excavaciones hechas en los Estados Unidos, habiendo llegado á 1,274,404 yardas públicas.

"En el mes de septiembre esta cifra fué eclipsada, habiéndose hecho una excavación total de 1,517,412 yardas cúbicas. De éstas en el prisma del Canal se hicieron 1,481,307 yardas cúbicas, y 36,105 yardas cúbicas en las obras accesorias. Estos resultados se obtuvieron en la estación lluviosa, en el mes de agosto, cuando la caída de agua ascendió á 1.89 pulgadas, y en el mes de septiembre, que ascendió á 11.65 *pulgadas*. Finalmente, en el mes de octubre volvió á

batirse el record, habiéndose hecho una excavación total de 1,868,729 yardas cúbicas, lo que constituye un record verdaderamente extraordinario, sobre todo si se tienen en cuenta las copiosas lluvias cuya caída llegó á 17.1 pulgadas. En verdad, la experiencia en las dos últimas estaciones lluviosas ha demostrado que las lluvias no constituyen un obstáculo tan serio para el progreso de los trabajos como hasta ahora se había creído.

"Los trabajos en las compuertas y represas en Gatún, que se iniciaron con mucha actividad en el pasado mes de marzo, han adelantado tanto, que se cree que las obras de mampostería en las compuertas pueden comenzarse dentro de quince meses. Á fin de disipar toda duda en cuanto á la índole eficaz y satisfactoria de los cimientos de las compuertas del canal, el Secretario de Guerra le suplicó á los Señores ALFRED NOBLE, FREDERIC P. STEARNS y JOHN R. FREEMAN, ingenieros civiles eminentes que han tenido una experiencia especial en esa clase de construcciones, que visitaran el Istmo y que examinaran personal y minuciosamente los sitios de dichas compuertas y represas. Estos señores estuvieron en el Istmo en el mes de abril, y por medio de las excavaciones de prueba que se hicieron con tal fin, inspeccionaron los cimientos propuestos y examinaron las perforaciones que se habían hecho. En el informe que hicieron al Secretario de Guerra, con fecha 2 de mayo de 1907, dijeron lo siguiente: 'Encontramos que todas las compuertas de las dimensiones que en la actualidad se proponen, descansarán sobre una roca de tal índole que ha de proporcionar una base segura y permanente.' Otras perforaciones que se hicieron posteriormente bajo la dirección de la actual Comisión, han confirmado por completo este criterio. Dichas perforaciones mostraron que las compuertas descansarán sobre una roca en toda su longitud. La sección transversal de la represa y el método de construcción han de ser tales, que han de impedir todo deslizamiento ó desgaste. En la actualidad se están examinando de una manera análoga los cimientos de las compuertas y represas en el lado del Pacífico. Creo que dichas compuertas debieran tener un ancho de 120 pies.

"El invierno pasado se pidieron y recibieron propuestas para la construcción del Canal por medio de un contrato, pero se encontró que ninguna de las propuestas que se hicieron era satisfactoria, y no se aceptaron. La actual Comisión opina unánimemente que el Gobierno puede hacer dicha obra mejor, con mayor economía y con más prontitud que los contratistas particulares. Un 80 por ciento de toda la planta que se necesita para la construcción se ha comprado ya ó se han celebrado contratos para obtenerla; se han construído talleres de maquinaria, los cuales se han provisto de todos los elementos necesarios para efectuar todas las reparaciones que se requieran en la planta; *se han* conseguido muchos millares de jornaleros; se ha efectuado una *organización* completa y eficaz; hay un sistema de reclutas que puede

suministrar más brazos de los que podrían emplearse con provecho; los jornaleros tienen albergues adecuados y están bien alimentados; los sueldos que se pagan son equitativos y los trabajos continúan no sólo sin perturbaciones, sino que se están obteniendo resultados más satisfactorios de lo que se esperaba. En vista de tan favorables circunstancias, no sería prudente ni hay razón que justifique un cambio en el método de llevar á cabo la obra, pues semejante cambio pertubaría indefectiblemente las condiciones existentes, demoraría el progreso de los trabajos y aumentaría el costo y el tiempo para terminar la obra del Canal.

"Tanto el jefe de ingenieros como todos sus auxiliares profesionales están firmemente convencidos de que el canal de compuertas de un nivel de 85 pies que están construyendo es el mejor que pudiera desearse. Algunos de ellos abrigaban ciertas dudas acerca de este punto cuando fueron al Istmo, pero á medida que los planos han ido desarrollándose bajo su dirección, sus dudas se han disipado. Por más que acaso puedan los ingenieros acordar algunos cambios en cuanto á los detalles á medida que la construcción de dicho canal avance, están enteramente de acuerdo en aprobar el plan general. Dichos ingenieros creen que el expresado plan no sólo proporciona un canal adecuado á todas las exigencias consiguientes, sino que ha de ser superior por todos conceptos á un canal al nivel del mar. Yo opino lo mismo.

"EL SERVICIO DE CORREO MARÍTIMO.

"Llamo vuestra especial atención hacia el estado poco satisfactorio de nuestro servicio de correo extranjero, que, á causa de la falta de líneas de vapores americanas, en la actualidad se hace mayormente por conducto de líneas extranjeras, y que, sobre todo en cuanto atañe á la América del Sur y Central, se efectúa de una manera tal que constituye una grave rémora para el ensanche de nuestro comercio.

"Á mi juicio, ha llegado ya el momento en que debemos hacer los esfuerzos más tremendos á fin de que nuestro servicio de correo marítimo corresponda de una manera más adecuada á nuestro reciente desarrollo comercial y político. La ley de correo marítimo del 3 de marzo de 1891, puede considerarse el primer paso en este sentido, pero aún en aquella época se sabía que dicha ley era inadecuada en varios detalles. De entonces acá los acontecimientos se han precipitado rápidamente en nuestra historia. Hemos adquirido las Islas Hawaii, las Filipinas y otras islas menores en el Pacífico. Estamos llevando á cabo con constancia la gran obra de unir en el Istmo las aguas del Atlántico y del Pacífico. Con más razón que la que acaso teníamos hace una docena de años, podemos en la actualidad pronosticar un porvenir marítimo americano digno de las tradiciones de nuestro pasado. Como el primer paso en ese sentido, y como el más

favorable por ahora, recomiendo la ampliación de la ley de correo marítimo de 1891. Durante algunos años nadie ha criticado con razón el principio y los fines de dicha ley. Estaba basada en las teorías de las obligaciones de una gran potencia marítima, que no han sido puestas en tela de juicio en nuestro propio país, y que han sido adoptadas por otras naciones desde el principio de la navegación por vapor. En síntesis, dichas teorías establecen que es el deber de una potencia de primera clase, hasta donde sea posible, conducir su correo marítimo en buques nacionales, y que los rápidos vapores marítimos y las tripulaciones que se requieren para dicho servicio de correo, constituyen un auxiliar muy valioso de la potencia marítima de una nación. Además, la construcción de dichos vapores trae consigo el mantenimiento, en un estado eficaz, de los astilleros en los cuales han de construirse nuestros buques de guerra.

"No cabe duda de que el gasto de los fondos públicos para el desempeño de estas indispensables funciones gubernamentales está justificado, y no es necesario hacer mención de los beneficios que el cumplimiento de estos urgentes deberes públicos ha de proporcionarle á nuestro comercio extranjero, á la industria de construcción de buques, á los navieros y á la navegación en general, por más que también á éstos debe dárseles la debida importancia.

"La única cuestión grave es si en el momento actual podemos mejorar nuestro servicio de correo marítimo tal como debe mejorarse. Los informes del Departamento de Correos disipan toda duda sobre este particular. En el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907, dicho Departamento calcula que el franqueo recaudado por los artículos canjeados con países extranjeros, excepción hecha del Canadá y México, ascendió á $6,579,043.48, ó sean $3,637,226.81 más que el costo neto de dicho servicio, sin incluir el costo de transporte de las mercancías entre las oficinas de correo de canje de los Estados Unidos y las oficinas de correo de los Estados Unidos en las cuales fueron enviados por el correo ó entregados. Ó, lo que es lo mismo, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, al apropiarse el monopolio de transportar la correspondencia para el pueblo, obtiene una ganancia de más de $3,600,000, prestando un servicio económico é ineficaz. Creo que esa ganancia debiera consagrarse al refuerzo de nuestra potencia marítima en cualquier sentido en que pueda contribuir á aumentar nuestro prestigio.

"El país conoce bien los hechos relacionados con nuestra impotencia marítima en los puertos de las grandes repúblicas de Sur América con las cuales mantenemos cordiales relaciones. Á raíz del fracaso del proyecto de ley relativo á la construcción de buques, perdimos la única línea de vapores americana que iba á Australasia, y esa pérdida en el Pacífico ha resultado ser una rémora muy grave *para el* pueblo de las Islas Hawaii, y ha interrumpido por completo

la comunicación regular que las Islas de Samoa tenían con la costa del Pacífico. Durante el año la bahía de Puget ha perdido más de la mitad (de 7 ha perdido 4) de los vapores americanos que hacían el comercio con el Oriente.

"Con arreglo á la ley de 1891, en la actualidad pagamos $4 por cada milla legal por los viajes al extranjero de los vapores correos americanos que hacen 20 nudos por hora, construídos con arreglo á los planos navales, que puedan utilizarse como cruceros y tripulados por americanos.

"Los vapores de esa velocidad se dedican exclusivamente al comercio transatlántico con Nueva York. Á los vapores que hacen 16 nudos ó más, sólo puede pagárseles $2 por milla, y son precisamente los vapores de esta velocidad y modelo los que se necesitan para hacer frente á las exigencias del servicio de correo á la América del Sur, Asia (incluso las Filipinas) y Australia. Por tanto, recomiendo vehementemente una simple enmienda en la ley de correo marítimo de 1891, que autorice al Director General de Correos para que á su juicio celebre contratos para el transporte de correspondencia á las Repúblicas de Sur América, Asia, las Filipinas y Australia, á un tipo que no exceda de $4 por milla, cuando se trate de vapores que tengan una velocidad de 16 nudos ó más, con sujeción á las restricciones y obligaciones de la ley de 1891. La ganancia de $3,600,000 que se ha mencionado, cubriría completamente el gasto anual máximo que lleva aparejada esta recomendación, y se cree que con el tiempo con esta cantidad podrán establecerse las líneas que tan urgentemente se necesitan. Esta proposición no envuelve un nuevo principio, sino que permite el eficaz desempeño de funciones públicas que en la actualidad se llevan á cabo de una manera inadecuada ó que no se desempeñan en modo alguno.

"LA ACTITUD DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS HACIA OTRAS NACIONES.

"En los asuntos extranjeros la constante política de este país consiste en portarse hacia las demás naciones como un hombre fuerte que se respete á sí mismo se porta hacia los demás hombres con los cuales se pone en contacto. Ó, lo que es lo mismo, nuestro propósito es ayudar desinteresadamente á otras naciones—cuando dicha ayuda puede prestarse discretamente—sin que aparezca como una intrusión nuestra en asuntos que no nos conciernen; tener cuidado de proceder como un buen vecino, y al mismo tiempo de una manera cordial, lisa y llana, á fin de que resulte evidente que no permitiremos que se abuse de nosotros.

"La Segunda Conferencia Internacional de La Paz se inauguró en [illegible]ya el [illegible]5 del pasado junio, habiendo permanecido en sesión [illegible]bre. Por vez primera los representantes prácti-

camente de todas las naciones civilizadas del mundo se unieron en una discusión templada y cordial de los métodos por los cuales pudieran minorarse las causas de la guerra y disminuir sus dañosas consecuencias.

"Por más que los acuerdos celebrados en la Conferencia no se extendieron en ningún sentido hasta donde esperaban los más optimistas, sin embargo, se tomaron medidas importantes en varios sentidos, y sobre todos y cada uno de los temas consignados en el programa hubo una discusión tan amplia y considerada, que justifica la creencia de que se ha hecho un progreso sólido hacia la celebración de nuevos acuerdos en lo porvenir. Se celebraron trece convenciones que comprenden las conclusiones definitivas á las cuales se llegaron, y adoptáronse resoluciones que indican el adelanto que se ha hecho en los asuntos acerca de los cuales los acuerdos aún no eran bastante completos para que las convenciones resultasen hacederas.

"Á los delegados de los Estados Unidos se les dieron instrucciones de que apoyaran un acuerdo encaminado á obtener el arbitraje forzoso; el establecimiento de un Tribunal Permanente de Arbitraje, para que sea posible proceder judicialmente en la vista y fallo de las causas internacionales; la prohibición del empleo de la fuerza para la recaudación de deudas contraídas por virtud de contratos y que se alegue que los Gobiernos adeuden á ciudadanos de otros países, hasta que se efectúe el arbitramiento en cuanto á la justicia y la cantidad de la deuda, así como la fecha y manera de efectuar el pago; la inmunidad de la propiedad particular en los mares, una definición más clara de los derechos de los neutrales, y la limitación de los armamentos en caso de introducirse cualquiera medida con tal fin.

"Efectuáronse varios adelantos importantes en cuanto al ajuste pacífico de controversias internacionales. En primer lugar, aunque la Conferencia no logró celebrar un acuerdo unánime acerca de los detalles de una convención para establecer el arbitraje forzoso, resolvió lo siguiente:

"'Se acuerda unánimemente: (1) Acceptar el principio del arbitraje forzoso; (2) declarar que ciertas controversias, y sobre todo las que se relacionan con la interpretación y aplicación de las estipulaciones convencionales internacionales, son susceptibles de someterse al arbitraje forzoso sin ninguna restricción.'

"En vista del hecho de que, como resultado de la discusión, el voto acerca del propuesto tratado definitivo de arbitraje obligatorio resultó ser 32 á favor y 9 en contra de la adopción de dicho tratado, apenas cabe duda de que la gran mayoría de los países del mundo ha llegado á un punto en que están ya dispuestos á aplicar prácticamente *los principios* que así fueron acordados unánimemente por la Conferencia.

"El segundo adelanto—que es muy grande por cierto—consiste en el acuerdo que se refiere al empleo de la fuerza para efectuar la recaudación de deudas contraídas por virtud de contratos. Os llamo la atención hacia los párrafos relativos á este asunto en mi mensaje de diciembre de 1906, y hacia la resolución de la Tercera Conferencia Americana que se celebró en Río de Janeiro en el verano de 1906. La convención que sobre este asunto adoptó la Conferencia, tal como la propusieron prácticamente los delegados americanos, es como sigue:

"'A fin de evitar que entre las naciones ocurran conflictos armados cuyo origen sea puramente pecuniario á causa de deudas contraídas por medio de contratos, y que el Gobierno de un país alegue que el de otro país le debe á sus súbditos ó ciudadanos, los poderes signatarios acuerdan no apelar á la fuerza armada para el cobro de dichas deudas contraídas por virtud de contratos.

"'Sin embargo, esta estipulación no se aplicará cuando el Estado deudor rehuse ó deje de contestar una proposición de arbitraje, ó cuando en caso de aceptarla haga imposible formular las condiciones del sometimiento, ó cuando, después del arbitraje, dejase de cumplir el laudo fallado.

"'Se acuerda, además, que el arbitraje que en la presente se menciona ha de ser en conformidad—en cuanto al procedimiento—con el Capítulo III de la Convención para el arreglo pacífico de disputas internacionales, adoptada en La Haya, y que ha de determinar, en lo que las partes interesadas no hayan podido ponerse de acuerdo, la justicia y la cantidad de la deuda, así como la fecha y el modo de pagarla.'

"Tal prescripción hubiera impedido que se hubiesen cometido muchas injusticias y extorsiones en lo pasado, y no abrigo ninguna duda de que su efecto en lo porvenir ha de ser sumamente saludable.

"El tercer adelanto se ha hecho al enmendar y perfeccionar la Convención de 1899, que tenía por objeto establecer el arreglo voluntario de disputas internacionales, y especialmente la ampliación de las partes de dicha Convención que se relacionaban con las comisiones de investigación. La existencia de aquellos preceptos hicieron que los Gobiernos de la Gran Bretaña y Rusia pudieran evitar la guerra—á pesar de la gran excitación pública que hubo en la época del incidente del Banco de Dogger—y la nueva convención acordada por la Conferencia muestra el efecto práctico de la experiencia que se obtuvo en aquella investigación.

"También se adelantó notablemente hacia la creación de un tribunal judicial permanente para determinar las causas internacionales. La proposición para establecer dicho tribunal se discutió amapliamente, y por último, se llegó á un acuerdo general á favor de su creación. La Conferencia recomendó á los poderes signatarios que

adoptasen la redacción que ya se había convenido para efectuar la organización del tribunal, dejando sólo por resolver el método por el cual debían elegirse los jueces. No cabe duda de que esta cuestión, que quedó sin arreglarse, la han de resolver debidamente el tiempo y la buena voluntad de los interesados.

"EL TRIBUNAL INTERNACIONAL DE PRESAS DE GUERRA.

"Otro acuerdo de gran importancia fué el que tiene por objeto la creación de un tribunal internacional de presas de guerra. La constitución, organización y manera de proceder de dicho tribunal fueron objeto de prescripciones muy detalladas. Quienquiera que recuerde las injusticias que este país sufrió como una potencia neutral, á principios del pasado siglo, no puede dejar de considerar esta creación de un tribunal internacional de presas de guerra, como un gran adelanto que el mundo está haciendo para que el dominio de la razón y la justicia sustituya al de la fuerza. No sólo ha de constituir este tribunal internacional de presas de guerra el medio de proteger los intereses de los neutrales, sino que es por sí mismo un paso hacia la creación de un tribunal más general aún para conocer de las controversias internacionales á las cuales se acaba de hacer referencia. La organización y funcionamiento de dicho tribunal de presas de guerra no puede dejar de acostumbrar los diferentes países á someter las cuestiones internacionales al fallo de un tribunal internacional, y debemos esperar confiadamente en que dicho sometimiento dé por resultado un convenio general acerca de la generalización de esta práctica.

"Adoptáronse varios preceptos para disminuir las consecuencias de la guerra, así como para definir los derechos y deberes de los neutrales.

"La Conferencia también prescribió la celebración de una Tercera Conferencia dentro de un período semejante al que transcurrió entre la Primera y la Segunda Conferencias.

"Los delegados de los Estados Unidos representaron dignamente el espíritu del pueblo americano, y sostuvieron con fidelidad y habilidad la política de nuestro Gobierno en todas las cuestiones importantes que en dicha Conferencia se discutieron.

"Tan luego como se reciban el informe de la delegación, junto con los testimonios auténticos de las convenciones firmadas, se someterán á la consideración del Senado.

"Cuando recordamos cuán difícil es para uno de nuestros cuerpos legislativos, compuesto de ciudadanos del mismo país, que hablan el mismo idioma, que viven sujetos á las mismas leyes y que tienen idénticas costumbres, llegar á un acuerdo ó aun obtener una mayoría *sobre* cualquier cuestión difícil é importante sobre la cual se ha de *legislar*, resulta evidente que los representantes de cuarenta y cinco

naciones diferentes que hablan diferentes idiomas, acostumbrados á distintos métodos de procedimiento, cuyos intereses se diferencian muchísimo, y que discutieron tantos asuntos diferentes y llegaron á celebrar acuerdos sobre muchos de ellos, son dignos del mayor elogio por la sabiduría, paciencia y moderación con que han desempeñado su cometido. El ejemplo de esta sobria y moderada discusión y de los acuerdos, así como los esfuerzos por estar de acuerdo que hicieron los representantes de todas las naciones de la tierra, teniendo plena conciencia, al hacerlo así, de que el universo entero comprendía la suprema obligación que habían aceptado de estimular la paz, no puede dejar de ejercer una poderosa influencia en pro de las futuras cordiales relaciones internacionales.

"LOS ASUNTOS CUBANOS.

"Hace un año, á causa de un movimiento revolucionario ocurrido en Cuba, que amenazó sumir la Isla otra vez en el caos, los Estados Unidos intervinieron, habiendo enviado á dicha República un ejército y establecido un gobierno provisional bajo la dirección del Gobernador MAGOON. Gracias á esta medida, en la Isla ha renacido la absoluta tranquilidad y prosperidad. Actualmente estamos dando los pasos conducentes para que en dicha Isla se celebren elecciones, y esperamos que dentro del año venidero nos sea dable entregar la Isla otra vez á un gobierno elegido por su pueblo. Cuba está situada á nuestras puertas, y no es posible que los Estados Unidos permitan que se hunda de nuevo en el abismo del cual la sacamos. Todo lo que le pedimos á Cuba es que prospere, que se gobierne por sí misma, á fin de que la Reina de las Antillas recobre la felicidad, el orden y el progreso, debiendo agregar que nuestra intervención ha tenido y tendrá por único objeto ayudar á dicho pueblo á obtener estos resultados.

"MÉXICO Y LA AMÉRICA CENTRAL.

"Accediendo á la cortés invitación del Presidente de México, el Secretario de Estado visitó á ese país en los meses de septiembre y octubre, y en todas partes fué recibido con las mayores muestras de cortesanía y hospitalidad.

"El Secretario llevó del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos á nuestra vecina del Sur un mensaje de respeto y buena voluntad y del deseo de que ambas Repúblicas se conozcan mejor y aumenten sus relaciones amistosas. La contestación del Gobierno y pueblo de México fué muy espontánea y sincera, y no escatimaron esfuerzos para demostrar la actitud y sentimientos más amistosos hacia los Estados Unidos.

"En vista de la proximidad de los dos países, las relaciones que existen entre México y los Estados Unidos constituyen un verdadero motivo de felicitación. Tenemos límites comunes en una extensión de más de 1,500 millas, desde el Golfo de México hasta el Pacífico, y

una gran parte de estos límites sólo la indica el variable curso de las aguas del Río Grande. Millares de mexicanos viven en nuestro lado de la frontera, y se calcula que más de 40,000 americanos residen en territorio mexicano, y que las inversiones de capital que los americanos han hecho en México ascienden á más de $700,000,000. La prosperidad industrial y comercial ordinaria de México se ha aumentado grandemente por virtud de la iniciativa y las empresas americanas, y los americanos participan en gran medida de los resultados de ellas. El valor del comercio extranjero de dicha República ya excede de $240,000,000 por año, y dos terceras partes de esta cantidad, así de las exportaciones como de las importaciones, representan un canje con los Estados Unidos. En tales circunstancias, surgen necesariamente varias cuestiones entre los dos países, las cuales siempre se tratan y resuelven desplegándose un espíritu de mutua cortesía y equidad. Los americanos que hacen negocios en México dan fe unánimemente de la bondad y consideración con que se les trata y la confianza que tienen en la seguridad de sus propiedades y empresas bajo la sabia administración del gran estadista que durante tanto tiempo ha ocupado el puesto de Primer Magistrado de aquella República.

"Ambos Gobiernos se han esforzado conjuntamente durante algún tiempo para ayudar á la América Central á obtener el grado de paz y de orden que han hecho posible la prosperidad de las partes del norte de este continente. Después de la paz entre Guatemala, Honduras y El Salvador, celebrada en las circunstancias que describí en mi último mensaje, estalló una nueva guerra entre las Repúblicas de Nicaragua, Honduras y El Salvador. Los esfuerzos que se hicieron para allanar esta nueva dificultad dieron por resultado la aceptación de la indicación conjunta de los Presidentes de México y de los Estados Unidos para que se celebrase una Conferencia de Paz General entre todas las Repúblicas de la América Central. El día 17 del pasado septiembre se firmó un protocolo entre los representantes de los cinco países de la América Central acreditados ante este Gobierno, por virtud del cual se acordó celebrar una conferencia en la ciudad de Wáshington 'á fin de idear el medio de conservar las buenas relaciones entre dichas Repúblicas y obtener una paz permanente en estos países.' Dicho protocolo contiene la expresión del deseo de que los Presidentes de los Estados Unidos y de México nombrasen 'Representantes que prestasen sus buenos é imparciales servicios de una manera puramente amistosa hacia la realización de los fines de la Conferencia.' La Conferencia está en sesión en la actualidad, y puede contar con nuestros mejores deseos y con nuestra amistosa ayuda, en cuanto sea posible.

"Uno de los resultados de la Conferencia Pan-Americana de Río *de Janeiro* que se celebró en el verano de 1906, ha sido aumentar

grandemente la actividad y utilidad de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Esta institución, que comprende entre sus miembros á todas las Repúblicas Americanas, y que reune á todos sus representantes, está haciendo una obra realmente valiosa proporcionándole informes al pueblo de los Estados Unidos acerca de las otras Repúblicas, y haciendo que éstas conozcan mejor á los Estados Unidos. Su esfera de acción en la actualidad está limitada por las asignaciones que se fijaron cuando dicha institución estaba haciendo un trabajo en una escala mucho menor y cuando los servicios que prestaba no eran tan valiosos. Recomiendo que la cuota con que este Gobierno contribuye al pago de los gastos de la Oficina sea proporcionada al aumento de sus trabajos."

CONSUMO DE PRODUCTOS TROPICALES.

Algunas cifras publicadas por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo muestran el hecho de que los Estados Unidos cada día dependen más de los trópicos para obtener la materia prima que usan en sus fábricas y para los comestibles que se consumen en sus hogares. El valor de los productos tropicales y subtropicales en 1885 ascendió á $218,000,000; en 1895 ascendió $303,000,000 y en 1905 ascendió á $508,000,000, y en el año común de 1907 ha de exceder de $600,000,000. Una parte de esta enorme y creciente importación de los países tropicales y subtropicales se usa en los talleres de los Estados Unidos, en tanto que otra proporción constituye una parte importante del abastecimiento de comestibles para el pueblo del país. La goma, fibras, la materia prima de seda, el algodón sin elaborar y una parte de la materia prima de lana importada á los Estados Unidos para usarse en sus fábricas, proceden de los países tropicales ó subtropicales del mundo, en tanto que el café, cacao, té, especias, arroz y una gran parte del azúcar, así como las frutas y nueces, también proceden de los países tropicales.

Prácticamente todos los artículos tropicales que se importan, muestran un aumento en el año de 1907 respecto de las cifras correspondientes á los años anteriores, consistiendo dicho aumento tanto en la cantidad como en el valor, por más que en algunos casos el aumento en el valor se debe á un aumento en el precio más bien que en la cantidad. Las substancias alimenticias constituyen aproximadamente la mitad del total de la materia prima que se importa de los países tropicales para el uso del pueblo de los Estados Unidos. Esta última República es el país que más azúcar de caña consume del mundo, y sabido es que este artículo se produce por completo en los países tropicales ó subtropicales. El pueblo de los Estados Unidos también consume una cantidad de café mayor que cualquier otro país del mundo, y este también es exclusivamente un producto de los trópicos. Las importaciones de cacao se aumentan rápidamente y su valor en la actualidad excede al de las importaciones de té.

Las importaciones y el uso del cacao se han desarrollado y aumentado únicamente en estos últimos años. En el año económico de 1897, sólo se importaron 31,000,000 libras de cacao, al paso que en el año económico de 1907 se importaron 92,000,000 de libras, es decir, el valor de dichas importaciones, que en 1897 ascendió a $3,000,000, en 1907 excede de $13,000,000. En 1897 el valor del cacao que se importó sólo ascendió como á una cuarta parte del valor del té; en 1907 sólo le faltaron unos cuantos miles de pesos para llegar al valor del té, y en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, el valor del cacao excede en $1,000,000 al valor del té. El valor total del cacao sin elaborar que se importó en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre, ascendió a $11,750,000, contra $6,750,000 en los mismos meses de 1906.

El valor de las importaciones de café en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, ascendió prácticamente á $56,000,000, contra un poco más de $46,000,000 en los mismos meses de 1906; y la cantidad que se importó en los nueve meses del corriente año asciende á 732,000,000 de libras, contra 532,000,000 de libras durante los mismos meses del año anterior. El valor del té importado en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, ascendió á $10,500,000, contra $9,500,000 en los meses correspondientes de 1906, habiéndose importado 63,000,000 de libras en los nueve meses de 1907, contra 60,000,000 durante los mismos meses del año anterior.

El valor del azúcar de caña importado á los Estados Unidos en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, ascendió á $112,000,000, contra $98,500,000 en los mismos meses del año pasado; la cantidad importada durante el período correspondiente del año pasado, ascendió á 4,733,000,000 de libras contra 4,133,000,000 en el período correspondiente del año pasado. Estas cifras incluyen el azúcar procedente de Puerto Rico, las Islas Hawaii y las Filipinas, debiendo agregarse que el azúcar de Puerto Rico y la de las Islas Hawaii ya no se incluyen en las listas oficiales de importaciones de países extranjeros, por el hecho de que estas dos islas en la actualidad son distritos aduaneros de los Estados Unidos, pero sus productos pueden considerarse propiamente al describir los productos tropicales que se importan á los Estados Unidos. En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, el azúcar que se trajo de las Islas Hawaii ascendió á 552,000,000 de libras, valuadas en $25,750,000, en tanto que la que se importó de Puerto Rico ascendió á 399,000,000 de libras, valuadas en $14,500,000, y el que se importó de las Filipinas (cuyos productos se incluyen aún en las cifras de importaciones de países extranjeros) ascendió á 4,500,000 libras, valuadas en $68,000.

Las importaciones de frutas y nueces en 1907 también muestran un gran aumento en comparación con años anteriores, y sobre todo con el año anterior, por cuanto el valor total de las importaciones que se hicieron en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre del corriente año excedió de $26,000,000, contra un poco menos de $21,000,000 durante los mismos meses de 1906, y un poco más de $17,000,000 en los mismos meses de 1905. En cuanto al valor, el artículo más importante de esta clase son los bananos, cuyas importaciones en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907 se valuaron en poco menos que $10,000,000 contra un poco más de $8,000,000 en los meses correspondientes de 1905. El artículo que sigue en importancia son los limones, cuyo valor ascendió á $4,500,000; las almendras, cuyo valor ascendió á $1,500,000; nueces, cuyo valor ascendió á $1,500,000, y las grosellas, cuyo valor ascendió á $1,000,000 en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre del corriente año. En la lista de productos tropicales y subtropicales importados se incluyeron debidamente el arroz, las especias, el sagú y la tapioca.

Entre los productos tropicales ó subtropicales que se importaron para las fábricas deben mencionarse la goma, las fibras, la materia prima de seda y el tabaco. La goma recientemente ha tenido una gran demanda, debido en parte al gran uso que de ella se hace en la industria de automóviles, y en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907 se importó por valor de $40,000,000, contra $36,500,000 en los mismos meses del año pasado, habiendo ascendido á 53,750,000 libras la cantidad que se importó en los nueve meses del corriente año, contra 47,250,000 libras en los mismos meses de 1906. En los nueve meses que terminaron en el mes de septiembre de 1907, el valor de las importaciones de materia prima de seda ascendió á más de $53,000,000, contra poco menos de $40,000,000 durante los mismos meses del año pasado. En los nueve meses que terminaron en el mes de septiembre de 1907, el valor de las importaciones de fibras fué un poco más de $32,000,000, contra un poco menos de $27,000,000 durante los mismos meses del año pasado. El valor de las importaciones de tabaco en rama en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, ascendió á $18,750,000, contra $20,000,000 durante los mismos meses del año pasado. El valor de las importaciones de algodón sin elaborar, importado mayormente de Egipto, en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, ascendió á $19,000,000, contra $7,750,000 en el período correspondiente del año pasado. En los nueve meses del corriente año el valor de las importaciones de las resinas, en cuya denominación general se incluyen el chicle, goma laca, copal, gambier, alcanfor y goma arábiga, ascendió á $13,500,000, contra un poco menos de $10,000,000 en el período correspondiente del año anterior. Entre los otros

artículos tropicales ó subtropicales que se importaron para usarse en las fábricas, se mencionan las maderas de construcción, maderas de tinte, marfil, quebracho y cortezas para fabricar la quinina.

La siguiente tabla muestra el valor de los principales productos tropicales y subtropicales importados á los Estados Unidos en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, en comparación con el valor de los que se importaron en los meses correspondientes de 1906:

Valor de los principales productos tropicales y subtropicales importadas á los Estados Unidos durante los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1906 y 1907.

	Los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de—	
	1906.	1907.
Cortezas para quinina	$318,489	$349,094
Maderas de construcción	3,076,446	4,139,702
Cacao y sus productos	7,511,984	12,609,235
Café	46,677,589	56,059,814
Corcho y sus productos	2,535,650	3,732,048
Algodón	8,641,264	19,864,065
Palo de tinte y extractos	618,820	611,601
Plumas naturales	2,775,060	3,564,751
Fibras	26,971,270	32,266,977
Frutas y nueces	21,444,335	27,166,398
Resinas	9,832,838	13,611,728
Goma y gutapercha	36,787,575	40,146,249
Añil	735,118	1,000,123
Marfil	1,650,219	1,655,343
Raíz de orozuz	1,629,861	730,500
Opio, sin elaborar y preparado	684,739	1,275,211
Extracto de quebracho	536,883	1,998,647
Arroz	3,245,278	3,783,491
Sagú, tapioca, etc	740,601	1,316,071
Seda	39,829,094	53,329,517
Especias	3,408,515	3,502,666
Esponjas	434,649	394,604
Azúcar y mieles	99,892,253	113,512,889
Té	9,600,973	10,614,750
Tabaco y sus productos	26,112,300	25,607,034
Vainilla	908,243	1,442,783
Aceites vegetales	9,938,616	12,621,376
Total	366,538,662	446,906,667

INCREMENTO RELATIVO DE LAS IMPORTACIONES DE CACAO CAFÉ Y TÉ, 1890-1907.

La creciente popularidad del cacao y sus productos entre los habitantes de los Estados Unidos, á la cual se ha hecho referencia de vez en cuando durante los últimos años, está demostrada en unos datos publicados por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo, en los cuales se indica el incremento relativo de las importaciones de té, café y cacao durante los últimos dieciócho años económicos. Las importaciones de cacao han aumentado, de 18 millones de libras á que ascendieron en 1890, á 92 millones en 1907; las de café, de 499 millones en 1890, á 987 millones en 1907, y las de té, de 84 millones en 1890, á 86 millones en 1907. Así, pues, las im-

portaciones de cacao se han quintuplicado durante el período de que se trata, en tanto que las de café apenas se han doblado, y las de té han tenido un ligero aumento. En valor, las importaciones de cacao han subido, de 2⅓ millones de dólares en 1890, á 13⅓ millones en 1907; las de café han permanecido casi lo mismo, siendo de 78¼ millones de dólares en 1890, y de 78⅓ millones en 1907, y las de té han tenido un pequeño aumento, alcanzando á 12⅓ millones de dólares en 1890 y á poco menos de 14 millones en 1907.

Es digno de mención el hecho de que este rápido incremento en las importaciones de cacao se realizó con una subida de precios mayor que la de los de té ó café. El precio medio de cada libra de cacao crudo importado en 1890 fué de 12.7 centavos, y en 1907, 14.5 centavos; el de té, 15 centavos en 1890 y 16.1 en 1907, en tanto que el de café indica una baja muy marcada, siendo de 16 centavos en 1890 y de 7.9 en 1907.

De las 92 millones de libras de cacao importadas durante el último ejercicio económico, 39 millones procedieron de las Antillas, 20 millones del Brasil, 15 millones de otros países de la América del Sur, y 16 millones de países europeos, que indudablemente provinieron de sus colonias tropicales.

El siguiente cuadro demuestra la cantidad de cacao, café, y té, respectivamente, importada durante cada uno de los años económicos, de 1890 á 1907:

Año económico.	Cacao crudo.	Café.	Té.
	Libras.	*Libras.*	*Libras.*
1890	18,266,177	499,159,120	83,886,829
1891	21,539,840	519,528,432	83,453,339
1892	21,955,874	640,210,788	90,079,039
1893	24,460,325	563,469,068	89,061,287
1894	17,634,779	550,934,337	93,518,217
1895	29,307,048	652,208,975	97,253,458
1896	23,276,597	580,597,915	93,968,372
1897	31,406,612	737,645,670	113,347,175
1898	25,717,404	870,514,455	71,957,715
1899	35,512,364	831,827,063	74,089,899
1900	41,746,872	787,991,911	84,845,107
1901	45,924,353	857,018,121	89,806,453
1902	51,379,306	1,092,344,170	75,579,125
1903	63,351,294	923,253,821	108,574,905
1904	72,277,600	998,677,479	112,905,541
1905	73,815,895	1,046,028,441	102,706,599
1906	80,117,402	853,799,615	93,621,750
1907	92,249,819	986,595,923	86,368,490

En el cuadro que sigue se expresan los valores de las cantidades de cacao, café, y té importadas durante cada uno de los años económicos indicados:

Año económico.	Cacao crudo.	Café.	Té.
1890	$2,312,781	$78,267,432	$12,317,493
1891	2,817,168	96,123,777	13,828,993
1892	3,221,047	128,041,930	14,373,222
1893	4,017,801	80,485,558	13,857,482
1894	2,402,382	90,314,676	14,144,243
1895	3,195,811	96,130,717	13,171,379
1896	2,387,078	84,793,124	12,704,440
1897	2,997,866	81,544,384	14,835,862
1898	3,492,033	65,067,631	10,054,483
1899	5,064,703	55,275,470	9,675,081
1900	5,657,283	52,467,943	10,568,110
1901	6,472,829	63,004,646	11,017,876
1902	6,656,504	71,125,449	9,390,128
1903	7,820,087	60,146,754	15,659,229
1904	8,873,709	69,988,202	18,229,310
1905	8,577,649	84,710,383	16,230,858
1906	8,697,515	73,514,444	14,580,878
1907	13,376,562	78,382,823	13,915,544

PROPORCIÓN QUE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS SUMINISTRAN DE LAS IMPORTACIONES DEL MUNDO.

En una relación que la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo acaba de publicar, se muestra la proporción que los Estados Unidos suministran de las importaciones que hacen los principales países del mundo. Fija en $14,131,000,000 el valor de las importaciones de mercancías hechas por todos los países del mundo, en el último año acerca del cual ha sido posible conseguir datos estadísticos, y en $12,697,000,000 el valor de las importaciones hechas de todos los demás países excepto los Estados Unidos. El valor de las mercancías importadas de todas los demás países, ascendió á $12,697,000,000, en tanto que el valor de las importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos se fija en $1,862,000,000, ó sea un 14.7 por ciento del valor total de dichos países considerados en conjunto.

El país que más mercancías importa es el Reino Unido, y también importa de los Estados Unidos mercancías que representan un valor mucho mayor que el de las que importa cualquier otro país, es decir, de todos los países importa mercancías por valor de $2,958,000,000, al paso que el valor de las que importa de los Estados Unidos asciende á $638,000,000, ó sea un 21.6 por ciento del valor total de todas las importaciones que hace aquel país. El país que ocupa el segundo lugar en las importaciones es Alemania, cuyo valor total se ha fijado en $1,697,000,000, y también ocupa el segundo lugar entre los países que importan mercancías de los Estados Unidos, ó sea un valor total de $236,000,000 que representan un 13.9 por ciento del valor total de todas las importaciones que hace Alemania. Después siguen los Estados Unidos, el valor de cuyas importaciones se ha fijado en $1,431,000,000. Luego siguen los países bajos que importaron *cancías* por valor de $1,031,000,000 de los cuales compraron á

los Estados Unidos mercancías por valor de $97,000,000, ó sea un 9.4 por ciento del valor total de las importaciones que hicieron. En cuanto al valor de las importaciones Francia es el otro país que representa un $1,000,000,000 en dicha lista, siendo así que el valor de las mercancías que importó ascendió á $1,009,000,000 de los cuales compró á los Estados Unidos mercancías por valor de $100,000,000, ó sea un 9.9 por ciento del valor total de las importaciones que hizo dicho país.

Los países que hacen sus importaciones mayormente de los Estados Unidos son los que están situados adyacentes á este país. Por ejemplo, la República Dominicana en el último año acerca del cual se han conseguido datos estadísticos, compró á los Estados Unidos un 71.7 por ciento de sus importaciones; Haití le compró un 70.9 por ciento; México le compró un 65.9 por ciento; el Canadá le compró un 60.6 por ciento; Cuba, le compró un 48.6 por ciento; las Repúblicas Centroamericanas en conjunto le compraron un 48.6 por ciento; Colombia le compró un 34.2 por ciento; Venezuela le compró un 30.2 por ciento; Ecuador un 28.9 por ciento; el Reino Unido un 21.6 por ciento; las Islas Filipinas le compraron un 16.8 por ciento; el Japón le compró un 16.7 por ciento; Alemania un 13.9 por ciento y la China un 10.4 por ciento, en tanto que la proporción de las importaciones que muchos países europeos hicieron de los Estados Unidos es mucho menor.

Importaciones hechas por los principales países del mundo en el orden de su importancia, y la proporción de dichas importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos en el último año acerca del cual existen datos estadísticos.

Países.	Valor de las importaciones.	Proporción de importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos.	Por ciento de importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos.
Reino Unido	$2,958,289,000	$638,006,000	21.6
Alemania	1,696,660,000	236,082,000	13.9
Estados Unidos	1,434,421,000		
Países Bajos	1,030,918,000	96,747,000	9.4
Francia	1,009,279,000	99,805,000	9.9
Bélgica	666,625,000	57,799,000	8.7
Austria-Hungría	435,665,000	41,347,000	9.5
Italia	398,463,000	45,956,000	11.5
China	349,913,000	36,304,000	10.4
India	334,379,000	7,276,000	2.2
Rusia	327,070,000	21,030,000	6.4
Canadá	290,361,000	175,862,000	60.6
Suiza	283,528,000	11,287,000	4.0
Australia	217,676,000	22,549,000	10.3
Japón	208,554,000	34,834,000	16.7
España	204,401,000	23,006,000	11.3
Argentina	197,974,000	27,908,000	14.1
Dinamarca	166,837,000	26,832,000	16.0
Brasil	161,587,000	18,518,000	11.4
Suecia	153,780,000	11,109,000	7.2
Egipto	118,685,000	3,013,000	2.5
México	109,884,000	72,509,000	65.9
Turquía	104,903,000	260,000	0.3
Cuba	98,020,000	47,602,000	48.6
Noruega	83,706,000	2,157,000	2.6
Otros países	1,089,685,000	103,793,000	9.52
Total	14,131,263,000	1,861,501,000	13.17

Países principales que importan mercancías de los Estados Unidos y proporción que dichas mercancías representan en el total de las importaciones de todos los países.

Países.	Importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos.	Proporción del valor total de los países mencionados.
Reino Unido	$638,006,000	21.6
Alemania	236,082,000	13.9
Canadá	175,852,000	60.6
Francia	99,805,000	9.9
Países Bajos	96,747,000	9.4
México	72,509,000	65.9
Bélgica	57,799,000	8.7
Cuba	47,602,000	48.6
Italia	45,956,000	11.5
Austria-Hungría	41,347,000	9.5
China	36,304,000	10.4
Japón	34,834,000	16.7
Argentina	27,908,000	14.1
Dinamarca	26,832,000	16.0
España	23,006,000	11.3
Australia	22,549,000	10.3
Rusia	21,030,000	6.4
Brasil	18,518,000	11.4
América Central	11,878,000	48.6
Suiza	11,287,000	4.0
Suecia	11,109,000	7.2
India	7,276,000	2.2
Nueva Zelandia	7,000,000	11.1
Chile	6,887,000	10.0
Portugal	4,779,000	7.1
Otros países	78,679,000	6.6
Total	1,861,591,000	14.7

Países que le compran á los Estados Unidos una gran parte de sus importaciones mostrándose su categoría por la proporción de sus importaciones.

Países.	Proporción de las importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos.	Valor de las importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos.	Valor total de las importaciones.
República Dominicana	71.7	$1,961,000	$2,737,000
Haití	70.9	2,747,000	3,871,000
México	65.9	72,509,000	109,884,000
Canadá	60.6	175,862,000	290,861,000
Cuba	48.6	47,602,000	98,020,000
América Central	48.6	11,878,000	24,427,000
Colombia	34.2	4,936,000	14,453,000
Venezuela	30.2	2,622,000	8,676,000
Ecuador	28.9	2,210,000	7,657,000
Reino Unido	21.6	638,006,000	2,958,289,000
Islas Filipinas	16.8	4,334,000	25,799,000
Japón	16.7	34,834,000	208,554,000
Perú	16.2	3,433,000	21,068,000
Dinamarca	16.0	26,832,000	166,837,000
Argentina	14.1	27,908,000	197,974,000
Alemania	13.9	235,082,000	1,696,660,000
Italia	11.5	45,956,000	398,463,000
Brasil	11.4	18,518,000	161,587,000
España	11.3	23,006,000	204,401,000
Nueva Zelandia	11.1	7,000,000	62,432,000
China	10.4	36,304,000	349,913,000
Australia	10.3	22,549,000	217,646,000
Chile	10.0	6,887,000	68,839,000
Francia	9.9	99,805,000	1,009,279,000
Uruguay	9.7	2,121,000	21,938,000
Austria-Hungría	9.5	41,347,000	435,665,000
Países Bajos	9.4	96,747,000	1,030,918,000
Bélgica	8.7	57,799,000	666,625,000
Bolivia	8.4	754,000	8,931,000
Suecia	7.2	11,109,000	153,780,000
Portugal	7.1	4,779,000	67,006,000
Otros países	4.6	93,154,000	2,003,652,000
Total	14.7	1,861,591,000	12,696,842,000

HONDURAS.

MADERAS PRECIOSAS.

Las maderas preciosas son uno de los productos principales de exportación de la República. Las maderas más conocidas son la caoba y el palo de rosa. Á la caoba se le denomina el rey de los bosques por su belleza y buenas condiciones generales. Crece con mucha lentitud y acaso no se desarrolle por completo hasta que tiene doscientos años. Este árbol crece casi en todas partes de Honduras y especialmente en los valles de varios ríos y en los bajos inmediatos á los ríos que desembocan en la Bahía de Honduras.

El corte de dicha madera comienza en agosto de cada año porque, á juicio de los peritos en la materia, no es conveniente derribar ni hender los árboles de abril á agosto. Por lo general, los árboles se cortan á 10 ó 12 pies del suelo, y con tal fin se forma un andamio para el hachero. Debido al hecho de las dimensiones de los troncos, éstos son los más estimados, pero para artículos de lujo se prefieren las ramas por su grano y por la riqueza y variedad de sus vetas. Los árboles cortados, se tiran por anchos caminos que se abren hasta el río donde se han de echar.

Acerca del comercio de maderas de Honduras, puede decirse que se aumenta considerablemente, y no cabe duda de que cada día tendrá mayor importancia á medida que se disminuyan las maderas de las Antillas y de la Península de Yucatán y que se aumente la demanda del mercado del mundo.

Además de la caoba, en Honduras hay una gran variedad de maderas propias de los Trópicos, á saber: El palo de rosa, que abunda en las costas del norte, el lignumvitæ ó guanacaste, que abunda en el valle de Ulua y en las márgenes de los ríos del Valle de Comayagua, y en todos los del Estado. Entre las muchas maderas de tinte de Honduras puede mencionarse el palo amarillo, el sándalo amarillo, el palo del Brasil, el denominado sangre de dragón, la madera de Nicaragua que se denomina palo de Campeche, y el achiote. También abundan mucho los árboles que producen goma y medicinales, tales como la goma arábiga, la copaiba, el liquidámbar, el copal, la palmacristi, la ipecacuana y el caoutchouc. Entre las maderas más comunes y que se usan mucho, el pino resinoso merece especial mención, no sólo por su excelente calidad, sino por su extraordinaria abundancia.

Honduras también produce en abundancia excelente caña de azúcar, café de superior calidad, la cochinilla, el tabaco, el añil, maíz, trigo, arroz y otros muchos productos.

MÉXICO.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE LOS DOS PRIMEROS MESES DE 1907-8.

Según datos publicados por la sección de estadística del Departamento de Hacienda y Crédito Público de la República de México, el valor de las importaciones durante los dos primeros meses del año económico de 1907-8, julio y agosto de 1907, ascendió á $39,971,798.83, en moneda mexicana, suma que, comparada con la de $31,736,596.33 que estuvieron avaluadas las del mismo período del ejercicio anterior, demuestra un aumento de $8,235,202.50 en favor del corriente. Las exportaciones se avaluaron en la cantidad de $44,675,766.98, que arroja un aumento de $7,251,580.76, comparada con la suma de $37,424,186.22 á que ascendió el valor de las de los mismos meses de 1906-7.

EQUIVALENCIAS EN PLATA DEL PESO MEXICANO.

El Presidente de la República Mexicana ha dispuesto que durante el semestre que comienza el 1° de enero de 1908, y sólo en trabajos de estadística, se haga uso de la tabla de equivalencias que consta en seguida para convertir en pesos mexicanos las monedas de los países que se rigen por el patrón de plata:

Países.	Monedas.	Valor en moneda mexicana.
Bolivia	Boliviano	0.98
Guatemala	Peso	.98
Salvador	do	.98
Honduras	do	.98
Nicaragua	do	.98
Persia	Kran	.181
China	Tael	1.7112

BASE DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANAS, DICIEMBRE DE 1907.

La circular mensual publicada por el Departamento de Hacienda y Crédito Público de la República Mexicana anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de diciembre de 1907 será $39.07, con arreglo á los cálculos prescritos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1905. Este precio servirá de base para el pago del impuesto de timbre y los derechos de aduanas en toda la República cuando se use la moneda de plata mexicana.

EXPOSICIÓN NACIONAL MEXICANA EN LONDRES.

Los directores generales del Palacio de Cristal anuncian que ya se han terminado los trabajos preliminares para celebrar una Exposición *Nacional Mexicana* en el Palacio de Cristal, en Londres. Hace algún *tiempo que* un comisionado se halla en México con el fin de obtener

la opinión del Gobierno y del pueblo mexicanos sobre este asunto. En todas partes de dicha República el proyecto ha sido apoyado calurosamente. El Presidente de la República ha demostrado un gran interés en el asunto y ha manifestado que si su salud se lo permite irá á Inglaterra durante dicha exposición.

Se proyecta hacer una exhibición concreta de los verdaderos adelantos de las empresas particulares de la República, y las exhibiciones las han de hacer mayormente las sociedades, razones sociales y los particulares que descan mucho el adelanto de sus intereses. También habrá representaciones por comisiones, distritos y compañías que están especialmente interesadas en la introducción de capital extranjero y en el mayor ensanche posible de las relaciones comerciales de la República con otros países.

El objeto principal ha de ser representar el gran desarrollo industrial que se ha efectuado en México en estos últimos años, y mostrarle á los capitalistas ingleses una representación de las grandes oportunidades que les ofrecen los grandes recursos naturales de los diferentes Estados de la República.

CONCESIÓN PARA ESTABLECER UN SERVICIO DE VAPORES ENTRE PUERTOS MEXICANOS, CHINOS Y JAPONESES.

El Gobierno Mexicano ha hecho una concesión á la "Compañía Bancaria y de Tranvías Wah Yick, S. A." con el fin de establecer una línea de vapores entre puertos mexicanos, chinos y japoneses. La expresada concesión comenzará á regir desde la fecha en que sea promulgada por el Gobierno Mexicano y continuará vigente durante un período de cinco años. Á intervalos que no han de exceder de cuarenta y dos días, los vapores de dicha compañía saldrán de Hongkong y Shanghai, China, vía Yokohama y Tokio, en el Japón, haciendo escala en las Islas Sandwich y en Honolulú, con destino á Mazatlán, México. Estos vapores conducirán pasajeros, correspondencia y carga, y podrán celebrar contratos para el transporte de pasajeros y carga con las compañías de ferrocarriles ó con otras compañías de vapores, con el fin de aumentar el tráfico de la nueva línea. La compañía se obliga á depositar $3,000 en bonos de la Deuda Pública Consolidada, cantidad que perderá si dejase de cumplir las condiciones del contrato.

EXPORTACIONES DE HENEQUÉN DEL YUCATÁN DURANTE LOS NUEVE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1907.

Las exportaciones de henequén de Yucatán, México, durante los primeros nueve meses de 1907, ascendieron á 73,857,431 kilogramos, en comparación con 63,791,646 kilogramos que sumaron las del mismo período del año anterior.

Durante el mes de septiembre de 1907 se exportaron 9,705,641 kilogramos de *henequén*, avaluados en $2,232,297.

Las importaciones y el uso del cacao se han desarrollado y aumentado únicamente en estos últimos años. En el año económico de 1897, sólo se importaron 31,000,000 libras de cacao, al paso que en el año económico de 1907 se importaron 92,000,000 de libras, es decir, el valor de dichas importaciones, que en 1897 ascendió a $3,000,000, en 1907 excede de $13,000,000. En 1897 el valor del cacao que se importó sólo ascendió como á una cuarta parte del valor del té; en 1907 sólo le faltaron unos cuantos miles de pesos para llegar al valor del té, y en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, el valor del cacao excede en $1,000,000 al valor del té. El valor total del cacao sin elaborar que se importó en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre, ascendió a $11,750,000, contra $6,750,000 en los mismos meses de 1906.

El valor de las importaciones de café en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, ascendió prácticamente á $56,000,000, contra un poco más de $46,000,000 en los mismos meses de 1906; y la cantidad que se importó en los nueve meses del corriente año asciende á 732,000,000 de libras, contra 532,000,000 de libras durante los mismos meses del año anterior. El valor del té importado en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, ascendió á $10,500,000, contra $9,500,000 en los meses correspondientes de 1906, habiéndose importado 63,000,000 de libras en los nueve meses de 1907, contra 60,000,000 durante los mismos meses del año anterior.

El valor del azúcar de caña importado á los Estados Unidos en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, ascendió á $112,000,000, contra $98,500,000 en los mismos meses del año pasado; la cantidad importada durante el período correspondiente del año pasado, ascendió á 4,733,000,000 de libras contra 4,133,000,000 en el período correspondiente del año pasado. Estas cifras incluyen el azúcar procedente de Puerto Rico, las Islas Hawaii y las Filipinas, debiendo agregarse que el azúcar de Puerto Rico y la de las Islas Hawaii ya no se incluyen en las listas oficiales de importaciones de países extranjeros, por el hecho de que estas dos islas en la actualidad son distritos aduaneros de los Estados Unidos, pero sus productos pueden considerarse propiamente al describir los productos tropicales que se importan á los Estados Unidos. En los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, el azúcar que se trajo de las Islas Hawaii ascendió á 552,000,000 de libras, valuadas en $25,750,000, en tanto que la que se importó de Puerto Rico ascendió á 399,000,000 de libras, valuadas en $14,500,000, y el que se importó de las Filipinas (cuyos productos se incluyen aún en las cifras de importaciones de países extranjeros) ascendió á 4,500,000 libras, valuadas en $68,000.

Las importaciones de frutas y nueces en 1907 también muestran un gran aumento en comparación con años anteriores, y sobre todo con el año anterior, por cuanto el valor total de las importaciones que se hicieron en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre del corriente año excedió de $26,000,000, contra un poco menos de $21,000,000 durante los mismos meses de 1906, y un poco más de $17,000,000 en los mismos meses de 1905. En cuanto al valor, el artículo más importante de esta clase son los bananos, cuyas importaciones en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907 se valuaron en poco menos que $10,000,000 contra un poco más de $8,000,000 en los meses correspondientes de 1905. El artículo que sigue en importancia son los limones, cuyo valor ascendió á $4,500,000; las almendras, cuyo valor ascendió á $1,500,000; nueces, cuyo valor ascendió á $1,500,000, y las grosellas, cuyo valor ascendió á $1,000,000 en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre del corriente año. En la lista de productos tropicales y subtropicales importados se incluyeron debidamente el arroz, las especias, el sagú y la tapioca.

Entre los productos tropicales ó subtropicales que se importaron para las fábricas deben mencionarse la goma, las fibras, la materia prima de seda y el tabaco. La goma recientemente ha tenido una gran demanda, debido en parte al gran uso que de ella se hace en la industria de automóviles, y en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907 se importó por valor de $40,000,000, contra $36,500,000 en los mismos meses del año pasado, habiendo ascendido á 53,750,000 libras la cantidad que se importó en los nueve meses del corriente año, contra 47,250,000 libras en los mismos meses de 1906. En los nueve meses que terminaron en el mes de septiembre de 1907, el valor de las importaciones de materia prima de seda ascendió á más de $53,000,000, contra poco menos de $40,000,000 durante los mismos meses del año pasado. En los nueve meses que terminaron en el mes de septiembre de 1907, el valor de las importaciones de fibras fué un poco más de $32,000,000, contra un poco menos de $27,000,000 durante los mismos meses del año pasado. El valor de las importaciones de tabaco en rama en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, ascendió á $18,750,000, contra $20,000,000 durante los mismos meses del año pasado. El valor de las importaciones de algodón sin elaborar, importado mayormente de Egipto, en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, ascendió á $19,000,000, contra $7,750,000 en el período correspondiente del año pasado. En los nueve meses del corriente año el valor de las importaciones de las resinas, en cuya denominación general se incluyen el chicle, goma laca, copal, gambier, alcanfor y goma arábiga, ascendió á $13,500,000, contra un poco menos de $10,000,000 en el período correspondiente del año anterior. Entre los otros

artículos tropicales ó subtropicales que se importaron para usarse en las fábricas, se mencionan las maderas de construcción, maderas de tinte, marfil, quebracho y cortezas para fabricar la quinina.

La siguiente tabla muestra el valor de los principales productos tropicales y subtropicales importados á los Estados Unidos en los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1907, en comparación con el valor de los que se importaron en los meses correspondientes de 1906:

Valor de los principales productos tropicales y subtropicales importadas á los Estados Unidos durante los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de 1906 y 1907.

	Los nueve meses que terminaron en septiembre de—	
	1906.	1907.
Cortezas para quinina	$318,489	$349,094
Maderas de construcción	3,076,446	4,139,702
Cacao y sus productos	7,511,984	12,609,235
Café	46,677,589	56,059,814
Corcho y sus productos	2,535,650	3,732,048
Algodón	8,641,264	19,864,065
Palo de tinte y extractos	618,820	611,601
Plumas naturales	2,775,060	3,564,751
Fibras	26,971,270	32,266,977
Frutas y nueces	21,444,335	27,166,398
Resinas	9,832,838	13,611,728
Goma y gutapercha	36,787,575	40,146,249
Añil	735,118	1,000,123
Marfil	1,650,219	1,655,343
Balz de orozuz	1,629,861	730,500
Opio, sin elaborar y preparado	684,739	1,275,211
Extracto de quebracho	536,883	1,998,647
Arroz	3,245,278	3,783,491
Sagú, tapioca, etc	740,601	1,316,071
Seda	39,829,094	53,329,517
Especias	3,408,515	3,502,666
Esponjas	434,649	394,604
Azúcar y mieles	99,892,253	113,512,889
Té	9,600,973	10,614,750
Tabaco y sus productos	26,112,300	25,607,034
Vainilla	908,243	1,442,783
Aceites vegetales	9,938,616	12,621,376
Total	366,538,662	446,906,667

INCREMENTO RELATIVO DE LAS IMPORTACIONES DE CACAO CAFÉ Y TÉ, 1890-1907.

La creciente popularidad del cacao y sus productos entre los habitantes de los Estados Unidos, á la cual se ha hecho referencia de vez en cuando durante los últimos años, está demostrada en unos datos publicados por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo, en los cuales se indica el incremento relativo de las importaciones de té, café y cacao durante los últimos diecióchо años económicos. Las importaciones de cacao han aumentado, de 18 millones de libras á que ascendieron en 1890, á 92 millones en 1907; las de café, de 499 millones en 1890, á 987 millones en 1907, y las de té, de 84 millones en 1890, á 86 millones en 1907. Así, pues, las im-

portaciones de cacao se han quintuplicado durante el período de que se trata, en tanto que las de café apenas se han doblado, y las de té han tenido un ligero aumento. En valor, las importaciones de cacao han subido, de 2⅓ millones de dólares en 1890, á 13⅓ millones en 1907; las de café han permanecido casi lo mismo, siendo de 78¼ millones de dólares en 1890, y de 78⅓ millones en 1907, y las de té han tenido un pequeño aumento, alcanzando á 12⅓ millones de dólares en 1890 y á poco menos de 14 millones en 1907.

Es digno de mención el hecho de que este rápido incremento en las importaciones de cacao se realizó con una subida de precios mayor que la de los de té ó café. El precio medio de cada libra de cacao crudo importado en 1890 fué de 12.7 centavos, y en 1907, 14.5 centavos; el de té, 15 centavos en 1890 y 16.1 en 1907, en tanto que el de café indica una baja muy marcada, siendo de 16 centavos en 1890 y de 7.9 en 1907.

De las 92 millones de libras de cacao importadas durante el último ejercicio económico, 39 millones procedieron de las Antillas, 20 millones del Brasil, 15 millones de otros países de la América del Sur, y 16 millones de países europeos, que indudablemente provinieron de sus colonias tropicales.

El siguiente cuadro demuestra la cantidad de cacao, café, y té, respectivamente, importada durante cada uno de los años económicos, de 1890 á 1907:

Año económico.	Cacao crudo.	Café.	Té.
	Libras.	*Libras.*	*Libras.*
1890	18,266,177	499,159,120	83,886,829
1891	21,539,840	519,528,432	83,453,339
1892	21,955,874	640,210,788	90,079,039
1893	24,460,325	563,469,068	89,061,287
1894	17,634,779	550,934,337	93,518,217
1895	29,307,048	652,208,975	97,253,458
1896	23,276,597	580,597,915	93,998,372
1897	31,406,612	737,645,670	113,347,175
1898	25,717,404	870,514,455	71,957,715
1899	35,512,364	831,827,063	74,089,899
1900	41,746,872	787,991,911	84,845,107
1901	45,924,353	857,018,121	89,806,453
1902	51,379,306	1,092,344,170	75,579,125
1903	63,351,294	923,253,821	108,574,905
1904	72,277,600	998,677,479	112,905,541
1905	73,815,895	1,046,028,441	102,706,599
1906	80,117,402	853,799,615	93,621,750
1907	92,249,819	986,595,923	86,368,490

En el cuadro que sigue se expresan los valores de las cantidades de cacao, café, y té importadas durante cada uno de los años económicos indicados:

Año económico.	Cacao crudo.	Café.	Té.
1890	$2,312,781	$78,267,432	$12,317,493
1891	2,817,168	96,123,777	13,828,993
1892	3,221,047	128,041,930	14,373,222
1893	4,017,801	80,485,558	13,857,482
1894	2,402,382	90,314,676	14,144,243
1895	3,195,811	96,130,717	13,171,379
1896	2,387,078	84,793,124	12,704,440
1897	2,997,866	81,544,384	14,835,862
1898	3,492,033	65,067,631	10,054,483
1899	5,064,703	55,275,470	9,675,081
1900	5,657,283	52,467,943	10,558,110
1901	6,472,829	63,004,646	11,017,876
1902	6,656,504	71,125,449	9,390,128
1903	7,820,087	60,146,754	15,659,229
1904	8,873,709	69,988,202	18,229,310
1905	8,577,649	84,710,383	16,230,858
1906	8,697,515	73,514,444	14,580,878
1907	13,376,562	78,382,823	13,915,544

PROPORCIÓN QUE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS SUMINISTRAN DE LAS IMPORTACIONES DEL MUNDO.

En una relación que la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo acaba de publicar, se muestra la proporción que los Estados Unidos suministran de las importaciones que hacen los principales países del mundo. Fija en $14,131,000,000 el valor de las importaciones de mercancías hechas por todos los países del mundo, en el último año acerca del cual ha sido posible conseguir datos estadísticos, y en $12,697,000,000 el valor de las importaciones hechas de todos los demás países excepto los Estados Unidos. El valor de las mercancías importadas de todas los demás países, ascendió á $12,697,000,000, en tanto que el valor de las importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos se fija en $1,862,000,000, ó sea un 14.7 por ciento del valor total de dichos países considerados en conjunto.

El país que más mercancías importa es el Reino Unido, y también importa de los Estados Unidos mercancías que representan un valor mucho mayor que el de las que importa cualquier otro país, es decir, de todos los países importa mercancías por valor de $2,958,000,000, al paso que el valor de las que importa de los Estados Unidos asciende á $638,000,000, ó sea un 21.6 por ciento del valor total de todas las importaciones que hace aquel país. El país que ocupa el segundo lugar en las importaciones es Alemania, cuyo valor total se ha fijado en $1,697,000,000, y también ocupa el segundo lugar entre los países que importan mercancías de los Estados Unidos, ó sea un valor total de $236,000,000 que representan un 13.9 por ciento del valor total de todas las importaciones que hace Alemania. Después siguen los Estados Unidos, el valor de cuyas importaciones se ha fijado en *$1,434,000,000.* Luego siguen los países bajos que importaron *mercancías* por valor de $1,031,000,000 de los cuales compraron á

los Estados Unidos mercancías por valor de $97,000,000, ó sea un 9.4 por ciento del valor total de las importaciones que hicieron. En cuanto al valor de las importaciones Francia es el otro país que representa un $1,000,000,000 en dicha lista, siendo así que el valor de las mercancías que importó ascendió á $1,009,000,000 de los cuales compró á los Estados Unidos mercancías por valor de $100,000,000, ó sea un 9.9 por ciento del valor total de las importaciones que hizo dicho país.

Los países que hacen sus importaciones mayormente de los Estados Unidos son los que están situados adyacentes á este país. Por ejemplo, la República Dominicana en el último año acerca del cual se han conseguido datos estadísticos, compró á los Estados Unidos un 71.7 por ciento de sus importaciones; Haití le compró un 70.9 por ciento; México le compró un 65.9 por ciento; el Canadá le compró un 60.6 por ciento; Cuba, le compró un 48.6 por ciento; las Repúblicas Centroamericanas en conjunto le compraron un 48.6 por ciento; Colombia le compró un 34.2 por ciento; Venezuela le compró un 30.2 por ciento; Ecuador un 28.9 por ciento; el Reino Unido un 21.6 por ciento; las Islas Filipinas le compraron un 16.8 por ciento; el Japón le compró un 16.7 por ciento; Alemania un 13.9 por ciento y la China un 10.4 por ciento, en tanto que la proporción de las importaciones que muchos países europeos hicieron de los Estados Unidos es mucho menor.

Importaciones hechas por los principales países del mundo en el orden de su importancia, y la proporción de dichas importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos en el último año acerca del cual existen datos estadísticos.

Países.	Valor de las importaciones.	Proporción de importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos.	Por ciento de importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos.
Reino Unido	$2,958,289,000	$638,006,000	21.6
Alemania	1,696,660,000	236,082,000	13.9
Estados Unidos	1,434,421,000		
Países Bajos	1,030,918,000	96,747,000	9.4
Francia	1,009,279,000	99,805,000	9.9
Bélgica	666,625,000	57,799,000	8.7
Austria-Hungría	435,665,000	41,347,000	9.5
Italia	398,463,000	45,956,000	11.5
China	349,913,000	36,304,000	10.4
India	334,379,000	7,276,000	2.2
Rusia	327,070,000	21,030,000	6.4
Canadá	290,361,000	175,862,000	60.6
Suiza	283,528,000	11,287,000	4.0
Australia	217,676,000	22,549,000	10.3
Japón	208,554,000	34,834,000	16.7
España	204,401,000	23,006,000	11.3
Argentina	197,974,000	27,908,000	14.1
Dinamarca	166,837,000	26,832,000	16.0
Brasil	161,587,000	18,518,000	11.4
Suecia	153,780,000	11,109,000	7.2
Egipto	118,685,000	3,013,000	2.5
México	109,884,000	72,509,000	65.9
Turquía	104,903,000	260,000	0.3
Cuba	98,020,000	47,602,000	48.6
Noruega	83,706,000	2,157,000	2.6
Otros países	1,089,685,000	103,793,000	9.52
Total	14,131,263,000	1,961,591,000	14.77

Países principales que importan mercancías de los Estados Unidos y proporción que dichas mercancías representan en el total de las importaciones de todos los países.

Países.	Importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos.	Proporción del valor total de los países mencionados.
Reino Unido	$638,006,000	21.6
Alemania	236,082,000	13.9
Canadá	175,852,000	60.6
Francia	99,805,000	9.9
Países Bajos	96,747,000	9.4
México	72,509,000	65.9
Bélgica	57,799,000	8.7
Cuba	47,602,000	48.6
Italia	45,956,000	11.5
Austria-Hungría	41,347,000	9.5
China	36,304,000	10.4
Japón	34,834,000	16.7
Argentina	27,908,000	14.1
Dinamarca	26,832,000	16.0
España	23,006,000	11.3
Australia	22,549,000	10.3
Rusia	21,030,000	6.4
Brasil	18,518,000	11.4
América Central	11,878,000	48.6
Suiza	11,287,000	4.0
Suecia	11,109,000	7.2
India	7,276,000	2.2
Nueva Zelandia	7,000,000	11.1
Chile	6,887,000	10.0
Portugal	4,779,000	7.1
Otros países	78,679,000	6.6
Total	1,861,591,000	14.7

Países que le compran á los Estados Unidos una gran parte de sus importaciones mostrándose su categoría por la proporción de sus importaciones.

Países.	Proporción de las importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos.	Valor de las importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos.	Valor total de las importaciones.
República Dominicana	71.7	$1,961,000	$2,737,000
Haití	70.9	2,747,000	3,871,000
México	65.9	72,509,000	109,884,000
Canadá	60.6	175,862,000	290,861,000
Cuba	48.6	47,602,000	98,020,000
América Central	48.6	11,878,000	24,427,000
Colombia	34.2	4,936,000	14,453,000
Venezuela	30.2	2,622,000	8,676,000
Ecuador	28.9	2,210,000	7,657,000
Reino Unido	21.6	638,006,000	2,958,289,000
Islas Filipinas	16.8	4,334,000	25,799,000
Japón	16.7	34,834,000	208,554,000
Perú	16.2	3,433,000	21,068,000
Dinamarca	16.0	26,832,000	166,837,000
Argentina	14.1	27,908,000	197,974,000
Alemania	13.9	236,082,000	1,696,660,000
Italia	11.5	45,956,000	398,463,000
Brasil	11.4	18,518,000	161,587,000
España	11.3	23,006,000	204,401,000
Nueva Zelandia	11.1	7,000,000	62,432,000
China	10.4	36,304,000	349,913,000
Australia	10.3	22,549,000	217,646,000
Chile	10.0	6,887,000	68,839,000
Francia	9.9	99,805,000	1,009,279,000
Uruguay	9.7	2,121,000	21,938,000
Austria-Hungría	9.5	41,347,000	435,665,000
Países Bajos	9.4	96,747,000	1,030,918,000
Bélgica	8.7	57,799,000	666,625,000
Bolivia	8.4	754,000	8,931,000
Suecia	7.2	11,109,000	153,780,000
Portugal	7.1	4,779,000	67,006,000
Otros países	4.6	93,154,000	2,003,652,000
Total	14.7	1,861,591,000	12,686,842,000

HONDURAS.

MADERAS PRECIOSAS.

Las maderas preciosas son uno de los productos principales de exportación de la República. Las maderas más conocidas son la caoba y el palo de rosa. Á la caoba se le denomina el rey de los bosques por su belleza y buenas condiciones generales. Crece con mucha lentitud y acaso no se desarrolle por completo hasta que tiene doscientos años. Este árbol crece casi en todas partes de Honduras y especialmente en los valles de varios ríos y en los bajos inmediatos á los ríos que desembocan en la Bahía de Honduras.

El corte de dicha madera comienza en agosto de cada año porque, á juicio de los peritos en la materia, no es conveniente derribar ni hender los árboles de abril á agosto. Por lo general, los árboles se cortan á 10 ó 12 pies del suelo, y con tal fin se forma un andamio para el hachero. Debido al hecho de las dimensiones de los troncos, éstos son los más estimados, pero para artículos de lujo se prefieren las ramas por su grano y por la riqueza y variedad de sus vetas. Los árboles cortados, se tiran por anchos caminos que se abren hasta el río donde se han de echar.

Acerca del comercio de maderas de Honduras, puede decirse que se aumenta considerablemente, y no cabe duda de que cada día tendrá mayor importancia á medida que se disminuyan las maderas de las Antillas y de la Península de Yucatán y que se aumente la demanda del mercado del mundo.

Además de la caoba, en Honduras hay una gran variedad de maderas propias de los Trópicos, á saber: El palo de rosa, que abunda en las costas del norte, el lignumvitæ ó guanacaste, que abunda en el valle de Ulua y en las márgenes de los ríos del Valle de Comayagua, y en todos los del Estado. Entre las muchas maderas de tinte de Honduras puede mencionarse el palo amarillo, el sándalo amarillo, el palo del Brasil, el denominado sangre de dragón, la madera de Nicaragua que se denomina palo de Campeche, y el achiote. También abundan mucho los árboles que producen goma y medicinales, tales como la goma arábiga, la copaiba, el liquidámbar, el copal, la palmacristi, la ipecacuana y el caoutchouc. Entre las maderas más comunes y que se usan mucho, el pino resinoso merece especial mención, no sólo por su excelente calidad, sino por su extraordinaria abundancia.

Honduras también produce en abundancia excelente caña de azúcar, café de superior calidad, la cochinilla, el tabaco, el añil, maíz, trigo, arroz y otros muchos productos.

MÉXICO.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE LOS DOS PRIMEROS MESES DE 1907-8.

Según datos publicados por la sección de estadística del Departamento de Hacienda y Crédito Público de la República de México, el valor de las importaciones durante los dos primeros meses del año económico de 1907-8, julio y agosto de 1907, ascendió á $39,971,798.83, en moneda mexicana, suma que, comparada con la de $31,736,596.33 que estuvieron avaluadas las del mismo período del ejercicio anterior, demuestra un aumento de $8,235,202.50 en favor del corriente. Las exportaciones se avaluaron en la cantidad de $44,675,766.98, que arroja un aumento de $7,251,580.76, comparada con la suma de $37,424,186.22 á que ascendió el valor de las de los mismos meses de 1906-7.

EQUIVALENCIAS EN PLATA DEL PESO MEXICANO.

El Presidente de la República Mexicana ha dispuesto que durante el semestre que comienza el 1° de enero de 1908, y sólo en trabajos de estadística, se haga uso de la tabla de equivalencias que consta en seguida para convertir en pesos mexicanos las monedas de los países que se rigen por el patrón de plata:

Países.	Monedas.	Valor en moneda mexicana.
Bolivia	Boliviano	0.98
Guatemala	Peso	.98
Salvador	do	.98
Honduras	do	.98
Nicaragua	do	.98
Persia	Kran	.181
China	Tael	1.7112

BASE DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANAS, DICIEMBRE DE 1907.

La circular mensual publicada por el Departamento de Hacienda y Crédito Público de la República Mexicana anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de diciembre de 1907 será $39.07, con arreglo á los cálculos prescritos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1905. Este precio servirá de base para el pago del impuesto de timbre y los derechos de aduanas en toda la República cuando se use la moneda de plata mexicana.

EXPOSICIÓN NACIONAL MEXICANA EN LONDRES.

Los directores generales del Palacio de Cristal anuncian que ya se han terminado los trabajos preliminares para celebrar una Exposición *Nacional* Mexicana en el Palacio de Cristal, en Londres. Hace algún *tiempo que* un comisionado se halla en México con el fin de obtener

la opinión del Gobierno y del pueblo mexicanos sobre este asunto. En todas partes de dicha República el proyecto ha sido apoyado calurosamente. El Presidente de la República ha demostrado un gran interés en el asunto y ha manifestado que si su salud se lo permite irá á Inglaterra durante dicha exposición.

Se proyecta hacer una exhibición concreta de los verdaderos adelantos de las empresas particulares de la República, y las exhibiciones las han de hacer mayormente las sociedades, razones sociales y los particulares que descan mucho el adelanto de sus intereses. También habrá representaciones por comisiones, distritos y compañías que están especialmente interesadas en la introducción de capital extranjero y en el mayor ensanche posible de las relaciones comerciales de la República con otros países.

El objeto principal ha de ser representar el gran desarrollo industrial que se ha efectuado en México en estos últimos años, y mostrarle á los capitalistas ingleses una representación de las grandes oportunidades que les ofrecen los grandes recursos naturales de los diferentes Estados de la República.

CONCESIÓN PARA ESTABLECER UN SERVICIO DE VAPORES ENTRE PUERTOS MEXICANOS, CHINOS Y JAPONESES.

El Gobierno Mexicano ha hecho una concesión á la "Compañía Bancaria y de Tranvías Wah Yick, S. A." con el fin de establecer una línea de vapores entre puertos mexicanos, chinos y japoneses. La expresada concesión comenzará á regir desde la fecha en que sea promulgada por el Gobierno Mexicano y continuará vigente durante un período de cinco años. Á intervalos que no han de exceder de cuarenta y dos días, los vapores de dicha compañía saldrán de Hongkong y Shanghai, China, vía Yokohama y Tokio, en el Japón, haciendo escala en las Islas Sandwich y en Honolulú, con destino á Mazatlán, México. Estos vapores conducirán pasajeros, correspondencia y carga, y podrán celebrar contratos para el transporte de pasajeros y carga con las compañías de ferrocarriles ó con otras compañías de vapores, con el fin de aumentar el tráfico de la nueva línea. La compañía se obliga á depositar $3,000 en bonos de la Deuda Pública Consolidada, cantidad que perderá si dejase de cumplir las condiciones del contrato.

EXPORTACIONES DE HENEQUÉN DEL YUCATÁN DURANTE LOS NUEVE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1907.

Las exportaciones de henequén de Yucatán, México, durante los primeros nueve meses de 1907, ascendieron á 73,857,431 kilogramos, en comparación con 63,791,646 kilogramos que sumaron las del mismo período del año anterior.

Durante el mes de septiembre de 1907 se e
gramos de henequén, avaluados en $2,232.

INFORME CONSULAR SOBRE EL HENEQUÉN.

El Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en México ha rendido al Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de Wáshington el siguiente informe sobre la exportación de henequén de Yucatán, y la posible utilización del residuo de esta fibra:

"En el cuadro que se da á continuación se indican las exportaciones de henequén de Yucatán por el Puerto de Progreso, hechas durante los primeros seis meses del año 1907, y en los mismos períodos de los cuatro años anteriores, con expresión del número de pacas y su peso:

	Pacas.	Kilos.
1903	276,508	42,136,087
1904	307,800	46,849,782
1905	279,186	44,761,415
1906	253,664	40,972,459
1907	295,984	47,908,164

"La reciente baja de los precios de la fibra de henequén en el extranjero, ha sido resentida por muchos plantadores. En Yucatán se cree generalmente, sin embargo, que los precios no continuarán por mucho tiempo tan bajos como lo han estado últimamente.

"Una fase muy importante en relación con la industria del henequén, y que, en mi opinión, no ha atraído toda la atención que merece, es la utilización del bagazo ó residuo después de respada la fibra de las hojas. Durante muchos años la enorme cantidad de desecho de material vegetal obtenido de esta manera, se había amontonado en algonos lugares cerca de las haciendas de henequén, dejándose secar y pudrirse al sol, sin que se hiciera de él uso alguno. Generalmente se utiliza como alimento para el ganado, aunque no es un pasto muy bueno debido á que se halla mezclado con las fibras pequeñas de la hoja de la planta que invariablemente escapan á las navajas de las máqunas que actualmente están en uso. El bagazo húmedo es empleado también como medicina para enfermedades de la piel, frotándose con él la parte afectada y lográndose con frecuencia la curación deseada. El bagazo contiene, según toda probabilidad, un álcali que podría utilizarse con ventaja para usos comerciales, y creo también que hay posibilidad de extraer alcohol de él. Muchas personas opinan que este bagazo proporcionaría una excelente pulpa para la fabricación de papel.

"Si la provisión de cuerdas en el mundo continuara aumentando, y los precios, como consecuencia de ese incremento, bajaran más, los plantadores de henequén de Yucatán verían con agrado la oportunidad de extraer y beneficiar, ó exportar, un producto colateral de la planta."

NICARAGUA.

AUMENTO DE LOS DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN.

El día 19 de noviembre de 1907, el Presidente ZELAYA de la República de Nicaragua expidió el siguiente decreto, aumentando los derechos de importación que se cobran en las aduanas de la nación:

"El Presidente de la República, considerando que el acrecentamiento constante de los gastos de la Administración Pública exige aumentos proporcionales en las rentas de la nación, que en los aranceles de aduana vigentes hay muchos artículos cuyo aforo ya no corresponde á la relación en aquella que se tuvo en mira establecer, por lo tanto y para mientras se expide la reforma completa de aranceles que se tiene en preparación, en uso de sus facultades, acuerda:

"1°. Refórmese los derechos aduaneros de importación un 10 por ciento sobre el monto total de los mismos, tal como se computan en la actualidad.

"2°. Se reforman los artículos de los propios derechos en lo que se refiere á los artículos expresados á continuación de la manera siguiente: Artículos aforos por kilogramos, pesos, centavos, fracciones 257, aguarras á especies de trementina, 20; 525, alambre de púa para cercas y sus grapas, 0.02; 748, artículos de losa para servicio de mesa, 10; 1535, azul de ultramar en polvo ó en bolitas, 20; 1538, betún sólido ó líquido, 20; 534, visagras, goznes, aldabas y de los artículos especificados en esta fracción, 25; 360, cable ó jarcias de aleo, henequén y otras fibras vegetales, 35; 34, carnes de toda clase conservadas en latas, 40; 1053, casimires, paños, satines y tejidos semejantes para vestidos de varón, tengan ó no hilo ó listilla de seda, 4; 1262, champagne y sus semejantes 1; 1253, cervezas de todas clases, 15; 1511, cohetes comunes, chinos y triquitraques, 30; 1560, colores en polvo como albayalde, minio y demás especificados en esta fracción, 20; 1563, colores de toda clase preparados en aceites no especificados, 20; 226, confites, confituras y dulces en pastillas, 50; 672, cemento romano y Portland, 0.03; 370, costales ó sacos de cáñamos y de pita ó de henequén, 12; 1397, medicinas de patente no especificadas, 1.50; 801, madejón de color crudo ó blanqueado, 25; 1412, perfumería de toda clase no especificada, 80; 701, petróleo de toda clase ó aceite mineral purificado, 10; 154, velas ó bugías de espermas y esteáricas, 30.

"3°. En el aforo establecido por el artículo precedente queda ya incluído el impuesto especial de 'I. P.' señalado para algunas mercaderías enumeradas anteriormente por la ley de 19 de mayo de 1905.

"4°. Este decreto comenzará á regir el 20 de diciembre próximo, pero quedarán exentas de su aplicación las importaciones de mercaderías despachadas antes del veinte del mes en curso, circu ıcia que deberá comprobarse por medio del conocimiento ı respectivo."

EMISIÓN DE BONOS DE EXPORTACIÓN.

El siguiente decreto, que dispone la emisión de bonos de exportación, fué expedido por el Presidente ZELAYA, de Nicaragua, el 20 de noviembre de 1907:

"El Presidente de la República, en la necesidad de atender inmediatamente al pago de los cupones de la deuda extranjera que están para vencerse, en uso de sus facultades, decreta:

"ARTÍCULO 1°. Desde el día 1° de enero del año próximo en adelante, los derechos causados en las aduanas de la República por la exportación del oro, del hule, de los cueros y de las pieles, se pagarán precisamente en bonos de los creados por la presente ley.

"ART. 2°. Estos bonos se denominarán bonos de exportación y serán emitidos por valor de $75,000 en oro americano en las series y con los números y valores siguientes: Serie 1ª, No. 1 al 200 de á $100, $20,000; serie 2ª, No. 1, al 40 de á $50, $20,000; serie 3ª, No. 1, al 600 de á $25, $15,000; serie 4ª, No. 1, al 1,200 de á $10, $12,000; serie 5ª, No. 1, al 100 de $5, $5,000; serie 6ª, No. 1, al 3,000, $3,000; total, $75,000.

"ART. 3°. Estos bonos no devengarán intereses, llevarán firma del Presidente de la República, el sello y la firma del Ministro de Hacienda, y serán registrados y sellados en el Tribunal Supremo de Cuentas.

"ART. 4°. La falta de pago de aquellos derechos con estos vales será castigada con un 50 por ciento de recargo sobre el valor total de la póliza.

"ART. 5°. Las fracciones de $1 que resultaren en las liquidaciones se pagarán en efectivo.

"ART. 6°. La Tesorería General abrirá una cuenta de esta emisión con nombre expresado en el artículo 2° y á esa oficina deberán remitir los jefes de aduana los papeles que reciban en pago debidamente cancelados.

"ART. 7°. Los bonos de la exportación se venderán al 90 por ciento en la Tesorería General donde se admitirán subscripciones desde la publicación de este decreto hasta el 20 de diciembre próximo, pero si en esta fecha no estuviere subscrito todo el valor de la emisión, el Gobierno tendrá derecho de venderla á la persona ó personas que las tomen en su totalidad."

PERÚ.

PRODUCCIÓN, EXPORTACIÓN Y CONSUMO DE AZÚCAR EN 1906.

Según estadísticas recientemente publicadas, la producción, consumo y exportación de azúcar en la República del Perú durante el *año 1906*, en comparación con el de 1905, fueron como se expresa á

continuación. Por falta de datos exactos, el total de la producción ha sido calculado sumando las cifras del consumo y la exportación.

	Producción.	Consumo.	Exportación.
	Kilos.	*Kilos.*	*Kilos.*
1905	161,418,176	27,506,734	134,344
1906	169,418,176	32,689,169	136,729

La producción de 1906 se avaluó en £1,854,842, en comparación con £1,638,593 en que se avaloró la de 1905, y viene á ser el doble de la cantidad producida hace diez años.

IMPORTACIÓN DE ANIMALES REPRODUCTORES.

Con el fin de mejorar la industria pecuaria nacional, mediante la importación de animales finos, el Ministro de Fomento de la República del Perú ha sido autorizado para adquirir en los Estados Unidos é importar al país, por cuenta de los interesados, razas finas de las especies bovinas, vacuna y caprína, que soliciten los ganaderos nacionales.

EL CULTIVO DEL CACAO.

Para distribuír convenientemente la semilla de cacao recibida de Guayaquil, Ecuador, y en consideración á que el Valle de Chanchamayo, como los demás de la zona montañosa, ofrecen condiciones favorables para el cultivo de dicha planta, el Ministro de Fomento del Perú, en resolución de fecha 30 de septiembre de 1907, encargo á la Escuela de Agricultura y Veterinaria remitir á los agricultores del mencionado valle ciertas cantidades de semilla, con las indicaciones necesarias para su debido aprovechamiento.

URUGUAY.

EL CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE ESTUDIANTES AMERICANOS.

La Universidad de Jorge Wáshington, establecida en Wáshington, Distrito de Columbia, en representación del Gobierno del Uruguay, ha expedido invitaciones á las principales universidades de los Estados Unidos para que concurran al Congreso Internacional de Estudiantes Americanos que se ha de celebrar en Montevideo, Uruguay, desde el 26 de enero al 2 de febrero de 1908.

Dicho Congreso ha de consistir de delegados de sociedades de estudiantes americanos, y todo estudiante americano aunque no tome parte en el Congreso, puede someter al mismo cualquier tema de carácter científico que revista interés para los estudiantes.

VISTA DO PALACIO DE MONROE NO RIO DE JANEIRO, EM QUE SE REALIZOU A TERCEIRA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL AMERICANA EM 1906.

Monroe Palace at Rio de Janeiro where the Third International American Conference was held in 1906.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XXV. DEZEMBRO DE 1907. No. 6.

O Presidente dos Estados Unidos tem mostrado de um modo explicito o interesse vivo que nutre pela Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas. Na ultima parte da mensagem que apresentou ás duas casas do Congresso, na occasião da primeira sessão do Sexagesimo Congresso, faz lisongeiras referencias á actividade e utilidade crescentes da Secretaria, e recommenda que o Governo dos Estados Unidos augmente a verba com que contribue para o custeio da Secretaira, de modo que seja em proporção á sua ampliada esphera de acção. É de se esperar que essa observação por parte do Presidente dos Estados Unidos influa sobre o Congresso para que este approve a moção que o Secretario de Estado apresentou ao Conselho Director, na reunião de maio ultimo, e que foi unanimemente approvada, recommendando que a verba dos Estados Unidos seja augmentada em 50 por cento. Em vista da importancia da attitude do Presidente para com a Secretaria, transcrevemos aqui as palavras citadas na mensagem:

"Um dos resultados da Conferencia Pan-Americana, reunida no Rio de Janeiro, no verão de 1906, tem sido um augmento nos trabalhos e valor pratico da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas. Essa instituição, que abrange interesses de todas as Republicas Americanas e por meio da qual põem-se em contacto mais estreito todos os seus representantes, está fazendo um trabalho de grande valor, informando ao povo dos Estados Unidos a respeito das demais Republicas e fazendo os Estados Unidos conhecidos por essas Republicas. Sua acção é limitada por causa da exiguidade da verba, de que actualmente dispõe, para os seus trabalhos. Essa verba foi estabelecida quando sua esphera de acção era mais restricta do que é hoje. Recommendo que a contribuição seja augmentada de modo a que seja proporcional ao augmento dos trabalhos."

A CONFERENCIA DE PAZ DA AMERICA CENTRAL.

A Conferencia de Paz da America Central que estava em reunião no edificio da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, já concluiu seus trabalhos. Os delegados das cinco Republicas da America Central e os representantes do Mexico e dos Estados Unidos, que tomaram parte nas deliberações, merecem nossas congratulações pelo espirito de harmonia que caracterizava as discussões. Tem prevalecido uma atmosphera de boa vontade e de optimismo desde que se installaram as sessões e é o desejo unanime dos delegados que a Conferencia tenha resultados dignos e duradouros. Foram muito substanciaes os discursos pronunciados, nas sessões de abertura e de encerramento, pelo Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, pelo Embaixador do Mexico, o Ministro das Relações Exteriores de Costa Rica e pelo Sr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, que, por acaso, estava presente na primeira sessão da Conferencia. Publicamos neste numero do BOLETIM os discursos proferidos por estes senhores.

Não faremos aqui uma revista dos trabalhos da Conferencia, porquanto não ha espaço para isto, mas publicamos os varios tratados que foram concluidos e assignados, os quaes são de grande importancia e merecem ser cuidadosamente estudados por aquelles que se interessam no desenvolvimento e progresso da America Central e na promoção do arbitramento e cortezia internaciones.

DISCUSSÃO DE ASSUMPTOS CONCERNENTES Á AMERICA LATINA.

Como prova do interesse crescente que se tem despertado em tudo que se relaciona com a America Latina, sobresae-se o programma da quarta reunião annual da Associação Americana de Sciencia Politica, que se realizou em Madison, Wisconsin, de 27 a 31 de dezembro de 1907. Na segunda sessão da Associação que se realizou no sabbado, 28 de dezembro, foram discutidos os seguintes assumptos referentes ás Republicas da America Latina: (1) Alguns obstaculos ao progresso na America do Sul, pelo Professor L. S. ROWE, da Universidade de Pennsylvania; (2) A America Latina na actualidade e suas relações com os Estados Unidos, pelo Sr. JOHN BARRETT, Director da Secretaria Internacional; (3) Problemas sobre consolidação das nações na America do Sul, pelo Professor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, da Universidade de Columbia, de New York; (4) A importancia da historia e politica da America do Sul como campo para investigações, pelo Sr. HIRAM BINGHAM, professor na Universidade de Yale; (5) Discussão geral, chefiada pelo Professor BERNARD MOSES, da Universidade da California.

A Directoria desta Associação que se reune annualmente é assim constituida: Presidente, o Sr. FREDERIC N. JUDSON, de St. Louis, Missouri; Primeiro Vice-Presidente, o Sr. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, *da Universidade* de Harvard; Segundo Vice-Presidente, o Sr. H. A. *GARFIELD*, da Universidade de Princeton; Terceiro Vice-Presidente, o

Sr. PAUL S. REINSCH, da Universidade de Wisconsin; Secretario e Thesoureiro, o Sr. W. W. WILLOUGHBY, da Universidade de Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Maryland. O Conselho Executivo é composto dos seguintes membros: Os Srs. STEPHEN LEACOCK, da Universidade de McGill; A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, da Universidade de Harvard; ALBERT SHAW, de New York; THEODORE WOOLSEY, da Universidade de Yale; JAMES T. YOUNG, da Universidade de Pennsylvania; J. A. FAIRLIE, da Universidade de Michigan; J. H. LATANÉ, da Universidade de Washington e Lee; H. P. JUDSON, da Universidade de Chicago; F. J. GOODNOW, da Universidade de Columbia, e B. F. SHAMBAUGH, da Universidade de Iowa.

O NOVO EDIFICIO DA SECRETARIA.

Em uma reunião recente entre o Presidente do Conselho Director, o Director da Secretaria e os architectos do novo edificio foram definitivamente approvados os projectos de accordo com a revisão feita pela commissão julgadora, que era composta dos Srs. CHARLES F. MCKIM, HENRY HORNBOSTEL, e AUSTIN W. LORD, de New York, Espera-se que os planos e pormenores que vão servir de base aos contractantes, estarão promptos em 15 de janeiro proximo. O terreno deveria estar preparado em fins de fevereiro e a collocacão da pedra inaugural deveria ter lugar em abril ou maio. Ainda que a demora occasionada pelas alterações do projecto fosse de dous mezes mais ao que se esperava, a commissão é de opinião que as alterações feitas são de tal importancia que justificam plenamente essa demora. Na edição do BOLETIM de janeiro de 1908 reproduziremos as photographias do modelo do edificio, as quaes darão uma idea melhor que as photographias originaes dos projectos, assim como o caracter e aspecto do edificio.

RESOLUÇÕES DA TERCEIRA CONFERENCIA INTERNACIONAL.

Na reunião do Conselho Director que teve lugar em 4 de dezembro deu-se um passo importante em providenciar para pôr em execução as resoluções da Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana que ainda não foram tomadas em consideração, mas que hão de ser cuidadosamente estudadas antes da reunião da proxima Conferencia. A não ser que se organize desde já o methodo de pôr em execução os trabalhos recommendados por essas resoluções, será impossivel de se obter os resultados com que contava a Conferencia. Foi nomeada uma commissão composta dos Srs. J. W. LÉGER, Ministro de Haiti; EPIFANIO PORTELA, Ministro da Argentina, e FELIPE PARDO, Ministro do Peru, commissão essa que em cooperação com o Director da Secretaria preparará um relatorio sobre o assumpto que será submettido ao Conselho Director, em uma reunião no proximo futuro.

INTERESSE GERAL PELA AMERICA LATINA.

Partes dos Estados Unidos, de onde ordinariamente não poder-se-ia esperar muito interesse pela America Latina, têm afinal despertado em vista da importancia de nossas relações commerciaes e politicas com aquella parte do mundo. Este facto foi demonstrado por occasião da viagem que fez ultimamente o Director realizando conferencias sobre assumptos concernentes á America Latina, perante organizações educadoras, commerciaes e sociaes, na cidade de Ann Arbor, a sede da Universidade do Estado de Michigan; em Denver, Estado de Colorado; nas cidades de Salt Lake e Ogden, Estado de Utah, e nas cidades de Butte e Helena, Montana. Essas conferencias foram feitas em presença de numeroso auditorio que manifestou o desejo que tem de informações a respeito das demais Republicas Americanas. Além dessas conferencias, realizadas no Oeste durante o mez de novembro, o Director tambem fallou sobre o mesmo assumpto, attendendo a convites especiaes, perante a convenção para o melhoramento dos rios e portos, reunida em Washington, em 4 de dezembro; perante o "Nameless Club" de Philadelphia, em 11 de dezembro; a Junta Commercial de Rochester, New York, em 12 de dezembro; o Collegio de Vassar, na cidade de Poughkeepsie, New York, em 13 de dezembro; ante a "New England Society of the Oranges," em 21 de dezembro, e perante a Associação de Sciencia Politica Americana, em Madison, Wisconsin, em 28 de dezembro.

SECRETARIO DA SECRETARIA NO MEXICO.

A Secretaria mandou o seu Secretario, Sr. Dr. FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, como delegado á Terceira Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional, que se reuniu na cidade de Mexico na primeira semana de dezembro. Elle informa que os resultados obtidos pela Conferencia foram muito satisfactorios e affirma que os funccionarios e o povo do Mexico mostram um interesse vivo pela Secretaria e seus trabalhos. Na sessão de encerramento da Conferencia, ficou resolvido por unanimidade de votos que a proxima Conferencia Sanitaria de 1909 se realizasse na cidade de San José em Costa Rica.

VISITA DO EX-DIRECTOR DA SECRETARIA A WASHINGTON.

A Secretaria teve prazer em acolher em Washington, em dezembro, o Exmo. Sr. W. W. ROCKHILL, que actualmente occupa o posto de Ministro dos Estados Unidos na China, e que foi Director da Secretaria durante seis annos, isto é, de 1899 a 1905. Sob a excellente administração do Sr. ROCKHILL, como o Representante Diplomatico dos Estados Unidos em Pekin, têm sido fortalecidas as

relações sempre amigaveis, entre os Estados Unidos e China. Ainda que seu campo de acção esteja longe da America Latina, tem um interesse ardente pelo desenvolvimento e progresso daquella parte do mundo.

O SENHOR RUY BARBOSA NÃO PODE ACCEITAR O CONVITE DE YALE.

O leitor lembrar-se-á que a Universidade de Yale fez um convite, por intermedio da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, ao Sr. RUY BARBOSA, chefe da delegação brazileira na Conferencia de Haya, para que fizesse a serie de conferencias "Dodge," sobre o thema, "As responsabilidades das prerogativas de cidadão." Como o Sr. RUY BARBOSA é considerado um dos mais eminentes estadistas da America Latina e tem estado intimamente em contacto com o desenvolvimento intellectual e politico do Brazil, esperavam todos aquelles que desejam ver laços de cordialidade mais estreitos entre os Estados Unidos e o Brazil, que elle acceitasse o convite. Mas o Presidente HADLEY acaba de receber a noticia de que não lhe será possivel vir. O Sr. BARBOSA tencionava acceitar o convite, pois, sendo fixada para principios de janeiro a data destinada ás conferencias, isto permittiria que primeiro voltasse ao Brazil para satisfazer certos compromissos que tinha contrahido anteriormente. A Conferencia de Haya, porém, em vez de concluir seus trabalhos em tres mezes, como se esperava, funccionou cerca de cinco mezes, e a parte activa e proeminente que tomou o Sr. BARBOSA nas deliberações da Conferencia resultou em prejudicar seriamente o estado de sua saude, de modo que os seus medicos lhe aconselharam um prolongado periodo de descanço. Isto obstou a que voltasse para o Brazil e impede que acceite o convite da Universidade de Yale.

É para se lastimar que este paiz não terá a opportunidade de ouvir este illustre publicista, mas espera-se que em breve o Sr. BARBOSA estará completamente restabelecido das fadigas occasionadas pela Segunda Conferencia Internacional de Paz.

Muitos dos assumptos commentados na secção editorial portugueza do BOLETIM, são publicados sómente em inglez ou hespanhol.

OBRAS DE MELHORAMENTO NA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

Que a cidade de Buenos Aires avança a passos rapidos prova-o a lei do Congresso Nacional, firmada pelo Presidente ALCORTA em 14 de outubro de 1907, que autoriza a cidade a contrahir um emprestimo *de 15,000,000 pesos,* ouro, ao juro annual de 5 por cento, cujo pro*ducto será empregado* na reconstrucção de mercados, na abertu

de novas avenidas e praças, na construcção de fornos para a incineração de lixo, na modificação dos matadouros, na conclusão das obras do magnifico theatro Colon e de outras obras de melhoramento. O Consul Geral SNYDER salienta a necessidade que ha de um banco norte-americano na Republica Argentina, e diz que a creação de um banco neste paiz, seria, depois de uma linha de navegação entre os Estados Unidos e Buenos Aires, o passo mais importante para o desenvolvimento do commercio norte-americano. As estatisticas do gado argentino mostram que existem actualmente neste paiz cerca de 80,000,000 cabeças de gado ovelhum, 26,000,000 cabeças de gado vaccum e 5,500,000 cabeças de gado cavallar. A cultura do algodão na Republica ainda não está muito desenvolvida, estando em cultivo na actualidade 10,000 geiras apenas. O Governo trata de fazer modificações nas leis sobre privilegios de invenção e marcas de fabrica.

NOVAS LINHAS DE NAVEGAÇÃO ESTABELECIDAS COM O BRAZIL.

O Sr. ANDERSON, Consul Geral dos Estados Unidos no Rio de Janeiro, descreve planos para o melhoramento do actual serviço de navegação entre Rio de Janeiro e New York. O estabelecimento de melhores facilidades de communicação entre os Estados Unidos e a America do Sul, é uma das medidas mais urgentes para o desenvolvimento do nosso intercambio commercial. O que o Consul Geral descreve é um passo adeante, mas está muito áquem do que será preciso para fazer concorrencia vantajosa com as linhas europeas.

O decreto de 28 de setembro de 1907, autorizando o Governo a contrahir um emprestimo, do juro de 5 por cento, é publicado neste numero.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica durante os primeiros nove mezes de 1907, mostram um augmento de 24 por cento, em confronto com as do periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Isto é um augmento notavel e demonstra a prosperidade do paiz.

Quando fôrem concluidas as obras de melhoramento do porto de Santos, segundo as informações subministradas pelo Consul da Grã Bretanha nesta cidade, o novo cáes terá uma muralha de duas milhas e meia de comprimento e será apparelhado com vias ferreas e armazens, permittindo atracar a elle navios de grande calado.

CONSTRUCÇÃO DE VIAS FERREAS NA BOLIVIA.

As vias ferreas que se propõem construir na Bolivia contribuirão *para o* desenvolvimento do interior da America do Sul. Essas *estradas,* quando concluidas, custarão, mais ou menos, $150,000,000.

Ainda que grande parte deste capital é fornecido por capitalistas europeos, a construcção está sob a direcção de uma companhia norte-americana, e a maior parte dos materiaes serão fornecidos por este paiz.

A estatistica official da Bolivia demonstra um grande augmento nas receitas aduaneiras no segundo trimestre de 1907. Essas rendas foram na importancia de $1,348,776.45, comparadas com $526,814.28, em egual periodo de 1906.

AUGMENTO NA CAPACIDADE COMPRADORA DO CHILE.

As receitas aduaneiras do Chile para os nove mezes findos em setembro de 1907, demonstran que a capacidade compradora daquelle paiz augmenta constantemente, tendo attingido o total destas receitas á somma de $36,000,000, contra $3,000,000 no periodo correspondente de 1906.

O Governo acaba de promulgar uma nova lei de reforma economica, cujo summario é publicado neste numero. Essa lei será de grande importancia no desenvolvimento industrial do paiz.

RECURSOS MINERAES E AGRICOLAS DA COLOMBIA.

Os recursos mineraes e agricolas da Colombia attrahem a attenção universal. Devido á sua situação vantajosa, tanto com relação ao Atlantico, como ao Pacifico, este paiz, com seus ferteis valles e frescos planaltos, offerece opportunidades excepcionaes para exploração.

É interessante notar que os commerciantes e capitalistas allemães comprehendem as possibilidades da Colombia, pois não deixam de aproveitar-se de todas as opportunidades para augmentar seus interesses neste paiz.

O Presidente REYES dirigiu uma carta circular aos Governadores, recentemente eleitos, dos departamentos da Colombia, na qual indica as medidas que devem ser adoptadas para melhorar as condições do paiz.

ESTIMATIVA DA COLHEITA DO ASSUCAR DE CUBA EM 1907–8.

A safra do assucar de Cuba para o anno de 1907–8 é calculada em 8,051,000 saccos. Isto equivale a 1,145,200 toneladas de 2,240 libras cada uma.

MOVIMENTO MARITIMO DA REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

Reproduzimos neste numero a parte do relatorio do Sr. W. E. PULLIAM, Recebedor das rendas aduaneiras dominicanas, que deixou de ser publicada no numero de outubro. Mostra o movimento da *navegação da Republica* Dominicana durante os seis mezes de *janeiro a junho de 1907.*

MEMORIA DESCRIPTIVA DE GUATEMALA.

O Sr. JOHN K. BREWSTER, de New York, preparou para o BOLETIM uma memoria interessante sobre as condições economicas, industriaes e physicas de Guatemala. A sua memoria confirma as informações já publicadas sobre os recursos naturaes daquelle paiz.

MADEIRAS VALIOSAS DE HONDURAS.

É geralmente conhecido que a Republica de Honduras possue valiosas madeiras. A breve memoria publicada neste numero do BOLETIM contem informações interessantes sobre as madeiras de marcenaria.

ESTABELECIMENTO DE RELAÇÕES COMMERCIAES MAIS ESTREITAS ENTRE O MEXICO E O JAPÃO.

A concessão feita ultimamente para uma linha de navegação entre os portos do Mexico e os da China e Japão demonstra que o Governo reconhece as vantagens que lhe advirão do estabelecimento de relações mais estreitas com esses paizes.

As ultimas estatisticas demonstram que mais de 1,000 minas de cobre estão actualmente em exploração naquella Republica.

O Sr. A. B. BUTMAN, agente especial dos Estados Unidos, subministra informações interessantes sobre a industria do hennequen que hoje attrahe attenção geral. Faz referencia tambem ao congresso dos cultivadores de hennequen que se reuniu ultimamente no Mexico.

Estão-se preparando os planos para a Exposição do Mexico a realizar-se em Londres, no Palacio de Crystal. A exposição abrangerá productos de emprezas commerciaes, agricolas e industriaes do paiz, concorrendo a ella principalmente as associações e individuos que desejam desenvolver os seus interesses, e commissões e companhias que estão empenhadas em attrahir capitaes ao paiz.

DIREITOS DE EXPORTAÇÃO DE NICARAGUA.

Uma circular do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores de Nicaragua, expedida em 6 de setembro de 1907, e que nos foi transmittida pelo Consul dos Estados Unidos em Managua, contem os direitos de exportação a que estão sujeitos os productos nacionaes de Nicaragua.

PREMIOS OFFERECIDOS PELO CONSUL KELLOGG.

O Consul dos Estados Unidos em Colon, Panamá, o Sr. JAMES C. *KELLOGG*, merece felicitações pelo plano que adoptou para desenvolver maior interesse pelos Estados Unidos e fazel-os conhecidos pela

mocidade do Isthmo. Offereceu premios aos autores dos ensaios mais meritorios sobre os Estados Unidos. A julgar-se pelas copias dos ensaios vencedores que nos transmittiu, o seu plano está produzindo bons resultados.

MODIFICAÇÕES NA TARIFA DE PANAMÁ.

Publicamos neste numero do BOLETIM algumas modificações da tarifa de Panamá, as quaes entraram em vigor ha algum tempo, mas até agora não foram publicadas.

CONDIÇÕES DO COMMERCIO NO PARAGUAY.

O relatorio apresentado pelo Ministro dos Estados Unidos no Paraguay contem dados estatisticos fornecidos pelo Ministro da Fazenda daquella Republica, mostrando o movimento da exportação e da importação e as receitas daquelle paiz durante o ultimo quinquennio e o primeiro trimestre de 1907.

LINHA DE NAVEGAÇÃO ENTRE IQUITOS E NEW YORK.

Segundo um relatorio apresentado pelo Consul C. C. EBERHARDT, vae ser estabelecido em breve um serviço de navegação a vapor entre Iquitos e New York, via o rio Amazonas. É difficil acreditar que navios de alto mar possam navegar o Amazonas, até o porto do Atlantico do Perú.

MODIFICAÇÕES DA TARIFA DO SALVADOR.

Em vista do augmento crescente no commercio exterior do Salvador, publicamos neste numero algumas modificações da tarifa deste paiz, que affectam grande numero de artigos de exportação e importação.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS DO URUGUAY.

Ainda que as rendas aduaneiras da Republica do Uruguay para o mez de setembro de 1907 accusam uma pequena diminuição comparadas com as de egual mez de 1906, as rendas para os primeiros nove mezes de 1907 mostram um augmento de cerca de $378,000, comparadas com as do periodo correspondente do anno anterior.

Segundo dados officiaes, as receitas provenientes de todas as fontes do Governo do Uruguay no exercicio de 1907, foram na importancia de $20,301,727, ao passo que as despezas realizadas durante o exercicio montaram a $20,257,462, do que resulta um saldo de $44,265.

CONGRESSO INTERNACIONAL DE UNIVERSIDADES EM MONTEVIDÉO.

O Governo e as universidades do Uruguay merecem nossas congratulações por motivo do Congresso de Universidades Americanas que se vai realizar em Montevidéo em fins de janeiro e principios de fevereiro de 1908. Por intermedio do Ministro do Uruguay em Washington, o Sr. Dr. LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR, e da Universidade de George Washington, de Washington, foi feita uma communicação official aos collegios e universidades dos Estados Unidos, convidando-os a fazerem-se representar nesta assemblea. O programma do Congresso é muito interessante e abrange grande diversidade de assumptos. Espera-se que algumas das principaes instituições educadoras dos Estados Unidos façam-se representar neste Congresso. Si não mandarem delegados será, não por falta de interesse ou sympathia, mas porque a epocha fixada para o Congresso é justamente aquella em que os professores estão mais occupados e não podem ausentar-se dos seus trabalhos. É para se lastimar, para a devida representação dos Estados Unidos, que a data para o Congresso não fosse fixada em julho ou setembro, pois não ha duvida que naquella estação do anno teria tomado parte no Congresso numerosa delegação dos Estados Unidos. Publicamos neste numero do BOLETIM o programma completo do Congresso.

RELATORIO ANNUAL DO DIRECTOR.

Ao Senhor Presidente e aos Senhores Membros do Conselho Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas:

SENHORES: Tenho a honra de submetter-vos o relatorio annual dos trabalhos e da esphera de acção da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

INTRODUCÇÃO.

Como o Director que actualmente dirige a Secretaria Internacional não assumiu a direcção até o dia 11 de janeiro do presente anno, suas observações hão de ser necessariamente limitadas ao periodo decorrido desde então. Seu predecessor, o Exmo. Sr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, foi nomeado Ministro dos Estados Unidos junto ao Governo do Equador, após largos annos de serviço, primeiro como primeiro official, depois como Secretario e finalmente como Director da Secretaria.

Na execução do programma de reorganização da Secretaria e de ampliação de suas funcções, de conformidade com o disposto pela Conferencia Pan-Americana reunida no Rio de Janeiro no verão de 1906, o Director teve a cooperação efficaz do Secretario da Secretaria, o Sr. FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, e de todo o pessoal nella empregado *na anterior* administração. Apezar do enorme augmento havido

nos trabalhos da Secretaria, todos os empregados têm cumprido com boa vontade os seus deveres, e o Director aprecia muito essa cooperação nos esforços que está fazendo para fazer da Secretaria uma agencia pratica e popular para o fomento de relações commerciaes e de boa vontade entre as Republicas Americanas.

O Director deseja tambem agradecer ao Presidente do Conselho Director e a cada um dos membros do mesmo, assim como ao Sub-Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, pelo interesse especial que têm manifestado no progresso e bem-estar da Secretaria e pelos bons conselhos e cooperação que lhe têm sempre prestado em todas as materias que lhes foram submettidas á sua consideração, e reconhece francamente que si não contasse com esse valioso auxilio não lhe seria possivel obter os melhores resultados para a Secretaria.

O NOVO EDIFICIO.

Em principios de janeiro de 1907 o Presidente do Conselho Director annunciou o donativo de $750,000, que fez o Sr. ANDREW CARNEGIE para a construcção do novo edificio da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas. A verba de $200,000, anteriormente votada pelo Governo dos Estados Unidos, foi destinada á compra de um local conhecido pelo nome de "Parque Van Ness," situado na esquina das Ruas 17 e B, e que fôra escolhido primeiramente para a Universidade de George Washington. No dia 28 de março foram publicados o programma e as bases do concurso de architectos para o novo edificio. A concorrencia encerrou-se em 15 de junho, quando a commissão julgadora composta dos Srs. CHARLES F. MCKIM, HENRY HORNBOSTEL, e AUSTIN W. LORD, de New York, tres dos mais distinctos architectos do paiz, conjuntamente com o Presidente do Conselho Director e do Director da Secretaria, escolheu por voto unanime o projecto apresentado pelos Srs. ALBERT KELSEY e PAUL P. CRET, architectos associados de Philadelphia.

Os architectos estão trabalhando agora assiduamente no preparo dos planos e as especificações que servirão de bases aos empreiteiros, os quaes deverão estar promptos até o dia 15 de dezembro deste anno. Espera-se que os trabalhos de construcção estejam iniciados em janeiro do proximo anno. Si bem que tem havido alguma demora no preparo dos planos, motivada pelo máo estado de saude de um dos architectos e pelas alterações que se tem feito nos projectos, essa demora será contrabalançada pelo facto que, devido ás condições financeiras e do trabalho, as propostas que se apresentem em janeiro hão de ser mais moderadas que as que se tivessem apresentado anteriormente. É provavel que as obras de alvenaria ficarão quasi concluidas em abril de 1908, devendo ter logar naquelle mez a cerimonia da collocação da pedra inaugural, pois nesta estação do anno o tempo é favoravel para solennidades ao ar livre. Os principaes periodicos dos Estados Unidos

e da America Latina reproduziram as photographias dos desenhos dos architectos do edificio, o que tem despertado novo e grande interesse por esta instituição. Das vinte e uma Republicas que contribuem para os fundos destinados para o edificio, onze já pagaram suas quotas, ao passo que as quotas de dez Republicas, na importancia de $25,363.99 estão atrazadas. Os $200,000, votados pelo Governo dos Estados Unidos, foram empregados, como se tem dito, na compra de um local, ao passo que a somma de $28,390.55, contribuida pelas outras dez nações, se acha depositada na "American Security and Trust Company." Espera-se que os Governos que ainda não têm pago suas quotas o farão dentro de pouco tempo.

A EXPOSIÇÃO DE JAMESTOWN.

A exhibição da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas na Exposição Tercentenaria de Jamestown tem sido de grande valor no ponto de vista educativo. A Secretaria foi convidada a tomar parte na Exposição, e para este fim lhe foi concedida a somma de $5,000, dos quaes $1,000 foram passados para o Departamento de Estado pelo Sr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, então Director da Secretaria. A exhibição da Secretaria consiste de uma collecção, gentilmente cedida pelo Museu Commercial de Philadelphia, de productos naturaes de todas as Republicas Americanas; mappas originaes e outras publicações da Secretaria; photographias dos membros da Primeira e Segunda Conferencias Pan-Americanas, dos directores da Secretaria e de vistas da America Latina e documentos de valor historico. A feição mais notavel da exhibição foi um grande mappa de parede dos paizes da União, no qual estão indicados os principaes traços geographicos, as estradas de ferro e linhas de navegação, as capitaes e dados estatisticos da area, commercio exterior e população de cada Republica. Este mappa, juntamente com outro em relevo, no qual estão traçados o caminho que deve seguir a projectada Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental, a cordilheira dos Andes e as bacias hydrographicas da America, serviram para patentear a milhares de visitantes que a America Latina cobre uma area muito maior que pensavam.

O numero das pessoas que visitaram á exhibição da Secretaria desde a abertura até a data, pode ser calculado em 30,000 a 33,000, numeros redondos, por mez. Afim de tornar mais geralmente conhecidos a Secretaria e seu trabalho, foi preparado um folheto contendo dados estatisticos de interesse geral, e um pamphleto pequeno, descrevendo a historia e os fins desta instituição. Aos visitantes que manifestaram verdadeiro interesse pela America Latina foram distribuidos gratuitamente exemplares do BOLETIM MENSAL, assim como outras publicações da Secretaria, incluindo os trabalhos do Director intitulados "*A terra* do porvir," "Os recursos naturaes da America Central" e a "America Latina como campo para os capitaes e a iniciativa norte-americanos."

O BOLETIM MENSAL.

Foram feitas no BOLETIM MENSAL varias mudanças importantes, as quaes têm augmentado sua popularidade, a julgar pelas cartas congratulatorias que estão sendo constantemente recebidas de assignantes e outros leitores. Todos os dias se recebem de instituições, companhias e particulares de todas as partes do mundo pedidos solicitando que seus nomes sejam inscriptos na lista das pessoas a quem se envia gratuitamente o BOLETIM. Por causa dos limitados recursos de que dispõe a Secretaria e da somma relativamente pequena que tem para a impressão, tornou-se necessario estabelecer que só poderão ser inscriptos na lista para a remessa gratuita do BOLETIM os nomes das pessoas que fôrem recommendados, nos Estados Unidos, por um senador ou um representante, e no estrangeiro pela chancellaria do paiz respectivo ou seu representante diplomatico em Washington. As mudanças que se têm feito são: (1) Uma revista a modo de introducção dos principaes topicos do BOLETIM, de sorte que o leitor possa ver num lanço de olhos o que mais lhe interesse; (2) a reproducção de photographias apropriadas; (3) a suppressão de dados estatisticos inuteis, e (4) a publicação em forma resumida de relatorios e dados commerciaes. O Director pensa em fazer outras mudanças logo que os recursos da Secretaria o permittam. Que o BOLETIM já tem uma reputação feita, prova-o a frequencia com que se citam seus artigos, não só nos Estados Unidos e na America Latina, mas tambem na Europa.

OUTRAS PUBLICAÇÕES DA SECRETARIA.

No mez de maio a Secretaria recebeu da Imprensa do Governo o segundo volume da obra "Constituições Americanas," trabalho de cuja importancia não se pode duvidar, e tal é a procura que tem tido que parece que será necessario fazer outra edição. O primeiro volume foi publicado anteriormente. Como obra de consulta, visto que trata de uma materia que até agora não tinha sido apresentada nesta forma, é um monumento á memoria do pranteado Bibliothecario da Secretaria, o Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO RODRIGUEZ. Os manuscriptos do terceiro volume estão na Secretaria, mas antes de entregal-os ao prelo é necessario revisal-os e corrigil-os, para o que se necessita dos serviços de um perito. Para poder responder ás perguntas que se recebem continuamente na Secretaria acerca dos paizes da America Latina e do trabalho a cargo desta instituição, se têm reimpresso, reproduzindo-os de revistas importantes e do BOLETIM, varios artigos e outros trabalhos. O numero dos pedidos que se têm recebido por listas de livros referentes á America Latina tem sido tal que se tornou mister preparar bibliographias especiaes para serem distribuidas. Dentro de uma semana sahirá á luz a que trata de descripções e viagens que

hoje está em mãos do impressor. Tambem se têm preparado para a imprensa e têm tido muito exito, boletins especiaes acerca do progresso material e moral da America Latina. Dentro de pouco se publicarão outros, afim de que as noticias que contem não se tenham de retardar até que circule o BOLETIM MENSAL.

A CORRESPONDENCIA DA SECRETARIA.

Não poderia haver uma prova melhor da importancia pratica do trabalho que está sendo feito pela Secretaria e do interesse crescente que se tem despertado por tudo que se refere á America Latina, desde que o Secretario ROOT, Presidente do Conselho Director, fez a viagem á America do Sul, completando-a com sua visita ao Mexico, que o caracter e o numero das cartas que chegam diariamente a esta Secretaria.

A correspondencia da Secretaria é hoje quatro vezes maior que era ha um anno, e todas as consultas são cuidadosamente attendidas sem que tenha augmentado de maneira permanente o pessoal da Secretaria. De tempo a tempo, se têm feito listas das perguntas recebidas e attendidas, as quaes demonstram a grande diversidade dos assumptos que foram objecto de consultas. Não é exaggerado dizer que o movimento commercial pan-americano tem augmentado consideravelmente como resultado das informações que a Secretaria tem proporcionado a fabricantes, commerciantes, exportadores e importadores, não só dos Estados Unidos, mas tambem dos demais paizes da União Internacional. Mais de 100 firmas exportadoras e manufactureiras dos Estados Unidos, que antes não entretinham relações algumas com as Republicas Latino-Americanas, têm resolvido, como resultado das recommendações e conselhos da Secretaria, abordar este terreno, ao passo que grande numero de homens de negocio na America Latina têm manifestado um interesse especial em promover o commercio com os Estados Unidos. Uma feição notavel da correspondencia é o numero de cartas recebidas de universidades, professores, estudantes e bibliothecarios, solicitando a opinião, a cooperação e o auxilio da Secretaria em seus estudos sobre a historia e o progresso das nações latino-americanas e das linguas hespanhola e portugueza. Como exemplo, se pode citar que a Secretaria forneceu a mais de 50 bibliothecas dos Estados Unidos listas de livros que tratam da America Latina, e ministrou a mais de 100 estudantes dados que lhes auxiliem em seus estudos. Excursionistas e viajantes, que até agora só haviam visitado a Europa e o Oriente, têm se dirigido á Secretaria em busca de informações relativas ás vias para a America Latina, e as linhas de vapores que fazem a communicação com esta parte do mundo informam que têm augmentado consideravelmente o numero das pessoas que viajam por [illegible] paizes. Nota-se igual augmento no numero dos latino-americanos que viajam pelos Estados Unidos em vez de irem sómente á

Europa. Cita-se como prova desta tendencia a excursão que fizeram ultimamente cincoenta brazileiros de representação aos Estados Unidos.

A correspondencia média mensal da Secretaria é calculada em mil cartas, recebidas e respondidas. Todas essas cartas são archivadas, assim como as informações colhidas, de modo que em qualquer momento possam ser consultadas. O caracter das perguntas que se têm feito á Secretaria desde principios do anno, demonstra não só que existe um interesse vivo pelos paizes latino-americanos, mas que os fabricantes e commerciantes dos Estados Unidos desejam obter o commercio daquelles paizes. A Secretaria tem actualmente difficuldade em ministrar certa classe de dados estatisticos e outros especiaes sobre a America Latina, por causa da falta de informações, o que é devido, por um lado, á escassez e, ás vezes á falta absoluta de dados officiaes sobre o assumpto, e por outro lado, ao facto de que não tem um numero sufficiente de peritos que se empreguem no trabalho de colligir e organizar os dados existentes na Bibliotheca e nos archivos da Secretaria.

INTERESSE GERAL PELA AMERICA LATINA.

A respeito do interesse geral que se tem despertado pela Secretaria e seu trabalho, o Director deseja manifestar, como prova desse interesse, que tem sido convidado por universidades, juntas de commercio, e varias outras associações de todas as partes dos Estados Unidos para realizar conferencias sobre a historia, o desenvolvimento e as condições actuaes das Republicas Latino-Americanas. Sempre que o trabalho da Secretaria o permittiu, procurou acceitar esses convites, pois este é o melhor meio de divulgar informações sobre assumptos de interesse. Os principaes magazines, revistas e periodicos do paiz têm pedido ao Director que collabore com artigos sobre a America Latina, e tem procurado satisfazer esses pedidos, porque por este meio poderia attrahir a attenção de grande numero de pessoas, que de outra maneira não poderiam obter informações fidedignas sobre o progresso pan-americano. Dos archivos da Secretaria consta que desde o 1º de Janeiro do presente anno o Director tem recebido mais de trezentos convites desta especie.

AMPLIAÇÃO DA ESPHERA DE ACÇÃO E DOS TRABALHOS DA SECRETARIA.

A ampliação da esphera de acção e dos trabalhos da Secretaria, de conformidade com a resolução adoptada pela Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana que se reuniu no Rio de Janeiro no verão de 1906, é a materia de que se occupa especialmente o Director da Secretaria. Ainda que tem em pensamento fazer muitas mudanças tendentes a desenvolver os trabalhos da Secretaria de conformidade *com essa resolução*, tem sido forçosamente obrigado a proceder a

passo lento emquanto não fôr assegurado o augmento nos seus recursos. Será impossivel dar execução por completo aos planos da Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana até que os Governos tenham duplicado suas quotas respectivas, de conformidade com a moção unanime adoptada pelo Conselho Director, em sua reunião de maio. Alguns dos Governos já communicaram que têm sanccionado este augmento e o Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos o tem recommendado ao Congresso dos Estados Unidos, mas si a quota addicional fôr approvada, não poderá ser utilizada até julho de 1908. Demais, das vinte e uma republicas que contribuem para a manutenção da Secretaria, sete estão atrazadas no pagamento de suas quotas, na importancia total de $8,692.17. Espera-se que esta somma seja paga dentro de pouco tempo, afim de que a Secretaria possa utilizal-a devidamente.

A Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana adoptou uma resolução creando uma secção especial de commercio, alfandegas e estatistica commercial, e o Director vos submetterá em breve um plano para levar a effeito esta resolução, que importará consideravel accrescimo das despezas. Outra resolução recommenda aos Governos que preparem para a proxima Conferencia um estudo sobre o systema monetario vigente em cada uma das Republicas Americanas. Ainda que uma grande parte deste trabalho pode ser feita pelos respectivos Governos, a Secretaria terá necessidade de um perito para organizar os dados que lhe sejam transmittidos, e para preparar o resumo delles que ha de ser submettido á consideração da proxima Conferencia.

Outras resoluções recommendam: (1) que se reuna e classifique, permanentemente, todas as informações fidedignas sobre os recursos naturaes, as obras publicas projectadas, e as condições legaes em que podem obter-se dos Governos Americanos as concessões de terras, minas e florestas; (2) o estudo das leis que regem as concessões publicas nos diversos paizes da America, para recommendar á consideração dos Governos Americanos os accordos e disposições que melhor contribuam para o desenvolvimento da industria e dos recursos naturaes das Republicas do continente; (3) que se faça um estudo cuidadoso do plano para a construcção da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana, e que se determine o que os diversos Governos se propõem fazer acerca de concessões de terras, subvenções, garantia de juros sobre o capital empregado, isenção de direitos aduaneiros para o material de construcção e exploração, e quaesquer outros auxilios que julguem conveniente conceder; (4) a reunião e estudo dos elementos necessarios para elaborar um projecto contendo as bases definitivas do contracto que fôr conveniente celebrar com uma ou mais companhias de vapores para o estabelecimento de linhas de navegação ligando os principaes portos dos paizes americanos; (5) a conveniencia de que os Governos representados na Conferencia, para melhorar os meios que facilitem o commercio, promovam accordos entre

si, estimulando, tanto quanto possivel, o serviço de communicações por vias ferreas, vapores e linhas telegraphicas, bem como convenções postaes para o transporte de encommendas, afim de que as mercadorias e as noticias commerciaes circulem com rapidez e economia, e (6) outros trabalhos que só podem ser postos em pratica, augmentando consideravelmente o pessoal e as rendas da Secretaria.

CONSIDERAÇÕES GERAES.

I. O Director, em um relatorio especial que apresentará ao Conselho Director em sua sessão de dezembro ou janeiro, recommendará certas mudanças que devem ser feitas no pessoal da Secretaria e nos seus honorarios.

II. A Conferencia de Paz da America Central que se realizará de accordo com o protocollo firmado em 16 de outubro, celebrará suas sessões no edificio da Secretaria Internacional. Está-se preparando com este objecto todo o segundo andar que deverá ficar prompto para o 11 de novembro.

III. O Conselho Director na sua ultima reunião determinou que o Director preparasse um relatorio especial sobre os manuaes que publica a Secretaria. Com este objecto está recolhendo dados de diversos paizes e consultando opiniões acerca do methodo mais pratico que se deve seguir. Submetterá em breve suas conclusões á consideração do Conselho Director.

IV. É preciso que as embaixadas e legações dos Governos da America Latina em Washington, se empenhem em obter que seus respectivos Governos enviem á Secretaria ou á Bibliotheca de Colombo os ultimos diarios e publicações officiaes, pois do contrario os esforços da Secretaria não terão o resultado que é para desejar.

V. A Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana adoptou uma resolução recommendando que os Governos nella representados nomeassem uma commissão internacional para auxiliar a Secretaria na obra de promover a approvação dos Governos respectivos ás resoluções da Conferencia. Espera-se que os membros do Conselho Director promovam que seus Governos nomeiem as referidas commissões, pois a Secretaria tem necessidade de sua cooperação para pôr em execução o programma de reorganização e para preparar os trabalhos que ha de submetter á proxima Conferencia.

VI. A Repartição Sanitaria Internacional, cujo presidente é o Sr. Dr. WALTER WYMAN, Cirurgião Geral da Saude Publica e Serviço dos Hospitaes da Marinha, a qual funcciona sob os auspicios [illegible] Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, está-se [illegible]nd[illegible] para a Terceira Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional que [illegible] cidade do Mexico na primeira semana de dezembro de [illegible] Republicas já manifestaram sua intenção de enviar [illegible]razão para crêr que esta Conferencia terá grande

VII. Por ser muito extenso o nome official desta instituição—"Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas"—parece mais conveniente usar, sempre que se possa, o de "Secretaria Pan-Americana," pois este nome é ao mesmo tempo muito expressivo e popular, além de conter as unicas palavras que na lingua ingleza parecem dar uma idea clara do que é a Secretaria. O titulo official continuará sendo o mesmo, mas para o uso geral a phrase proposta parece ser a mais conveniente.

VIII. Com o fim de dar uma individualidade á Secretaria e mostrar áquelles que procuram localizal-a, decidiu-se hastear uma flammula ou galhardete sobre o edificio. Esta bandeira não designa-se, de modo algum, a ser um pavilhão official e não deve ser considerada como tal. Contem as côres de todas as Republicas Americanas. A primeira bandeira tinha estampadas no fundo as lettras "I. B. of A. R.," representando "International Bureau of American Republics," mas como poucos o entendiam, estas foram trocadas pelas palavras "Pan-American Bureau," por não haver espaço sufficiente para pôr todo o nome official da instituição.

RECEITA E DESPEZA DA SECRETARIA.

Como o orçamento da receita e despeza para o exercicio que começa em 1° de julho de 1908 foi submettido á consideração do Conselho Director na sessão de 1° de maio de 1907, e como foi devidamente approvado, não está incluido neste relatorio. Dá-se, porém, uma relação detalhada das contas do exercicio que terminou em 30 de junho de 1907. Do seu exame verifica-se que em 1° de julho de 1907, houve um saldo a favor da Secretaria, de $18,169.99. Deste resultado pode-se deduzir que é desnecessario o augmento das quotas, mas deve-se ter em conta que esta quantia quasi toda representa quotas atrazadas e por isso não podem ser incluidas nas receitas normaes da Secretaria. Esse saldo permittirá á Secretaria que dê principio a trabalhos que de outra sorte teriam de ser adiados outro anno.

CONTAS.

As contas da Secretaria durante o exercicio que terminou em 30 de junho de 1907, são como segue:

RECEITA.

Verba votada pelo Congresso dos Estados Unidos para o exercicio de 1907.			$36,000.00
Saldo proveniente de vendas, alugueis, etc., desde 1° de julho de 1906		$1,467.61	
Quantia recebida dos paizes latino-americanos por conta das quotas de varios annos	$25,154.80		
Venda de publicações	1,715.79		
Saldo no banco, 1° de julho de 1906	784.21		
		27,654.80	
			29,122.41
Total da receita			65,122.41

DESPEZA.

Da verba votada pelo Congresso dos Estados Unidos para o exercicio de 1907	$36,000.00	
Da receita proveniente de vendas, alugueis, etc	10,952.42	
		$46,952.42
Saldo em 1º de julho de 1907		18,169.99

Quadro detalhado da despeza no exercicio findo em 30 de junho de 1907.

	Da verba votada pelo Congresso dos Estados Unidos, 1907.	Da receita proveniente de vendas, alugueis, etc.	Total.
Vencimentos	$31,015.30	$2,235.28	$33,250.58
Aluguel de edificio	2,200.00	.....	2,200.00
Artigos de escriptorio	138.95	778.80	917.75
Bibliotheca	614.14	1,362.26	2,003.40
Sellos de correio	50.00	282.50	332.50
Moveis	249.43	458.14	707.57
Impressões	11.07	887.46	898.53
Despezas diversas	1,694.11	4,947.98	6,642.09
	36,000.00	10,952.42	46,952.42

Conta com a Imprensa Nacional no exercicio que terminou em 30 de junho de 1907.

Quantia votada pelo Congresso dos Estados Unidos para impressões e encadernações		$20,000.00
Verba extraordinaria para o mesmo objecto (disponivel até 30 de junho de 1908)		6,000.00
		26,000.00
Contas apresentadas no exercicio que terminou em 30 de junho de 1907		25,793.39
Saldo		206.61

Deve-se ainda á Imprensa Nacional por conta de trabalhos feitos durante o exercicio de 1905–6, a quantia de $2,406.34. Esta somma não pode ser paga da verba de 1906–7, porque esta destina-se sómente ao exercicio para que foi votada.

A BIBLIOTHECA DE COLOMBO.

É o seguinte o relatorio relativo á Bibliotheca de Colombo para o exercicio de 1906–7, apresentado ao Director pelo Bibliothecario Interino, Sr. CHARLES E. BABCOCK:

RELATORIO ANNUAL DA BIBLIOTHECA DE COLOMBO, 1906-7.

SENHOR: O progresso que a Bibliotheca de Colombo tem feito durante o exercicio é muito satisfactorio e demonstra que as Republicas da União Internacional estão geralmente observando a resolução adoptada pela Segunda e pela Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, que determina que se enviem á Bibliotheca de Colombo dous exemplares das publicações officiaes de cada Republica.

Si bem que a Bibliotheca não tem recebido grandes doações de livros relativos a um paiz determinado, como em annos anteriores, os registros demonstram um augmento de 1,644 volumes e pamphletos, que é o maior que se tem registrado na Bibliotheca por 377 titulos, e o facto de que é distribuido entre os varios paizes demonstra que se está manifestando maior interesse pela Secretaria que antes.

Os pedidos de listas de livros, mappas e informações em geral têm augmentado de tal forma durante os ultimos mezes, que quasi todo o tempo do pessoal da Bibliotheca tem sido ocupado em respondel-os, o que tem impedido a catalogação completa e a administração adequada da Bibliotheca.

Até a data têm-se feito catalogos alphabeticos, por auctores, titulos e assumptos, de todos os livros e pamphletos relativos ás Republicas do Brasil, Perú, Chile e Panamá. Todas as obras addicionadas têm sido catalogadas e devidamente classificadas, e têm-se feito os indices dos numeros correntes de varios periodicos.

O pessoal da Bibliotheca acaba de organizar uma lista de todas as obras historicas e descriptivas, a qual contem tambem uma breve lista de artigos publicados em revistas. Esta lista está agora nas mãos do impressor, e espera-se que estará em breve prompta para distribuição.

Durante o ultimo exercicio a Bibliotheca recebeu 2,545 volumes e pamphletos. Essas obras, conforme os modos de acquisição e os paizes a que se referem, são distribuidas assim:

Paiz.	Por doação ou permuta.		Por compra.		Periodicos encadernados.	Duplicados.	
	Livros.	Pamphletos.	Livros.	Pamphletos.		Livros.	Pamphletos.
Argentina	43	26	6	2	13	22	48
Bolivia	41	26	1	.....	.....	7	9
Brasil	68	26	10	5	12	27	.....
Chile	38	17	3	.....	16	13	14
Colombia	48	26	3	1	16	11	10
Costa Rica	64	27	.....	.....	2	6	10
Cuba	23	21	5	.....	8	9	30
Republica Dominicana	4	14	8	.....	1	1	.....
Equador	24	15	3	1	2	.....	10
Estados Unidos	78	46	21	.....	4	121	329
Zona do Canal	5	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grã Bretanha	10	2	.....	.....	8	.....	4
Guatemala	3	5	3	1	1	.....	.....
Haiti	2	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....
Honduras	2	12	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mexico	132	105	15	6	20	42	8
Nicaragua	13	7	4	1	.....	13	3
Panamá	6	13	2	1	1	2	8
Paraguay	3	10	1	.....	.....	1	2
Perú	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salvador	30	18	2	1	5	.....	1
Uruguay	28	12	1	2	.....	45	21
Venezuela	30	16	26	2	2	45	5
Outros paizes	48	45	71	3	46	15	17
Total	746	507	204	27	160	380	521

RECAPITULAÇÃO.

Recebidos por doação ou permuta (746 volumes e 507 pamphletos)	1,253
Por compra (204 volumes e 27 pamphletos)	231
Periodicos encadernados	160
Total de addições	1,644
Duplicados recebidos (380 volumes e 521 pamphletos)	901
Numero total de publicações recebidas	2,545
Reconto de todos os livros e pamphletos existentes na Bibliotheca, feito em principios do anno (8,938 volumes e 4,281 pamphletos)[a]	13,339
Addições feitas durante o anno	1,644
Total de obras existentes na actualidade	14,983
Mappas:	
Existentes na Bibliotheca em data do ultimo relatorio	538
Acquisições feitas durante o anno	57
Total de mappas existentes na Bibliotheca	595
Atlas:	
Existentes na Bibliotheca em data do ultimo relatorio	40
Addições durante o anno	8
Numero total de atlas	48
Cartões preparados durante o anno:	
Referentes a livros e mappas	6,789
Indice de periodicos	1,101
Cartões impressos da Bibliotheca do Congresso (incluindo cartões em duplicata e de referencia)	1,281
Total de cartões addicionados	9,171

OUTROS DADOS.

A collecção de photographias teve um augmento de 694 vistas.

Durante o anno foram encadernados 445 livros e pamphletos. A Bibliotheca actualmente recebe por assignatura 30 periodicos diarios, semanaes e mensaes.

Durante o anno se receberam 27,187 periodicos diarios, semanaes e mensaes.

Respeitosamente submettido.

CHARLES E BABCOCK,
Bibliothecario Interino.

O Exmo. Sr. JOHN BARRETT,
Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

[a] Confrontando-se o total dos livros e pamphletos existentes na Bibliotheca no ultimo anno e o dos existentes neste anno, verifica-se uma discrepancia. Isto deve-se ao facto de que desde o estabelecimento da Bibliotheca se contavam como livros completos, numeros de periodicos e volumes que se publicam em series, emquanto que hoje não se conta como livro completo nenhuma obra ou publicação até que esteja *completa e encadernada.*

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DA IMPORTAÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO.

O quadro apresentado na pagina 1418 é extrahido dos dados compilados pelo Chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o movimento commercial entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de outubro de 1907 com uma identica comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os doze mezes findos em outubro de 1907, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno precedente. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das diversas alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de outubro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de dezembro.

MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE ROOSEVELT.

Na mensagem que o Presidente THEODORO ROOSEVELT apresentou ao Sexagesimo Congresso dos Estados Unidos em 3 de dezembro de 1907, vêm as seguintes referencias a assumptos de interesse aos diversos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

"PROGRESSO SATISFACTORIO NAS OBRAS DO GRANDE CANAL.

"Proseguem satisfactoriamente os trabalhos de construcção do Canal de Panamá. Em março ultimo, o Sr. JOHN F. STEVENS, presidente da Commissão e engenheiro em chefe, resignou o seu cargo, e esta foi reorganizada, ficando assim constituida: Tenente-Coronel GEORGE W. GOETHALS, do Corpo de Engenheiros do Exercito dos Estados Unidos, presidente e engenheiro em chefe; Major D. D. GAILLARD, do Corpo de Engenheiros do Exercito; Major WILLIAM E. SIBERT, do Corpo de Engenheiros do Exercito; o Sr. H. H. ROUSSEAU, Engenheiro civil da Armada; o Sr. J. C. S. BLACKBURN; Coronel W. C. GORGAS e o Sr. JACKSON SMITH, commissionarios. Feitas essas mudanças no pessoal, a nova Commissão assumiu as funcções da direcção em 1º de abril, sem que fossem interrompidos sensivelmente os trabalhos de construcção. No mez de março foram removidos do corte de Culebra, que é o ponto onde ha maior actividade, cerca de 745,483 metros cubicos de terra e 804,239 metros cubicos em abril. Nota-se uma diminuição consideravel na remoção em maio e junho, *devido, em* parte, á estação chuvosa, assim como a difficuldades surgidas com o pessoal que dirige os excavadores, por questão de salarios.

Essas foram resolvidas amigavelmente e a excavação geral feita em julho augmentou consideravelmente. O volume total extrahido por excavadores a vapor e dragas, durante o mez de agosto, excedeu o de qualquer mez anterior, attingindo a 1,165,316 metros cubicos.

"Em setembro este *record* foi excedido, elevando-se a 1,387,522 metros cubicos o volume total removido. Desta quantidade, 1,354,508 metros cubicos foram extrahidos do Canal propriamente dito, e 33,014 metros cubicos das obras accessorias. Estes resultados foram obtidos durante a estação das chuvas, que attingiram ao total de 0.304 em agosto, e de 0.296 em setembro. Finalmente, em outubro, a quantidade de terras extrahidas excedeu a de ualquer outro mez anterior, sendo de 1,718,765 metros cubicos. Isto vem a ser um *record* extraordinario, especialmente em vista ás grandes chuvas deste mez, sendo 0.435 millimetro a quantidade cahida. De facto, a experiencia nas duas ultimas estações chuvosas demonstra que as chuvas não constituem obstaculo grave ao progresso do canal como se suppunha. Proseguem activamente os trabalhos de construcção das represas e comportas em Gatun, que foram iniciados em março ultimo, e espera-se dar-se começo ás obras de alvenaria das represas dentro de quinze mezes. Com o intuito de fazer desapparecer todas as duvidas quanto ao caracter do fundo das represas, o Secretario da Guerra solicitou a tres engenheiros eminentes, de larga pratica em taes construcções, os Srs. ALFRED NOBLE, FREDERIC P. STEARNS e JOHN R. FREEMAN, que visitassem o Isthmo e fizessem uma investigação cuidadosa dos lugares. Esses senhores visitaram o Isthmo em abril ultimo, e por meio de excavações preliminares, que foram abertas para este fim, examinaram as bases e os poços que já tinham sido abertos.

"REPRESAS LARGAS FAVORECIDAS.

"No relatorio que estes senhores apresentaram ao Secretario da Guerra em 2 de maio de 1907, diziam: 'Verificamos que todas as represas, das dimensões propostas, assentarão em pedra de qualidade tal que garante um fundo seguro e forte.' As novas aberturas feitas posteriormente pela Commissão actual, confirmam plenamente esta opinião. Demonstram que as represas assentarão em pedra em toda sua extensão. A secção transversal da represa será construida de forma tal que impedirá que escape ou se separe da base. Investigações semelhantes estão sendo feitas nos fundos para as represas no lado do Pacifico. Na minha opinião, as represas devem ser construidas com 36.57 metros de largo.

"No inverno passado a construcção do canal por empreitada foi posta em concurrencia, mas como nenhuma das propostas recebidas estava nas condições de ser acceita, foram todas rejeitadas. É opinião unanime da Commissão, actualmente encarregada da obra, que *o Canal pode ser construido* com menor dispendio e mais rapidamente

pelo Governo que por empreiteiros. Já foram comprados ou contractados 80 por cento do material necessario para a construcção; foram estabelecidas e apparelhadas officinas para os reparos de machinas; estão empregados muitos milhares de trabalhadores; organizou-se um serviço completo; foi adoptado um systema de recrutamento, capaz de fornecer maior numero de trabalhadores que podem ser empregados com vantagem; os quarteis dos empregados são commodos e a comida é boa; os salarios são satisfactorios e não só os trabalhos estão sendo levados adiante com regularidade, assim como os resultados obtidos excedem muito lisongeiramente ás mais ousadas expectativas. Attentas as condições favoraveis, seria imprudente e injustificavel fazer uma mudança no methodo de proseguir os trabalhos, porque resultaria inevitavelmente em desorganizar as condições actuaes, em tolher o progresso e augmentar o custo e retardar a terminação do Canal.

"O engenheiro em chefe e os profissionaes, com elle associados, estão convencidos de que o Canal com represas ao nivel de 25.91 m., como está sendo construido, é o melhor que se poderia fazer. Alguns delles estavam em duvida sobre este ponto quando foram para o Isthmo. Essas duvidas, porém, desvaneceram á medida que os planos se iam desenvolvendo sob sua direcção. Ainda que venham a fazer algumas mudanças nos pormenores do traçado, estão de perfeito accordo em approvar o plano geral. São de opinião que um Canal construido conforme este systema não só satisfará todas as necessidades, mas que será superior, sob todos os pontos de vista, a um Canal ao nivel do mar. Estou de accordo com esta opinião.

"SERVIÇO POSTAL MARITIMO.

"Chamo especialmente a vossa attenção para a situação pouco satisfactoria do nosso serviço postal com o exterior, que, por falta de linhas de navegação norte-americanas, é feito principalmente por linhas estrangeiras. O serviço com a America do Sul e a America Central especialmente é feito de uma maneira tal que constitue um serio obstaculo á extensão do nosso commercio.

"Creio que chegou o tempo em que devemos nos atirar ao trabalho de fazer que nosso serviço postal maritimo corresponda ao estado do nosso desenvolvimento commercial e politico. O primeiro passo foi dado com a votação da lei do serviço postal maritimo de 3 de março de 1891, mas, mesmo naquelle tempo, era considerada insufficiente em diversos sentidos. Desde então os acontecimentos succederam-se rapidamente em nossa historia. Temos adquirido Hawaii, as Philippinas e outras ilhas menores do Pacifico. Estamos levando adiante a grande obra de reunir no Isthmo as aguas do Atlantico ás do Pacifico. Podemos esperar, com maior grão de confiança do que era possivel *doze annos* atraz, que o serviço maritimo americano no porvir será *digno* de nossas tradições.

"Recommendo, como o primeiro passo neste sentido, que seja reformada a lei de 1891 relativa ao serviço postal maritimo. Essa lei nunca foi objecto de criticas razoaveis no que se refere aos seus principios e fins. Baseava-se em theorias das obrigações de uma grande nação maritima, as quaes nunca foram contestadas em nosso paiz e têm sido seguidas por outras nações desde que se iniciou a navegação a vapor. Em poucas palavras essas theorias são: Que uma nação de primeira classe tem o dever de transportar, quando possivel, suas malas maritimas em seus proprios vapores; que os vapores de grande velocidade e suas tripolações, são auxiliares valiosos da força naval de uma nação. Além disto, a construcção desses vapores manteriam em actividade os estaleiros onde deveriam ser construidos nossos navios de guerra.

"DISPENDIO JUSTIFICADO.

"O dispendio de fundos publicos para o estabelecimento desses serviços necessarios ao Governo, é certamente justificado; nem é necessario encarecer os beneficios incidentaes que do seu estabelelecimento advirão ao nosso commercio exterior, á industria de construcção de navios, aos armadores e á navegação, ainda que estes devem ter peso.

"A unica questão a ser ponderada é si na hora actual podemos despender as sommas necessitadas para melhorar nosso serviço postal maritimo como o devia ser realmente. Os relatorios da Repartição do Correio fazem desapparecer toda a duvida sobre este assumpto. Calcula-se que durante o exercicio que terminou em 30 de junho de 1907, foram cobrados portes sobre objectos permutados com paizes estrangeiros, excluindo Canadá e Mexico, na importancia de $6,579,043.48, ou mais $3,637,226.81, que o custo liquido do serviço, exclusive despezas de transporte dos objectos entre as repartições de permuta nos Estados Unidos e as repartições despachantes e destinatarias no mesmo paiz. Em outras palavras, o Governo dos Estados Unidos que tem o monopolio do serviço do transporte das malas, obtem um lucro de mais de $3,600,000 e faz um serviço muito defeituoso. Creio que esses lucros devem ser empregados na obra de desenvolver nosso poder maritimo.

"O paiz conhece bem nossa impotencia maritima nos portos das grandes republicas, nossas irmãs, da America do Sul. A falta por parte do Congresso de approvar o projecto de lei concedendo subvenções a navios americanos deu o resultado de perdermos a unica linha de navegação americana que fazia o serviço com a Australasia, e a perda desta linha no Pacifico tem causado serio embaraço ao povo de Hawaii, e privado as Ilhas de Samoa de toda communicação regular com a costa do Pacifico. O numero de vapores americanos empregados *no serviço* de navegação entre o Estreito de Puget e o

Oriente tem sido reduzido durante o anno em mais de metade, sendo actualmente empregados neste serviço tres vapores apenas.

"De conformidade com a lei de 1891, pagamos hoje uma subvenção de $4, por milha navegada, aos vapores que fazem o transporte das malas americanas. Esses vapores devem ser construidos de accordo com planos navaes de modo que possam ser transformados em cruzadores e devem ser tripulados com marinheiros americanos. Os vapores desta velocidade são empregados exclusivamente no commercio transatlantico com New York. Os vapores da velocidade de 16 nós ou mais recebem sómente $2, por milha navegada. Os vapores desta classe são os que se necessitam para o serviço do transporte das malas para a America do Sul, Asia (incluindo as Philippinas) e Australia. Por conseguinte, recommendo com insistencia que se vote uma emenda á lei sobre o transporte das malas, de 1891, autorizando o Director Geral do Correio a celebrar contractos, por um preço que não deve exceder de $4 por milha navegada, com linhas de vapores de 16 nós de velocidade ou mais, para o transporte das malas destinadas ás republicas da America do Sul, á Asia, ás Philippinas e Australia, observando-se ás restricções e obrigações da lei de 1891. A somma de $3,600,000, já mencionada, será sufficiente para cobrir as despezas que teriam de ser feitas com esse serviço, e crê-se que em tempo permittirá o estabelecimento permanente de linhas de que ha tanta necessidade. A emenda proposta não envolve principios novos, mas permittirá o desempenho efficaz de funcções publicas que hoje são defeituosamente feitas.

"ATTITUDE DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS PARA COM AS OUTRAS NAÇÕES.

"Em referencia aos negocios exteriores, a politica constante deste paiz é agir perante as outras nações, da mesma forma que um individuo forte e de respeito a si mesmo porta-se para com outros homens com os quaes convive. Em outras palavras, o nosso alvo é auxiliar, desinteressadamente, a outras nações, onde todo auxilio poderia ser dispensado sabiamente sem a menor apparencia de intervenção naquillo que não nos affecta; e ser zeloso e cordial em agir como bom vizinho, tornando evidente o facto de que não é nossa intenção fazer imposições de sorte alguma.

"A Segunda Conferencia Internacional de paz reunida em Haya, em 15 de junio passado, prolongou as sessões até 18 de outubro. Foi a primeira vez que reuniram-se os delegados de todos os paizes civilisados do mundo para que, juntos, discutissem de uma maneira amistosa os methodos pelos quaes se possam limitar as causas de guerra, assim como restringir os seus effeitos injuriosos.

"Ainda que as resoluções assentadas na Conferencia não tivessem abrangido as intenções de muitos, deram-se passos de grande valor *em muitos* sentidos. Houve discussões amplas sobre todos os *assumptos* do programma, nutrindo-se desta forma a crença de que

se tenham dado passos reaes para um accordo no futuro. Para se incorporar as conclusões definidas, o que já se conseguiu, foram concordadas treze convenções e adoptaram-se resoluções que vieram sanar difficuldades em assumptos cujo accordo não era ainda sufficientemente completo para tornar as convenções praticas.

"Os delegados dos Estados Unidos foram instruidos em auxiliar um accordo para arbitragem obrigatoria, a organização de um tribunal permanente de arbitragem capaz de agir, judicialmente, em reclamações e decisões de questões de caracter internacional, o emprego de força armada no pagamento de dividas de governos para cidadãos de outros paizes até depois de arbitragem em referencia á justiça da reclamação e quantia da divida e a maneira e o prazo do pagamento, a immunidade de propriedade privada no mar, a melhor definição dos direitos dos neutros e a limitação de armamentos.

"Adiantou-se bastante nas disposições pacificas applicadas a differenças de caracter internacional. Primeiro, em referencia á arbitragem obrigatoria. Ainda que esta Conferencia não conseguisse chegar a um accordo unanime quanto aos pormenores de uma convenção para arbitragem obrigatoria, resolveu o seguinte:

"'É unanime: (1) Acceitar o principio para arbitragem obrigatoria. (2) Concordar que algumas questões e, principalmente, aquellas em referencia á interpretação e applicação das clausulas de convenções internacionaes sejam submettidas á arbitragem obrigatoria sem restricção alguma.'

"ARBITRAGEM OBRIGATORIA.

"Em vista do facto que, depois de discutido, o voto sobre o tratado definido de arbitragem obrigatoria, que foi proposto, teve como resultado trinta e dois votos pro e nove contra, não ha duvida que a maior parte dos paizes do mundo attingiram a um ponto onde estão agora promptos para applicar praticamente os principios, já unanimemente acceitos pela Conferencia.

"O segundo passo, bastante satisfactorio, vem a ser o accordo applicado ao uso de força armada no recebimento de dividas. Chamo a vossa attenção para os paragraphos sobre este assumpto em minha mensagem de dezembro de 1906, e para as resoluções da Terceira Conferencia Americana, realizada no Rio, no verão de 1906. A convenção sobre este assumpto, adoptada pela Conferencia, quando proposta pelos delegados americanos, é a seguinte:

"'Com o fim de evitar conflictos, de ordem puramente pecuniaria, entre nações armadas, originados por dividas contrahidas, exigidas do governo de uma nação pelo governo de outra nação para pagar a seus nacionaes, as autoridades signatarias concordam em não recorrer á força armada no pagamento de taes dividas.

"'Entretanto, esta clausula não será applicavel quando as condições *do devedor recusam* ou não satisfazem uma proposta para arbi-

tragem, ou, no caso de acceital-a, criem difficuldades em formular os termos de submissão, ou, depois da arbitragem, deixem de se conformar com a sentença dada.

"'Ficará entendido, tambem, que a arbitragem, aqui referida, deverá ser de conformidade com o capitulo 3 da Convenção para a Solução Pacifica das Questões Internacionaes, adoptada em Haya, e que determinará, desde que não haja accordo entre as partes. justiça e importancia da divida, tempo e modo de pagamento.'

"Uma lei nestas condições teria evitado muita injustiça e violencia no passado, e acredito que seus effeitos no futuro serão mais salutares.

"Fez-se uma terceira emenda para aperfeiçoar a convenção de 1899 para a solução voluntaria das pendencias internacionaes e especialmente para ampliar aquellas partes da convenção que se referem á commissão de inquerito. A adopção destas medidas habilita os governos da Inglaterra e Russia a evitar as guerras. Não obstante a grande exaltação publica, na occasião do incidente do Banco Dogger, a nova convenção acceita pela Conferencia mostra praticamente o resultado na experiencia ganha neste inquirito.

"A creação de um tribunal judicial permanente destinado a resolver as pendencias internacionaes foi tambem outra evidencia dos trabalhos. Houve viva discussão na proposta da creação deste tribunal e terminou com o accordo geral em favor de sua fundação. A Conferencia recommendou ás potencias signatarias a adopção de um plano concordando com a organização do tribunal, deixando apenas para ser determinado subsequentemente o processo pelo qual os juizes serão eleitos. Este problema permanece ainda sem solução, porém, é simples e com o tempo e boa disposição será resolvido.

"O TRIBUNAL INTERNACIONAL DE PREZAS.

"Foi uma resolução de magna importancia a creação de um tribunal internacional de prezas. A constituição, organização e methodos a proseguir em referencia ao tribunal foram considerados minuciosamente. Todo aquelle que se lembrar das injustiças soffridas por este paiz, como uma potencia neutra, durante a primeira parte do ultimo seculo, não poderá deixar de reconhecer na instituição de um Tribunal Internacional de Prezas, a vantagem extraordinaria que o mundo está fazendo applicando a lei da razão e justiça em vez da força bruta.

"O Tribunal Internacional de Prezas não virá a ser sómente um meio de protecção aos interesses dos neutros, mas será, tambem, um passo para a organização de um tribunal com vistas mais geraes para attender ás controversias internacionaes, ás quaes já se tem feito referencia. O estabelecimento e os trabalhos de um tribunal desta *ordem não* deixará, por certo, de ter suas vantagens em acostumar *diversos paizes* a submetterem as questões internacionaes á decisão *um tribunal* internacional. Os resultados desta pendencia rever-

terão em um accordo geral quando fôr posta em pratica, mais amplamente.

No intuito de se reduzir os maos effeitos das guerras e definir os direitos e prerogativas dos neutros, diversas medidas foram adoptadas.

A Conferencia providenciou, tambem, para que uma terceira assemblea se reuna dentro de identico periodo ao que houve entre a Primeira e Segunda Conferencias.

"Os delegados dos Estados Unidos souberam representar dignamente o espirito do povo americano e mantiveram fiel e habilmente a politica do nosso governo sobre as questões de magna importancia, discutidas na Conferencia.

"O relatorio da delegação, juntamente com as copias authenticas das convenções assignadas, logo que forem recebidas, serão apresentadas ao Senado para serem submettidas á discussão.

"Quando nos lembramos quão difficil é para uma das nossas casas legislativas, composta de cidadãos do mesmo paiz, fallando a mesma lingua, vivendo debaixo das mesmas leis, e conservando os mesmos costumes, chegar a um accordo ou, mesmo, conseguir uma maioria favoravel na solução de questões de importancia, submettidas á consideração da assemblea, tornar-se-á facil de se comprehender como os representantes de 45 nações, fallando linguas inteiramente differentes, acostumados a outros meios, com interesses extremamente diversos, discutindo assumptos tão variados e concordando com tantos, são mercedores da mais grata apreciação pela sabedoria, paciencia e moderação com que souberam cumprir seus deveres. O exemplo desta boa harmonia nas discussões e os esforços para chegar a accordo entre os delegados de todas as nações da terra, sentindo o reconhecimento universal nas responsabilidades supremas em promover a paz, não pode deixar de ser uma influencia poderosa para as relações internacionaes, no futuro.

"ASSUMPTOS RELATIVOS Á CUBA.

"Em consequencia de um movimento revolucionario que se desenvoleu em Cuba durante o anno passado e que ameaçava pôr immediatamente em cháos essa ilha, os Estados Unidos interviram, mandando para alli uma força militar e estabelecendo um governo provisorio sob a direcção do Sr. Governador MAGOON. Como resultado dessa acção, reinam agora na ilha ordem absoluta e prosperidade. Estamos agora dando os passos precisos para a realização das eleições na ilha e é nossa expectativa que dentro do anno vindouro poderemos entregar a ilha ao governo que fôr escolhido pelo povo. Cuba está ás nossas portas e não podemos permittir que volte á condição de que a livramos. O que exigimos do povo cubano é que seja prospero e que estabeleça um governo que trará contentamento, ordem e progresso a sua ilha, a rainha das Antilhas. A unica intervenção que temos feito tem sido e será para auxiliar-o a conseguir esses resultados.

"RELAÇÕES AMIGAVEIS COM O MEXICO, MOTIVO DE REGOSIJO.

"O Secretario de Estado, acceitando o convite cordial que lhe fez o Presidente do Mexico, visitou aquelle paiz em setembro e outubro, e foi recebido por toda a parte com as mais cordiaes manifestações de sympathia e interesse.

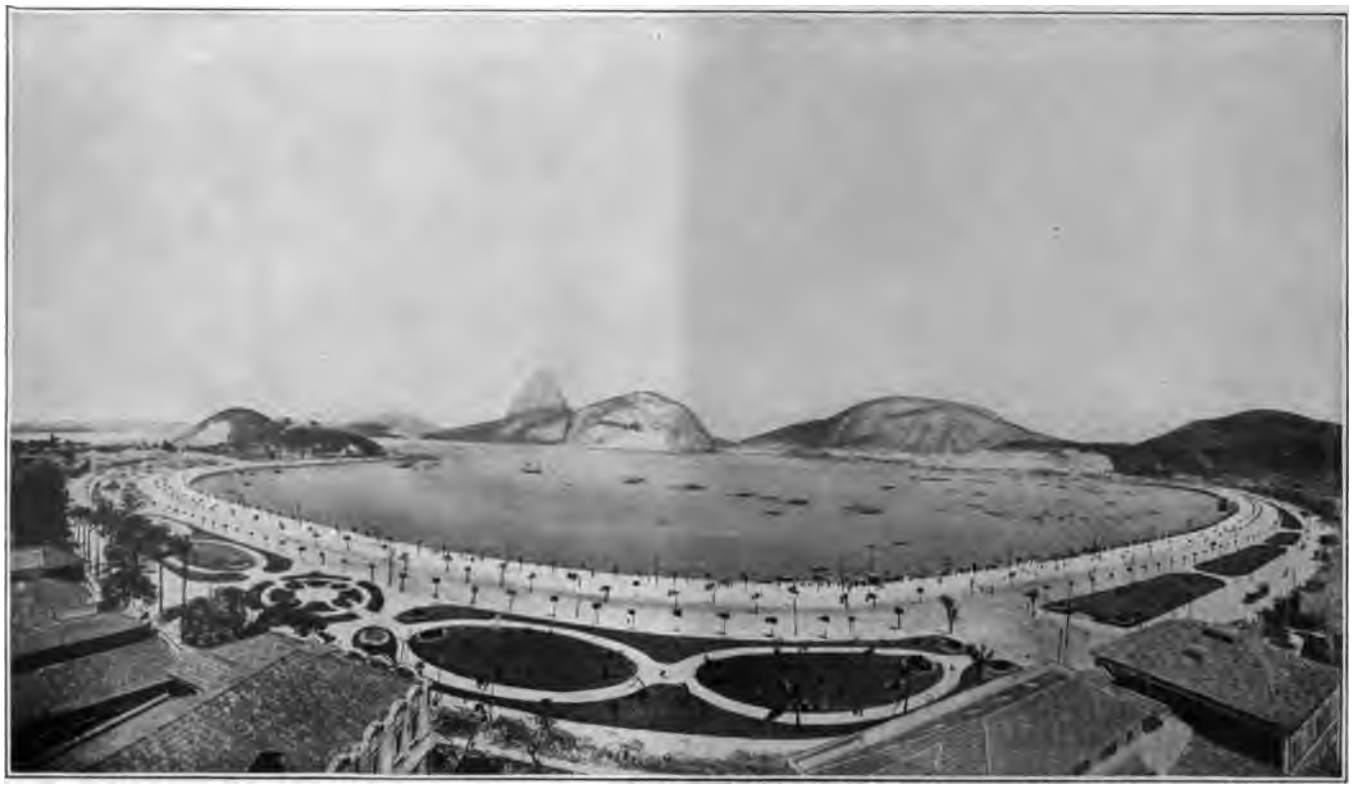
"Levou para o nosso vizinho do sul uma mensagem de respeito e de boa vontade do Governo dos Estados Unidos e manifestou o desejo que este nutre por uma maior approximação e conhecimento mutuo. A resposta do Governo e do povo do Mexico foi cordial e sincera. Não se pouparam esforços para manifestar sua attitude e sentimentos cordiaes para com os Estados Unidos.

"Em vista da proximidade dos dous paizes, as relações que existem entre o Mexico e os Estados Unidos são justo motivo de regosijo. Temos uma fronteira commum de mais de 1,500 milhas de extensão, desde o Golfo do Mexico até o Pacifico. Grande parte desta fronteira é formada pelas aguas do Rio Grande. Muitos milhares de subditos mexicanos residem no lado americano desta fronteira, e calcula-se que mais de 40,000 cidadãos norte-americanos residem no territorio do Mexico, e que mais de $700,000,000 de dollars norte-americanos são nelle empregados. A extraordinaria prosperidade industrial e commercial do Mexico foi promovida em grande parte pela iniciativa norte-americana, e os norte-americanos participam substancialmente dos seus frutos. O valor do commercio exterior da Republica já é superior a $240,000,000 por anno, e desta quantia dous terços representam a exportação para os Estados Unidos e a importação d'alli. Nestas circumstancias, surgem necessariamente difficuldades entre os dous paizes, as quaes são sempre ajustadas amigavelmente. Os norte-americanos que se occupam em negocios no Mexico são uniformes em attestar a benevolencia e consideração com que são tratados, e manifestam com satisfação o seu bemestar e o de seus haveres, sob a sabia administração do grande estadista que por tanto tempo tem occupado o posto de primeiro magistrado daquella Republica.

"Os dous Governos têm prestado seus bons officios aos Governos dos paizes da America Central para estabelecer nesses paizes a paz e a tranquillidade que tanto tem contribuido para a prosperidade dos paizes do norte do continente. Desde que se celebrou o ajuste de paz entre as Republicas de Guatemala, Honduras e Salvador, a que fiz referencia na minha ultima mensagem, rebentou novamente a guerra entre as Republicas de Nicaragua, Honduras e Salvador. Os esforços que se têm feito para ajustar esta nova difficuldade tem dado em resultado a acceitação por parte dos Governos do convite que lhes fizeram os Presidentes do Mexico e dos Estados Unidos para *a realização* de uma Conferencia de Paz entre os paizes da America *Central.* No dia 17 de setembro ultimo foi firmado um protocollo

pelos Representantes Diplomaticos da America Central, estipulando que se reuna em Washington uma Conferencia dos Representantes Plenipotenciarios destas Republicas 'para estabelecer a maneira de conservar as boas relações entre essas Republicas e conseguir uma paz duradoura naquelles paizes.' O protocollo contem uma clausula estabelecendo que os Presidentes dos Estados Unidos e do Mexico nomeiem 'seus representantes respectivos afim de que prestem seus bons e imparciaes officios para a realização dos propositos da Conferencia.' A Conferencia está actualmente em sessão e esperamos que seus trabalhos sejam coroados de exito.

"Um dos resultados da Conferencia Pan-Americana reunida no Rio de Janeiro no verão de 1906, tem sido um grande augmento nos trabalhos e valor pratico da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas. Essa instituição, que abrange interesses de todas as Republicas Americanas, está realizando trabalhos de grande utilidade, informando ao povo dos Estados Unidos a respeito das demais Republicas, e fazendo os Estados Unidos conhecidos por esses paizes. Sua acção é limitada por causa da exiguidade da verba de que actualmente dispõe para os seus serviços. Essa verba foi estabelecida quando sua esphera de acção era mais restricta do que é hoje. Recommendo que a contribuição deste Governo seja augmentada de modo a que seja proporcional ao augmento dos trabalhos."



LE RIVAGE DE LA BAIE DE RIO DE JANEIRO, BRÉSIL.

The bay and shore line of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

VOL. XXV. DÉCEMBRE 1907. No. 6.

Le Président des Etats-Unis vient de manifester d'une manière indiscutable l'intérêt personnel qu'il prend dans les affaires du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines. Dans le dernier paragraphe de son message communiqué au Sénat et à la Chambre des Députés au commencement de la première réunion du Soixantième Congrès, le Président rend justice à l'activité et à l'utilité croissantes du Bureau et il insiste pour que le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis augmente la quote-part qu'il paye à cette institution en proportion de son travail. On espère qu'en donnant ainsi sa manière de voir, le Président des Etats-Unis aura assez d'influence sur le Congrès afin qu'il veuille bien approuver la proposition du Secrétaire d'Etat, président du Conseil d'Administration, pour que, d'après le vote unanime du Conseil d'Administration dans sa séance du mois de mai 1907, les Etats-Unis augmentent de 50 pour cent l'allocation destinée au Bureau. Nous donnons ci-dessous l'exacte reproduction des passages du message présidentiel pour montrer jusqu'à quel point le Président s'intéresse à tout ce qui regarde le Bureau:

"Un des résultats de la Conférence Pan-Américaine qui a eu lieu à Rio de Janeiro pendant l'été de l'année 1906, a été une augmentation sensible dans le travail du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines qui, par là même, est devenu d'une plus grande utilité. Cette institution qui compte parmi ses membres toutes les Républiques Américaines et qui réunit tous leurs représentants, fait un travail vraiment important en renseignant les habitants des Etats-Unis sur les autres Républiques et en faisant connaître les Etats-Unis à ces dernières. Sa sphère d'action est en ce moment limitée par des allocations qui avaient été fixées lorsqu'elle faisait un travail sur une plus petite échelle et rendait des services bien moins importants. Je recommande que l'on augmente en proportion du travail du Bureau l'allocation que notre Gouvernement lui accorde."

CONFÉRENCE DE LA PAIX CENTRO-AMÉRICAINE.

Au moment où ce numéro du BULLETIN est sous presse, la Conférence de la Paix centro-américaine, qui a tenu ses réunions dans le bâtiment du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines vient de terminer ses travaux. On doit féliciter les cinq délégués des Républiques de l'Amérique Centrale et les représentants du Mexique et des États-Unis qui ont participé à ces délibérations, sur la manière dont ils ont su diriger leurs travaux. Une atmosphère de bons sentiments et d'optimisme n'a cessé de régner depuis le commencement et tous n'ont eu que le désir d'en retirer les meilleurs fruits et d'en obtenir les résultats les plus durables. Les discours prononcés à l'ouverture et à la clôture de la Conférence par M. le Secrétaire d'État, l'Ambassadeur du Mexique, le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Costa Rica et M. ANDREW CARNEGIE, qui se trouvait à Washington par un heureux effet du hasard, ont été à l'ouverture de la Conférence très appréciés. On les reproduit dans ce numéro du BULLETIN pour en conserver la trace.

On n'essaye pas de donner un compte-rendu de la Conférence, faute de place et de temps suffisant pour le faire d'une manière convenable, mais on trouve dans le rapport les différents traités qui ont été votés et signés. Ils sont de première importance et méritent la plus grande attention de ceux qui s'intéressent non seulement au développement et au progrès de l'Amérique Centrale mais aussi à la grande question générale d'amitié et d'arbitrage international.

DISCUSSIONS SUR L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

Le programme de la quatrième réunion annuelle de l'Association de Science Politique Américaine qui a eu lieu à Madison, Wisconsin, du 27 au 31 décembre, montre l'accroissement de l'intérêt en tout ce qui concerne l'Amérique Latine. La seconde réunion de l'Association, tenue le samedi 28 décembre, a été entièrement consacrée à la discussion des sujets suivants ayant trait aux Républiques latino-américaines: (1) Quelques-uns des obstacles qui s'opposent aux progrès de l'Amérique du Sud, par M. L. S. ROWE, professeur à l'Université de Pensylvanie; (2) L'Amérique Latine d'aujourd'hui et ses rapports avec les Etats-Unis, par M. JOHN BARRETT, Directeur du Bureau International; (3) Choses requises pour l'organisation d'une nation dans l'Amérique du Sud, par M. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, professeur à l'Université de Colombie à New York; (4) Les avantages que présentent l'histoire et la politique de l'Amérique du Sud comme champ de recherches, par M. HIRAM BINGHAM, conférencier *à l'Université* de Yale; (5) Débat dirigé par M. BERNARD MOSES, *professeur à l'*Université de Californie.

Voici les noms des membres qui composent le Conseil d'Administration de cette association qui se réunit tous les ans: MM. FREDERICK N. JUDSON, de St. Louis, Missouri, président; ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, de l'Université de Harvard, 1er vice-président; H. A. GARFIELD, de l'Université de Princeton, 2e vice-président; PAUL. S. REINSCH, de l'Université de Wisconsin, 3e vice-président; W. W. WILLOUGHBY, de l'Université de Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md., secrétaire et trésorier; STEPHAN LEACOCK, de l'Université de McGill; LAWRENCE LOWELL, de l'Université de Harvard; ALBERT SHAW, de New York, THEODORE WOOLSEY, de l'Université de Yale; JAMES T. YOUNG, de l'Université de Pensylvanie; J. A. FAIRLIE, de l'Université de Michigan; J. H. LATANÉ, de l'Université de Washington et Lee; H. P. JUDSON, de l'Université de Chicago; F. J. GOODNOW, de l'Université de Colombie, et B. F. SHAMBAUGH, de l'Université d'Iowa.

NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT POUR LE BUREAU.

Dans une récente conférence du président du Conseil d'Administration et du Directeur avec les architectes du nouveau bâtiment, on a approuvé les plans définitifs, tels qu'ils ont été revus par le jury, composé de MM. CHARLES F. MCKIM, HENRY HORNBOSTEL et AUSTIN W. LORD de New York, et on espère que les devis et cahiers des charges seront prêts afin de pouvoir soumettre les travaux de construction à l'adjudication le 15 janvier 1908. C'est vers la fin du mois de février que l'on commencera les travaux de terrassement, et la pose de la première pierre aura lieu en avril ou en mai. Quoiqu'il ait fallu deux mois de plus qu'on ne s'y attendait primitivement pour dresser les plans d'une manière définitive, le Comité d'examen pense que les changements faits dans les dessins ont une importance suffisante pour justifier le temps supplémentaire qu'on a dévoué à leur préparation. On reproduira dans le BULLETIN du mois de janvier 1908, plusieurs photographies du modèle du nouveau bâtiment. Ces photographies donneront une meilleure idée du style et de l'extérieur du bâtiment que les photographies originales des dessins des architectes.

DÉCISIONS PRISES À LA TROISIÈME CONFÉRENCE.

Dans la réunion du Conseil d'Administration du Bureau qui a eu lieu le 4 décembre, on a fait un pas important pour la mise à exécution des décisions de la Troisième Conférence Pan-Américaine qui n'ont pas encore été exécutées mais qui doivent être examinées soigneusement avant la réunion de la prochaine conférence. Si on ne prépare

pas maintenant le programme des travaux projetés par ces décisions, il sera impossible de s'y conformer d'après les vues de la conférence. On a nommé un comité se composant de M. J. N. LÉGER, Ministre d'Haïti; Señor Don EPIFANIO PORTELA, Ministre de la République Argentine, et Señor Don FELIPE PARDO, Ministre du Pérou, qui agiront de concert avec le Directeur du Bureau pour préparer à ce sujet un rapport qui sera soumis à une prochaine réunion du Conseil d'Administration.

INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL EN TOUT CE QUI REGARDE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

Dans le voyage que le Directeur vient de faire, on a pu voir que certaines parties des Etats-Unis, qu'on ne croyait pas s'intéresser ordinairement aux affaires de l'Amérique Latine, se sont enfin rendu compte de l'importance de nos relations commerciales et politiques avec cette partie du monde. Le Directeur a parlé au sujet de l'Amérique Latine devant des organisations représentant l'élément intellectuel, commercial et social à Ann Arbor, où se trouve l'Université de l'Etat de Michigan; à Denver, Colorado; à Salt Lake City et Ogden, Utah; à Butte et à Helena, dans l'Etat de Montana. Dans chacune de ces places un grand auditoire se trouvait rassemblé pour l'entendre et montrait le plus grand désir de se renseigner au sujet des Républiques latino-américaines. Outre ces Conférences qu'il a données dans l'Ouest pendant le mois de novembre, le Directeur, en réponse à des invitations spéciales qui lui avaient été faites, a aussi parlé sur ce même sujet, à Washington, le 4 décembre devant la Convention des Fleuves et des Ports; à Philadephie, le 17 décembre devant le cercle "Nameless;" le 12 décembre devant la Chambre de Commerce de Rochester, New York; le 13 décembre au Collège Vassar de Poughkeepsie; le 21 décembre devant la Société des Oranges de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, et le 28 décembre devant l'Association des Sciences Politiques Américaines de Madison, Wisconsin.

LE SECRÉTAIRE DU BUREAU AU MEXIQUE.

M. FRANCISCO J. YÁNES, secrétaire du Bureau, est allé représenter le Bureau à la Troisième Conférence Sanitaire Internationale tenue à Mexico pendant la première semaine du mois de décembre. Dans son rapport il fait savoir que la Conférence a complètement réussi et que le Gouvernement ainsi que les Mexicains montrent un intérêt toujours croissant en ce qui regarde le travail du Bureau et l'agrandissement de sa sphère d'action. A la clôture de la Conférence on a *choisi* à l'unanimité, San José de Costa Rica, comme lieu de réunion *de la nouvelle* convention qui aura lieu en 1909.

VISITE À WASHINGTON D'UN ANCIEN DIRECTEUR.

Le Bureau a été heureux de souhaiter la bienvenue à l'Hon. W. W. ROCKHILL, qui est revenu à Washington au mois de décembre. Mr. ROCKHILL, qui a été Directeur du Bureau pendant six ans, de 1899 à 1905, est maintenant Ministre des Etats-Unis en Chine, où il a su se faire remarquer comme représentant diplomatique des Etats-Unis. Par ses constants efforts, il a réussi à resserrer les liens d'amitié qui ont toujours existé entre les Etats-Unis et la Chine. Bien que sa position le tienne très éloigné de l'Amérique Latine, il s'intéresse toujours beaucoup au développement et au progrès de cette partie du monde.

IMPOSSIBILITÉ DANS LAQUELLE SE TROUVE SENHOR RUY BARBOSA D'ACCEPTER L'INVITATION DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DE YALE.

On se rappelle que l'Université de Yale, par l'intermédiaire du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, a invité Senhor RUY BARBOSA, président de la Délégation brésilienne à la Conférence de La Haye, à donner, au commencement de l'année 1908, le cours de Conférences Dodge sur "Les responsabilités qui incombent au citoyen." M. BARBOSA est reconnu un des hommes d'Etat les plus habiles de l'Amérique Latine; il a grandement participé au développement intellectuel et politique du Brésil, et tous ceux qui désirent voir des relations plus étroites entre les Etats-Unis et le Brésil espéraient qu'il pourrait accepter cette invitation.

Senhor BARBOSA avait le plus grand désir d'accepter l'honneur qu on lui faisait, la date choisie lui permettant de retourner au Brésil afin de se rendre avant le 1er janvier à des engagements antérieurs. Mais au lieu de terminer ses travaux en trois mois comme on s'y attendait, la Conférence de La Haye a siégé pendant près de cinq mois et la part éminente et active prise par Senhor BARBOSA dans les délibérations de la Conférence lui a coûté tant de travail et d'efforts physiques qu'à la fin il s'est trouvé dans un état nécessitant une longue période de repos et de soins médicaux, ce qui a empêché son retour d'Europe au Brésil, et par conséquent le met dans l'impossibilité d'accepter l'invitation de l'Université.

Il est à regretter que ce pays ne puisse pas avoir l'occasion d'entendre ce distingué publiciste sud-américain, mais on espère qu'avant peu Senhor BARBOSA sera tout à fait remis de l'état d'épuisement dans lequel il se trouve par suite des efforts surhumains qu'il a faits lors de la Seconde Conférence Internationale de la Paix.

Un grand nombre des articles que l'on traite ci-dessous ne sont publiés en entier que dans les parties anglaise et espagnole du Bulletin.

AMÉLIORATIONS DANS LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

L'acte du Congrès national signé le 14 octobre 1907 par M. ALCORTA, Président de la République, autorisant la ville de Buenos-Aires à contracter au taux maximum de 5 pour cent un emprunt de 15,000,000 de pesos or, qui sera consacré à la reconstruction des marchés, à l'ouverture de nouvelles avenues et de places, à la construction de fours crématoires pour la destruction des ordures ménagères, à l'amélioration des abattoirs et à l'achèvement du magnifique théâtre de Colon et d'autres travaux d'amélioration, montre que Buenos-Aires continue sa marche en avant.

M. SNYDER, Consul Général, s'appuie sur la nécessité qu'il y a d'établir une banque américaine dans la République Argentine, et dit qu'en fait d'importance la création de cette institution vient immédiatement après celle d'une ligne de vapeurs faisant le service entre les Etats-Unis et Buenos-Aires pour développer le commerce de l'Amérique du Nord.

Les statistiques au sujet du bétail sur pied montrent que la République Argentine possède environ 80,000,000 de moutons, 26,000,000 de bestiaux et 5,500,000 chevaux. La culture du coton dans le pays n'a pas beaucoup augmenté jusqu'ici, car il n'y a qu'environ 10,000 acres de terre consacrés à cette culture.

Le Gouvernement examine avec le plus grand soin les modifications à apporter aux lois sur les marques de fabrique et les brevets d'invention qui depuis longtemps réclament son attention.

NOUVELLES LIGNES DE BATEAUX À VAPEUR ALLANT AU BRÉSIL.

M. ANDERSON, Consul des Etats-Unis à Rio de Janeiro, parle des efforts que l'on fait pour améliorer le service de bateaux à vapeur entre Rio de Janeiro et New-York. En effet, ce sera un pas très important que l'on aura fait pour améliorer le service actuel. Pour augmenter les relations commerciales entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique du Sud, l'établissement de communications plus faciles par bateaux à vapeur est ce dont on a le plus grand besoin. Ce à quoi le Consul Général fait allusion sera certainement un pas fait en avant, mais ce sera encore bien loin de ce qui est nécessaire pour faire concurrence d'une manière sérieuse aux lignes européennes.

Nous donnons dans ce numéro du BULLETIN les conditions de l'emprunt 5 pour cent 1907, autorisé par un décret du Président de la République en date du 28 septembre 1907.

Le Service des Douanes du Brésil fait savoir qu'il y a une augmentation de 24 pour cent pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1907, *ce qui montre* une augmentation sensible en même temps que la prospérité du pays.

D'après le Consul d'Angleterre, lorsque le travail du port de Santos sera achevé les nouveaux quais s'étendront sur une longueur de 4 kilomètres desservis par des chemins de fer, ayant des docks à proximité et une profondeur d'eau suffisante pour recevoir les flottes commerciales du monde entier.

CONSTRUCTION DE CHEMINS DE FER EN BOLIVIE ET RECETTES DOUANIÈRES.

La construction de chemins de fer que l'on a projetés sera d'un grand poids pour le développement de l'intérieur de l'Amérique du Sud. Avant l'achèvement des travaux on aura dépensé environ $150,000,000. Bien qu'une partie considérable de ces capitaux vienne d'Europe, les travaux de construction se font presque entièrement sous la direction d'une compagnie organisée aux Etats-Unis et la plus grande partie des matériaux de construction provient de ce dernier pays.

Les statistiques officielles de la Bolivie accusent uné augmentation considérable dans les recettes douanières du second trimestre de l'année 1907. Elles se sont élevées à $1,348,776.45, contre $526,814.28 en 1906.

AUGMENTATION DES ACHATS DU CHILI.

Les recettes douanières chiliennes pour les neuf premiers mois finissant en septembre 1907 font voir que les achats de ce pays augmentent. Ces recettes se sont élevées à $36,000,000, soit une augmentation de $3,000,000 sur la même période de l'année 1906.

Le Gouvernement vient de promulguer une nouvelle réforme économique. On donne le résumé de cette loi dans ce numéro du BULLETIN. Cette loi aura un effet important sur le développement industriel du pays.

RESSOURCES MINÉRALES ET AGRICOLES DE LA COLOMBIE.

Les ressources minérales et agricoles de la Colombie attirent une attention extraordinaire. La situation remarquable du pays, ayant d'un côté l'Atlantique et de l'autre le Pacifique, ainsi que ses vallées fertiles et ses frais plateaux lui donnent de grands avantages pour l'exploitation.

Il est intéressant de noter que les commerçants et capitalistes allemands apprécient hautement les occasions qui se présentent en Colombie et ne manquent pas d'en profiter pour augmenter leurs placements.

M. REYES, Président de la République, a envoyé aux nouveaux gouverneurs des départments territoriaux de l'Etat de la Colombie une lettre circulaire des plus intéressante, contenant des propositions qui ont trait à l'amélioration des conditions du pays.

PRÉVISIONS SUR LA RÉCOLTE DU SUCRE DANS L'ÎLE DE CUBA POUR L'ANNÉE 1907–8.

Les prévisions de la récolte sucrière de Cuba pour l'année 1907–8 s'élèvent à 8,051,000 sacs, ce qui équivaut à un poids total de 1,145,266 tonnes de 2,240 livres chacune.

MOUVEMENT DES PORTS DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

On publie dans ce numéro du BULLETIN une partie du rapport de M. W. E. PULLIAM, receveur général des douanes-dominicaines, qui a été omise dans le BULLETIN du mois d'octobre. On y voit le tonnage et la nationalité des vapeurs entrés et sortis pendant les six mois du 1er janvier au 1er juillet 1907.

RAPPORT INTÉRESSANT SUR LE GUATÉMALA.

M. JOHN H. BREWSTER, de New-York, a préparé pour le BULLETIN un article court et intéressant sur les conditions générales économiques, industrielles et physiques du Guatémala. Ce qu'il écrit confirme d'autres rapports sur les ressources et la richesse du pays.

BOIS PRÉCIEUX DU HONDURAS.

On sait que le Honduras est renommé pour ses bois précieux. Ce numéro du BULLETIN contient un certain nombre de renseignements d'un grand intérêt sur les bois d'ébénisterie.

NOUVELLES DIVERSES DU MEXIQUE.

Il est évident que le Mexique se rend compte de l'avantage qu'il y a en se rapprochant du Japon, car il vient d'accorder une concession à une compagnie pour l'établissement d'une ligne de vapeurs entre les ports mexicaines, chinois et japonais.

Les dernières statistiques font voir qu'il y a en ce moment plus de 1,000 mines de cuivre en exploitation au Mexique. On parle aussi de la récente conférence des planteurs de sisal ou de henequen, qui a eu lieu à Mexico.

On fait des projets pour l'Exposition Mexicaine qui aura lieu à *Londres* dans le Palais de Cristal. On se propose d'y faire voir les

résultats actuels des entreprises particulières du Mexique; les corporations, compagnies et particuliers ayant grand intérêt à augmenter leurs affaires, y étant principalement représentés, ainsi que les comités, les districts et les compagnies qui ont l'intention d'attirer des placements de capitaux plus considérables.

DROITS D'EXPORTATION AU NICARAGUA.

M. OLIVARES, Consul à Managua, a envoyé une circulaire du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères du Nicaragua en date du 6 septembre 1907 dans laquelle on donne les droits d'exportation à payer sur les produits du pays.

MODIFICATIONS APPORTÉES AU TARIF DE PANAMA.

Il y a eu nombre de modifications apportées aux règlements du tarif douanier de Panama, et on les reproduit dans ce numéro du BULLETIN. Elles ont été en vigueur depuis quelque temps mais on n'a pas pu se les procurer plus tôt pour les publier.

CONDITIONS INDUSTRIELLES AU PARAGUAY.

Dans un rapport transmis par M. E. C. O'BRIEN, Ministre au Paraguay, on trouve un intéressant rapport comparatif fait par le Ministre des Finances montrant les exportations et importations, ainsi que les recettes de ce pays pendant les cinq dernières années et le premier trimestre de l'année 1907.

SERVICE MARITIME D'IQUITOS, PÉROU, À NEW-YORK.

D'après un rapport reçu de M. C. C. EBERHARDT, Consul des Etats-Unis, on va établir un service maritime direct entre Iquitos, Pérou, et New-York *via* l'Amazon. Il est difficile de croire que les vapeurs qui font la traversée de l'Atlantique de New-York à l'embouchure de l'Amazon peuvent remonter ce grand fleuve sur une longeur de 2,000 milles jusqu'à Iquitos, seul débouché du Pérou du côté de l'Atlantique.

MODIFICATIONS APPORTÉES AU TARIF DOUANIER DU SALVADOR.

On publie dans ce numéro du BULLETIN, par suite de l'extension du commerce extérieur du Salvador, plusieurs modifications douanières importantes. Elles affectent une grande variété d'exportations et d'importations.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES ET BUDGET DE L'URUGUAY.

Bien que les recettes douanières de l'Uruguay pour le mois de septembre 1907 accusent une diminution légère comparées à celles du même mois de l'année 1906, les recettes pour les neuf mois de l'année 1907, font voir une augmentation approximative de $378,000 si on les compare à la même période de l'année précédente.

Les chiffres donnés par le Gouvernement Uruguayen pour l'année fiscale 1907, font voir que les dépenses se sont élevées à environ $20,257,462 et les recettes à environ $20,301,727, ce qui laisse un excédent de $44,265.

CONGRÈS UNIVERSITAIRE INTERNATIONAL À MONTÉVIDÉO.

On doit féliciter le Gouvernement et les universités de l'Uruguay sur les efforts qu'ils ont faits pour organiser le Congrès des Universités Américaines qui aura lieu à Montévidéo à la fin de janvier et au commencement de février 1908. On a invité les collèges et universités des Etats-Unis, par l'intermédiaire de M. LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR, Ministre de l'Uruguay à Washington et spécialement de l'Université de George Washington à Washington, District de Colombie, afin que ces institutions envoient des délégués à ce congrès. Le programme qui vient d'être esquissé est des plus intéressants et on traite d'un grand nombre de sujets divers. Il est à souhaiter que quelques-unes des institutions importantes des Etats-Unis puissent y participer. Si elles ne répondent pas à cette invitation ce ne sera pas par suite d'un manque d'intérêt ou de sympathie, mais parce qu'au moment de la réunion du Congrès presque tous les étudiants américains sont au milieu de leur terme, époque à laquelle il leur est difficile de s'absenter. Pour cette raison, il est regrettable que ce congrès ne puisse avoir lieu en juillet ou en septembre car à cette époque il est sûr qu'une délégation nombreuse de l'Amérique du Nord y aurait participé. Le programme du Congrès est publié *in extenso* dans ce numéro du BULLETIN.

PRIX OFFERTS PAR M. KELLOGG, CONSUL DES ETATS-UNIS À PANAMA.

On doit féliciter l'honorable JAMES C. KELLOGG, Consul des Etats-Unis à Colon, Panama, sur le mouvement qu'il vient d'inaugurer pour augmenter l'intérêt des écoliers de l'Isthme, sur les Etats-Unis et leur en donner une connaissance plus complète. Il a offert des prix pour les meilleurs devoirs sur les Etats-Unis. Les copies des lauréats ont été envoyées au Bureau et par là on a pu se rendre compte que ses *efforts ont* été couronnés de succès.

RAPPORT ANNUEL DU DIRECTEUR.

8 NOVEMBRE 1907.

MESSIEURS: J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre le rapport annuel sur les travaux du Bureau International de Républiques Américaines.

INTRODUCTION.

Le Directeur n'ayant pas pris la direction du Bureau qu'à partir du 11 janvier de l'année courante, ses observations portent principalement sur la période qui s'est écoulée depuis lors. Son prédécesseur, l'Honorable WILLIAMS C. FOX, a été nommé Ministre des Etats-Unis à l'Equateur, après avoir fait partie du personnel du Bureau pendant un grand nombre d'années, et s'être acquitté de la manière la plus dévouée des devoirs qui lui incombaient, d'abord comme chef de division, ensuite comme secrétaire et enfin comme Directeur.

Pour mettre à exécution le programme de réorganisation du Bureau et l'agrandissement de sa sphère d'action, décidés à la Conférence Pan-américaine tenue à Rio de Janeiro pendant l'été de 1906, le Directeur a eu comme habile collaborateur M. FRANCISCO J. YANÈS, secrétaire du Bureau et il a été aussi secondé par tous les membres du personnel qui faisaient partie du Bureau sous l'administration antérieure.

Bien que le travail du Bureau se soit accru dans de vastes proportions, tous les membres du personnel ont accepté sans murmures ce surcroît de travail et le Directeur apprécie grandement leurs services dans les efforts qu'il a faits pour rendre le Bureau pratique et populaire afin de contribuer au développement du commerce pan-américain et de resserer les liens d'amitié qui unissent les différentes Républiques de l'Union.

De plus, le Directeur adresse tous ses remerciements au Président du Conseil d'Administration, à chacun de ses membres ainsi qu'au 1er Sous-secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis, pour l'intérêt tout particulier qu'ils ont montré dans le progrès et le bien-être du Bureau et pour l'appui qu'ils n'ont cessé de lui prêter dans toutes les questions qui leur ont été soumises. Il reconnaît parfaitement qu'il eût été impossible d'obtenir de bons résultats sans leur puissante collaboration.

NOUVEAU BÂTIMENT.

Au commencement du mois de janvier 1907, le Président du Conseil d'Administration a annoncé le don de $750,000 fait par M. ANDREW CARNEGIE, pour le nouveau bâtiment destiné au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines. Les $200,000 alloués précédement par le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis ont été consacrés

à l'achat du Parc de Van Ness à l'angle des rues 17 et B, que l'Université de George Washington avait choisi pour l'emplacement de son nouvel édifice. Le 28 mars, on a publié le programme et les conditions du concours pour le choix d'un architecte du nouveau bâtiment. Le 15 juin on a clos le concours et le jury, composé de Messieurs CHARLES F. MCKIM, HENRY HORNBOSTEL, et AUSTIN W. LORD, de New York, trois des plus distingués architectes du pays, agissant de concert avec le Président du Conseil d'Administration, et le Directeur du Bureau, ont choisi à l'unanimité le dessin de MM. ALBERT KELSEY et PAUL P. CRET, architectes associés de Philadelphie, Pennsylvanie.

Les architectes sont maintenant très occupés à préparer le cahier des chargés pour l'adjudication les travaux de construction. Ce travail sera prêt probablement vers le 15 décembre. On espère pouvoir commencer la construction en janvier 1908. Les délais causés dans la préparation des plans par suite de la maladie d'un des architectes et de la nécessité de revoir les dessins originaux, auront un bon résultat, en ce sens que les soumissions qui seront présentées en janvier seront plus basses qu'elles ne l'auraient été plus tôt à cause des conditions financières et industrielles. Les fondations du bâtiment doivent être achevées en avail 1908 et la cérémonie de la pose de la première pierre aura lieu le même mois où le temps est favorable pour les cérémonies en plein air.

Les principaux journaux des Etats-Unis et de l'Amérique Latine ont reproduit les photographies des dessins du nouveau bâtiment et de cette manière ils ont éveille un nouvel intérêt dans cette institution. Sur les vingt-et-une Républiques qui contribuent aux fonds destinés à la construction du bâtiment, il y a en a onze qui ont payé leur quote-part et dix qui ne l'ont pás encore fait, ce qui représente une somme de $25,363.99 restant due. On a employé les $200,000 alloués par les Etats-Unis à l'achat du terrain et la somme de $28,390.55, déjà versée par les dix autres pays, a été déposée dans les caisses de la "American Security and Trust Company." On espère que les Gouvernements qui n'ont pas encore payé leur quote-part le feront d'ici peu.

EXPOSITION DE JAMESTOWN.

L'exposition du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines a été d'une grande valeur au point de vue intellectuel. Le Bureau ayant été invité à prendre part à cette exposition on a alloué la somme de $5,000 à cet effet. Plus tard l'Honorable WILLIAMS C. FOX, alors Directeur du Bureau, a versé la somme de $1,000 au Département d'Etat. L'exposition du Bureau se compose d'une collection de produits naturels de toutes les Républiques Américaines, prêtée par les musées commerciaux de Philadelphie; de

cartes originales, de publications du Bureau, de photographies des membres des Première et Secconde Conférences Pan-américaines, de celles des Directeurs du Bureau, de vues de l'Amérique Latine et enfin de documents historiques de la plus grande valeur. La chose qui a attiré le plus d'attention dans l'Exposition du Bureau était une grande carte murale représentant les pays de l'Union Internationale, leurs traits géographiques caractéristiques, leurs lignes de chemins de fer et bateaux à vapeur, leurs villes capitales et des tableaux synoptiques de leurs superficie, de leur commerce avec l'étranger et de leur population. Cette carte, ainsi que celle qui montrait en relief le tracé du chemin de fer intercontinental projeté, les principaux points ortographiques de la chaîne des Andes et les bassins hydrographiques de l'Amérique, ont servi d'instrument pratique pour faire connaître à des milliers de visiteurs que l'Amérique du Sud ou l'Amérique Latine s'étend sur une superficie beaucoup plus grande qu'ils ne le pensaient.

On estime au chiffre de 30,000 à 33,000 par mois en chiffres ronds le nombre de personnes qui ont visité l'Exposition du Bureau depuis l'ouverture du bâtiment où on lui avait donné une section. Pour mieux faire connaître le Bureau International ainsi que son travail, on avait fait préparé une feuille spécialement destinée à donner aux lecteurs un résumé de certaines données du plus grand intérêt et une petite brochure donnant l'histoire de cette institution ainsi que se sphère d'action. On a distribué gratuitement aux visiteurs qui semblaient montrer un intérêt réel à tout ce qui se passe dans l'Amérique Latine, un grand nombre d'exemplaires du BULLETIN MENSUEL et d'autres publications au nombre desquelles on remarquait les articles illustrés suivants rédigés par le Directeur: La Terre de Demain, Ressources de l'Amérique Centrale, l'Amérique Latine comme pays d'entreprises et de placement pour les capitalistes des États-Unis.

BULLETIN MENSUEL.

Si l'on en croit les avis que l'on reçoit constamment au Bureau de la part de souscripteurs et d'autres personnes qui le lisent, les différents changements de certaine importance qui ont été faits dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL ont contribué largement à en augmenter la popularité. Tous les jours, on reçoit des lettres venant d'institutions, de maisons d'affaires et de particuliers de tous les coins du globe manifestant le désir de recevoir régulièrement le BULLETIN. Par suite des ressources limitées dont peut disposer le Bureau et la somme comparativement petite qu'il lui est permis de consacrer à l'impression de son BULLETIN, on a été obligé d'établir la régle suivante: Nul ne sera admis à recevoir gratuitement le BULLETIN MENSUEL DU BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES, s'il n'est recommandé d'une manière toute

spéciale, dans les États-Unis, par un Sénateur ou un Député du Congrès des États-Unis et dans les pays étrangers, par le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de son propre pays ou par le représentant diplomatique de son pays à Washington. Les changements apportés dans le BULLETIN comprennent: 1° un résumé des principaux articles du BULLETIN sous forme d'introduction, de manière que le lecteur puisse savoir d'un coup d'œil ce qu'il contient et aussi ce qui peut l'intéresser; 2° la reproduction de photographies ayant trait aux sujets du jour; 3° la suppression de statistiques absolument inutiles, et 4° le résumé des rapports et données commerciales officielles sous une forme plus attrayante. On compte faire beaucoup d'autres changements aussitôt que les ressources du Bureau le permettront.

On parle du BULLETIN en des termes si flatteurs non seulement aux États-Unis et dans l'Amérique Latine, mais encore en Europe qu'il en est facile de voir jusqu'à quel point va son importance et la bonne réputation qu'il s'est acquise.

AUTRES PUBLICATIONS DU BUREAU.

Au mois de mai le Bureau a reçu de l'Imprimerie nationale le second volume des "Constitutions Américaines" qui est une œuvre très importante. Par suite des demandes qui arrivent journellement pour se le procurer, tout porte à croire qu'il sera nécessaire d'en faire une deuxième édition. Ces deux volumes, dont le premier a été publié précédemment, forment un ouvrage de première importance où l'on traite de sujets qui n'ont pas encore paru sous forme de livre, et cette œuvre restera comme un monument à la mémoire de Señor Don JOSÉ IGNACIO RODRÍGUEZ, le distingué bibliothécaire du Bureau. Le Bureau possède le manuscrit du troisième volume, mais il faut qu'il soit revu et achevé par quelqu'un qui soit compétent en la matière, avant qu'on puisse le faire imprimer. Pour répondre aux demandes de renseignements que l'on reçoit constamment au Bureau au sujet des pays de l'Amérique Latine et du travail de cette institution, on a imprimé de nouveau un grand nombre d'articles importants publiés dans les revues et dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL. Il y a tant de demandes de listes de livres sur l'Amérique Latine qu'on prépare des catalogues pour les faire distribuer. Un guide donnant une description de l'Amérique Latine et des voyages que l'on peut y faire, est sous presse et sera publié dans quelques semaines. On a publié pour la presse des bulletins traitant de sujets spéciaux sur le développement matériel et progrès de l'Amérique Latine et ils ont été fort bien accueillis du public. On en publiera d'autres prochainement afin que les nouvelles qu'ils contiendront ne soient pas retardées jusqu'à la prochaine publication du *BULLETIN* MENSUEL.

CORRESPONDANCE DU BUREAU.

Le Bureau reçoit journellement un grand nombre de demandes de renseignements dont le contenu est la meilleure preuve de l'utilité et de l'importance de son travail et de l'intérêt toujours croissant qui se manifeste dans tout ce qui regarde l'Amérique Latine, ère qui a été inaugurée par les visites que M. ROOT, secrétaire d'État et Président du Conseil d'Administration a faites dans l'Amérique du Sud et au Mexique. Le volume de la correspondance est maintenant quatre fois plus grand qu'il ne l'était il y a un an et on y répond avec le plus grand soin quoique le personnel du Bureau n'ait point été augmenté d'une manière permanente. Les registres de correspondance à l'arrivée et au départ, consultés de temps à autre, montrent la grande étendue de son travail. On peut dire sans exagération que le commerce fait entre les Républiques Américaines s'est grandement accru par les renseignements donnés et l'aide prêté par le Bureau à des manufacturiers, marchands, exportateurs et importateurs, non seulement aux États-Unis, mais encore dans tous les autres pays de l'Union Internationale. Par exemple, plus de cent maisons de fabrication et d'exportation des États-Unis qui n'avaient aucun rapport avec les Républiques de l'Amérique Latine se sont décidées par suite des renseignements et conseils du Bureau, à entrer en relations avec ces dernières; d'un autre côté, un nombre correspondant d'hommes d'affaires de l'Amérique Latine ont pris un grand développement de leur commerce avec les États-Unis. On remarque d'une manière toute particulière dans la correspondance le nombre de lettre reçues d'universités et de collèges, de professeurs et d'étudiants et aussi de bibliothécaires demandant les conseils, la coopération et l'aide du Bureau pour développer l'étude de l'histoire et des progrès des nations Latino-Américaines et des langues espagnole et portugaise. De cette manière, le Bureau a procuré à plus de 50 grandes bibliothèques dans toutes les parties des États-Unis des listes de livres au sujet de l'Amérique Latine et il a donné à des centaines d'etudiants des renseignements de nature à faciliter les études qu'ils poursuivaient.

Beaucoup de touristes et de voyageurs qui, jusqu'ici n'ont visité que l'Europe et l'Orient, ont demandé au Bureau des renseignements au sujet des routes à suivre pour se rendre dans l'Amérique du Sud et des lignes de vapeurs communiquant avec cette partie du monde. Ceci montre clairement qu'il y a une augmentation sensible dans le nombre de personnes voyageant dans ces pays. On remarque la même tendance parmi les habitants de l'Amérique Latine qui préfèrent à visiter les États-Unis au lieu d'aller en Europe. On l'a vue tout récemment par le voyage que cinquante Brésiliens viennent de faire aux États-Unis. D'après les registres de la correspondance à

l'arrivée et au départ on voit que le nombre des lettres s'élève en moyenne à 2,000 par mois. On les classe soigneusement et les renseignements qu'on a pu se procurer sont conservés de manière à ce qu'on puisse les consulter à tout instant. La nature des demandes de renseignements qui sont parvenues au Bureau depuis le commencement de l'hiver fait voir non seulement qu'on s'intéresse beaucoup plus à tout ce qui touche l'Amérique Latine, mais encore que les manufacturiers et commerçants des États-Unis désirent jouir aussi de ce qu'on appelle en "langue commerciale" le bon vouloir de l'Amérique Latine. En ce moment il est difficile pour le Bureau de fournir certains renseignements statistiques et autres données spéciales dignes de foi sur l'Amérique Latine par suite du manque de renseignements dû, d'un côté à la rareté et quelquefois au manque de données officielles latino-américaines et de l'autre au nombre restreint d'employés spéciaux qui devraient consacrer tout leur temps à dresser des tableaux synoptiques pour y inscrire et y comparer les données qu'on reçoit à la bibliothèque.

INTÉRÊT GÉNÉRAL POUR TOUT CE QUI REGARDE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

Pour prouver l'intérêt général qui se manifeste au sujet du travail du Bureau, le Directeur désire simplement faire savoir qu'il a été invité par plusieurs universités, chambres de commerce et différentes organisations dans toutes les parties des Etats-Unis pour faire des conférences sur l'histoire, le développement et les conditions actuelles des Républiques latino-américaines. Autant que le travail du Bureau le lui permettait, il a accepté ces invitation parce qu'elles offrent le meilleur moyen de renseigner ceux qui s'intéressent à tout ce qui a trait à l'Amérique Latine. Les principaux journaux illustrés et autres et les revues les plus en vogue des Etats-Unis ont aussi demandé au Directeur de vouloir bien préparer des articles sur l'Amérique Latine et il a fait tout son possible pour y répondre, car il pense que c'est le meilleur moyen de faire connaître les progrès faits par les Républiques Américaines à un très grand nombre de personnes qui autrement n'auraient que des renseignements vagues et sans valeur. Les renseignements pris au Bureau montrent que depuis le 1er janvier 1907 le Directeur a reçu plus de 300 demandes de ce genre.

AGRANDISSEMENT DE LA SPHÈRE D'ACTION DU BUREAU ET AUGMENTATION DE SON TRAVAIL.

Le Directeur porte son attention d'une manière toute spéciale sur l'agrandissement de la sphère d'action du Bureau et sur l'augmentation de son travail suivant les décisions prises à la Troisième Conférence Pan-américaine tenue à Rio de Janeiro pendant l'été de l'année

1906. Bien que pour se conformer à ces décisions, il se soit déjà décidé à faire beaucoup de changements et à augmenter le travail du Bureau, il s'est vu forcé de toute nécessité à procéder lentement dans cette voie jusqu'à ce que le Bureau soit assuré de sommes plus importantes pour son maintien. Il sera impossible de mettre à exécution d'une manière complète les plans de la Troisième Conférence Pan-américaine avant que les différents Gouvernements n'aient doublé leurs allocations comme le Conseil d'Administration l'a décidé à l'unanimité dans sa réunion du mois de mai. Un certain nombre de Gouvernements ont déjà signifié leur adhésion à cette augmentation et le Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis l'a soumise au Congrès, mais si elle est votée, elle ne sera disponible qu'en juillet 1908. Sur les vingt et une Républiques qui contribuent au maintien du Bureau, il y en a sept qui n'ont pas fini de payer leurs quotes-parts pour les années écoulées. La somme due par ces différents pays s'élève à $8,692.17. On espère que ces restes à recouvrer seront payés d'ici peu et que le Bureau pourra ainsi utiliser cette source de revenus dont il a été privé jusqu'ici.

Dans son plan général de réforme, la Troisième Conférence Pan-américaine a compris la création d'un service spécial pour le commerce, les douanes et les statistiques commerciales; le Directeur soumettra prochainement un projet pour sa mise à exécution, ce qui amènera sans aucun doute une augmentation considérable dans le chapitre des dépenses. Il y a une autre décision portant sur l'étude des systèmes monétaires des Gouvernements américains et la préparation d'un rapport à soumettre à la prochaine Conférence. Quoique la plus grande partie de ce dernier travail puisse se faire par l'entremise des différents Gouvernements, il faudra cependant un employé spécial pour réunir les renseignements envoyés par les divers pays et préparer le rapport à soumettre à la prochaine Conférence.

Voici encore d'autres décisions qui ont été prises à la même Conférence; on devra:

1°, Recueillir et classer d'une manière durable et utile les renseignements qu'on se sera procurés sur les ressources naturelles, les travaux publics en projet, les conditions légales sous lesquelles on peut obtenir des Gouvernments, américains des concessions de terres, de mines et de forêts; 2°, Etudier les lois qui régissent les concessions publiques dans les différents pays de l'Amérique pour faire connaître aux Gouvernements américains les démarches et arrangements qui seraient les meilleurs pour contribuer au progrès industriel et à la mise en exploitation des ressources naturelles des Républiques du continent, de manière que ces renseignements puissent être communiqués à la prochaine Conférence Pan-américaine; 3°, Étudier avec le plus

grand soin, le plan du chemin de fer intercontinental et s'assurer de ce que les différents Gouvernments feront en matière de concessions de terrains, subventions, garantie d'intérêt sur capital placé, exemption de droit sur le matériel roulant et les matériaux de construction et toutes les autres concessions qu'il serait bon d'accorder; 4°, Recueillir et étudier tous les renseignements qui pourraient servir à l'établissement d'un projet renfermant les bases nécessaires à un arrangement qu'on jugerait bon de faire avec une ou plusieurs compagnies de bateaux à vapeur afin d'établir et de maintenir des lignes de navigation reliant les principaux ports des pays américains; 5°, Faire entrevoir aux Gouvernements représentés à la Troisième Conférence Pan-américaine que dans le but d'améliorer les moyens de communication et de faciliter le commerce, ils devraient conclure des traités parmi eux à l'effet d'établir, autant que possible, un service rapide de communications par chemins de fer, paquebots à vapeur et lignes telégraphiques; faire aussi des conventions postales pour l'envoi d'échantillons de manière à ce que les marchandises et les choses destinées à la réclame commerciale puissent circuler avec rapidité, économie, etc.; 6°, Établir d'autres genres de travail, ce qui ne peut être fait qu'en augmentant d'une manière considérable le personnel et les sommes destinées au Bureau, quoiqu'on ait déjà pris des mesures préliminaires à cet effet autant que le permettent les ressources du Bureau dans les conditions actuelles.

OBSERVATIONS GÉNÉRALES.

I. À la réunion que tiendra le Conseil d'Administration en décembre ou en janvier le Directeur remettra un rapport spécial au sujet de certains changements dans le personnel du Bureau et dans les appointements de ses membres, il contiendra aussi un projet de sa réorganisation.

II. La Conférence des représentants du Centre-Amérique pour conclure un traité de paix dont le protocole a été signé le 16 novembre, tiendra ses séances dans le bâtiment du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines. On prépare tout le second étage pour qu'elle puisse y tenir ses séances et tout sera prêt le 11 novembre.

III. À la dernière réunion du Conseil d'Administration on a demandé au Directeur de préparer un rapport spécial sur les manuels publiés par le Bureau. Dans ce but, il a recueilli des données de différents pays et les a consultées pour trouver la méthode la plus pratique à suivre. Ses conclusions seront soumises prochainement au Conseil Administration.

IV. Les Gouvernements latino-américains, doivent savoir qu'il est de leur intérêt d'envoyer au Bureau ou à la Bibliothèque de Christophe Colomb, par l'intermédiaire de leurs ambassades et de leurs légations *à Washington*, les dernières publications et journaux officiels, car sans

cela, le Bureau, malgré tous ses efforts, se trouverait dans l'impossibilité de leur aider et de remplir les devoirs qui lui incombent.

V. La Troisième Conférence Pan-américaine a demandé la nomination de comités internationaux dans chaque pays pour aider le Bureau a obtenir de ces Gouvernements l'approbation des différentees vœux votés dans la Conférence. Il est à souhaiter que les membres du Conseil d' Administration fassent leur possible pour que leurs Gouvernements respectifs consentent à nommer ces comités, le Bureau ayant besoin de leur coopération pour mettre à exécution ses projets de réorganisation et pour préparer le travail de la prochaine conférence.

VI. Le Bureau Sanitaire International qui a pour président M. WALTER WYMAN, Chirurgien Général du Service de la Santé Publique et des Hôpitaux de la Marine des États-Unis, et qui poursuit ses travaux sous les auspices du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, fait des préparatifs pour la Troisième Conférence Sanitaire Internationale qui aura lieu à Mexico pendant la première semaine du mois de décembre 1907. Environ dix républiques ont signifié leur intention d'envoyer des délégués et tout porte à croire maintenant à la réussite de cette conférence.

VII. Le titre officiel du Bureau (Bureau International des Républiques Américaines) étant d'une longueur démesurée, il a semblé bon d'employer chaque fois qu'on le pourra le terme, "Pan-Américain" qui le décrit si bien et qui semble compréhensif et favorisé du public. C'est le seul mot dans la langue anglaise qui donne brièvement une idée de la nature du Bureau. Il est bien entendu que le titre officiel restera le même mais pour l'emploi général et ordinaire, cette abréviation est évidemment la meilleure qu'on ait pu trouver.

VIII. Afin de faire remarquer le bâtiment actuel où se trouve le Bureau International et de l'indiquer à ceux qui ont affaire dans ses bureaux, on a arboré au-dessus du bâtiment une simple enseigne. Ce n'est en aucune façon un drapeau et il ne doit pas être considéré comme tel, toutefois pour lui donner un caractère distinctif, il porte les couleurs qu'on trouve dans les drapeaux des Républiques Américaines. Le premier dessin portant les lettres "I. B. of A. R." ce qui voulait dire Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, mais on les a si peu comprises qu'on y a substitué "Pan American Bureau" que tout le monde peut lire et comprendre. On n'a mis que Pan-Américain parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de place pour le titre officiel du Bureau.

COMPTABILITÉ.

RECETTES ET DÉPENSES DU BUREAU.

Comme les prévisions du budget pour l'année fiscale commençant le 1er juillet 1908, ont été soumises dans un rapport du Directeur au Conseil d'Admistration dans sa séance du 1er mai 1907, et que ce budget et *ses prévisions* ont été dûment approuvés par un vote du Conseil

d'Administration, on ne les mentionnera pas dans ce rapport. Toutefois on trouvera ci-joint un compte détaillé des recettes et dépenses du Bureau pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1907. On voit en les examinant qu'au 1er juillet 1907, il y avait un solde de $18,169.99 en faveur du Bureau. Comme cette balance pourrait faire croire qu'il n'est pas nécessaire d'augmenter les quotes-parts des différents Gouvernements, on doit se rappeler que cette somme se compose presque entièrement de quotes-parts arriérées qui ont été payées pendant l'année et qu'on ne doit pas comprendre dans les prévisions régulières des recettes et dépenses du Bureau. Cette balance aidera cette institution à commencer des travaux qui autrement auraient été retardés d'un an.

Recettes et dépenses pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1907.

RECETTES.

Allocation annuelle des Etats-Unis			$36,000.00
Balance provenant des ventes, loyers, etc., au 1er juillet 1906	$1,467.61		
Sommes reçues des Républiques de l'Amérique Latine en paiement de leurs quotes-parts pour différentes années	$25,154.80		
Sommes provenant de la vente de publications	1,715.99		
Balance en banque au 1er juillet 1906	784.21		
		27,654.60	
			29,122.41
Total des recettes			65,122.41

DÉPENSES.

Prises sur l'allocation annuelle, 1906	$36,000.00	
Prises sur les recettes provenant de ventes, loyers, etc	10,952.42	
		46,952.42
Balance au 1er juillet 1907		18,169.99

Bordereau détaillé des dépenses pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1907.

	Prises sur l'allocation annuelle de 1907.	Prises sur les recettes provenant des ventes, loyers, etc.	Total.
Appointements du personnel	$31,015.30	$2,235.28	$33,250.58
Loyer	2,200.00	.....	2,200.00
Fourniture de Bureau	138.95	778.80	917.75
Bibliothèque	641.14	1,362.26	2,003.40
Frais de poste	50.00	282.50	332.50
Ameublement	249.43	458.14	707.57
Frais d'impression (imprimeries particulières)	11.07	887.46	898.53
Frais divers	1,694.11	4,947.98	6,642.09
Total	36,000.00	10,952.42	46,952.42

Mémoire de l'Imprimerie Nationale pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1907.

Allocation du Congrès pour frais d'impression et de reliure	$20,000.00
Allocation additionnelle faite par le Congrès pour frais d'impression et de reliure (disponible jusqu'au 30 juin 1906)	6,000.00
	26,000.00
Total des mémoires remis pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1907	25,793.00
Reste à l'avoir	206.61

On doit encore à l'Imprimerie Nationale pour travail fait pendant l'année fiscale 1905–6, la somme de $2,406.34. On n'a pas pu prendre cette somme sur l'allocation de 1906–7, parce que cette allocation ne peut être employée que pour le travail fait dans l'année fiscale pour laquelle elle est faite.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Messieurs, votre obéissant serviteur,

JOHN BARRETT,
Directeur.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE CHRISTOPHE COLOMB.

On trouvera ci-joint le rapport sur la Bibliothèque de Christophe Colomb pour l'année 1906–7, préparé pour le Directeur par M. CHARLES E. BABCOCK, bibliothécaire intérimaire.

RAPPORT ANNUEL SUR LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE CHRISTOPHE COLOMB, 1906–7.

Le nombre des livres et des publications de la Bibliothèque de Christophe Colomb a beaucoup augmenté dans le courant de l'année écoulée, ce qui montre qu'un grand nombre des pays formant l'Union Internationale se conforment aux décisions prises par les Deuxième et Troisième Conférences Internationales Américaines disant que chacun de ces pays doit y déposer deux exemplaires de toutes les publications officielles qu'ils auront fait paraître.

Bien qu'on n'ait point reçu de dons de livres importants venant de la part d'un pays en particulier, comme cela a eu lieu dans les années précédentes, on voit, d'après les renseignements de la Bibliothèque, qu'il y a eu une augmentation de 1,644 volumes et brochures, ce qui dépasse de 377 volumes la plus grande augmentation qu'il y ait eu jusqu'ici. Et comme ces livres viennent de tous les pays, il est facile de voir l'accroissement d'intérêt qui se manifeste en faveur de cette Bibliothèque. On a demandé à la Bibliothèque un si grand nombre de listes de livres, de cartes et de renseignements de toutes sortes depuis le nouveau mouvement qui s'est manifesté en faveur des Républiques Latino-américaines immédiatement après la Troisième Conférence Internationale Américaine, que la plus grande partie du temps du personnel spécial affecté à la Bibliothèque a été consacré à répondre aux demandes, ce qui l'a mis dans l'impossibilité de finir le catalogue de la Bibliothèque, de s'occuper de son administration proprement dite ainsi que du travail du Bureau.

Jusqu'à ce jour, on a fait les fiches du catalogue d'après les noms d'auteurs, les titres, les sujets. On a fait aussi des fiches analytiques et instructives sur les Républiques du Brésil, du Pérou, du Chili et de Panama. On a catalogué, classifié et arrangé complètement tous les livres nouveaux arrivés à la Bibliothèque et on a fait des tables *pour beaucoup de* publications régulières.

On vient d'achever une liste de toutes les œuvres qui se trouvent dans la Bibliothèque ayant trait à l'histoire et à la description de l'Amérique Latine ainsi qu' une liste abrégée des articles parus dans les revues. Cette liste est maintenant sous presse et on espère pouvoir la distribuer avant peu.

Pendant l'année qui vient de s'écouler, la Bibliothèque a reçu 2,545 volumes et brochures de toutes provenances. Le tableau suivant montre la provenance de ces publications et les pays dont elles parlent:

Pays.	Provenant de dons et d'échanges.		Provenant d'achat.		Revues périodiques reliées.	Doubles.	
	Volumes.	Brochures.	Volumes.	Brochures.		Volumes.	Brochures.
République Argentine	43	28	6	2	13	22	48
Bolivie	41	26	1	.....	.....	7	9
Brésil	68	26	10	5	12	27	.....
Chili	38	17	3	.....	16	13	14
Colombie	48	26	3	1	16	11	10
Costa Rica	64	27	.....	.....	2	6	10
Cuba	23	21	5	.....	8	9	30
République Dominicaine	4	14	8	.....	1	1	.....
Equateur	24	15	3	1	2	.....	10
Angleterre	10	2	.....	.....	8	.....	4
Guatémala	3	5	3	1	1	.....	.....
Haïti	2	.....	7	1	1	.....	.....
Honduras	2	12	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mexique	132	105	15	6	20	42	8
Nicaragua	13	7	4	1	.....	13	3
Panama	6	13	2	1	1	2	8
Paraguay	3	10	1	.....	.....	1	2
Pérou	30	18	2	1	5	.....	1
Salvador	3	7	.....	.....	2	.....	1
Etats-Unis	78	46	21	.....	4	121	329
Zone du Canal	5	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	28	12	1	2	.....	45	21
Vénézuela	30	16	26	2	2	45	5
Pays divers	48	45	71	3	46	15	17
Totaux	746	507	204	27	160	380	521

RÉSUMÉ.

Provenant de dons et d'échanges (746 volumes et 507 brochures)	1,253
Provenant d'achats (204 volumes et 27 brochures)	231
Revues périodiques reliées	160
Total	1,644
Doubles (380 volumes et 521 brochures)	901
Acquisitions totales	2,545

L' inventaire que l'on a fait des livres et brochures de la Bibliothèque au commencement de l'année montre qu'il y a—

Volumes[a]	8,938	
Brochures	4,281	
		13,393
Reçus cette année		1,644
Total actuellement dans la Bibliothèque		14,983

[a] En faisant la comparaison entre le nombre total des volumes et brochures dans la Bibliothèque l'année dernière et cette année, on voit une différence qu'on explique par le fait que depuis l'établissement de la Bibliothèque les revues et sections de volumes publiées en séries ont été comptées comme des livres entiers, tandis que maintenant on ne compte le volume que lorsqu'il est complet et relié.

Cartes:	
Dans la Bibliothèque à la date du dernier rapport	538
Reçues pendant l'année	57
Nombre total de cartes	595
Atlas:	
Dans la Bibliothèque à la date du dernier rapport	40
Reçus pendant l'année	8
Nombre total d'atlas	48
Fiches:	
Nombre fait pendant l'année pour livres et cartes	6,789
Fiches imprimées de la Bibliothèque du Congrès	1,101
(y compris les doubles et fiches de renseignements)	1,281
Nombre total de fiches ajoutées au catalogue	9,171

AUTRES ARTICLES.

La collection de photographies s'est augmentée de 694 vues.

Pendant l'année on a fait relier 445 volumes et brochures.

La Bibliothèque est abonnée en ce moment à 30 journaux quotidiens, hebdomadaires et mensuels.

Pendant l'année on a reçu 27,187 journaux, et revues quotidiens, hebdomadaires et mensuels.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'hommage de mes sentiments les plus respectueux.

CHARLES E. BABCOCK,
Bibliothécaire intérimaire.

A l'Honorable JOHN BARRETT,
Directeur du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1418 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois d'octobre 1907, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1906. Il donne aussi un tableau des dix mois finissant au mois d'octobre 1907, en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il

d'exécution des travaux, car ce serait la désorganisation inévitable des conditions existantes, un arrêt dans le progrès du travail, une augmentation de dépenses et une prolongation de temps pour achever le canal.

"L'ingénieur en chef et ses subordonnés, qui sont tous de la partie, sont fermement convaincus que le canal à écluses d'un niveau de 85 pieds qu'ils construisent maintenant est le meilleur qu'on puisse désirer. Quelques-uns d'entre eux avaient certains doutes à ce sujet quand ils sont arrivés dans l'Isthme, mais à mesure que le travail s'est avancé sous leur direction, leurs doutes se sont complètement dissipés. Quoiqu'ils puissent se décider à faire quelques changements de peu d'importance dans le cours des travaux, ils sont unanimes à approuver le plan général. Ils croient que l'on aura ainsi un canal pouvant remplir le but proposé et bien supérieur sous tous les rapports à un canal à niveau. Je suis aussi de leur avis.

"SERVICE POSTAL MARITIME.

"J'attire surtout votre attention sur l'état peu satisfaisant de notre service des postes avec l'étranger. A cause du manque de lignes de navigation américaines, ce service se fait principalement par l'intermédiaire des lignes étrangères, et en ce qui concerne en particulier l'Amérique du Centre et l'Amérique du Sud il se fait d'une manière à être un sérieux obstacle à l'extension de notre commerce.

"A mon avis le temps est venu de travailler sérieusement à rendre notre service postal maritime plus conforme à notre récent développement commercial et politique. On s'était bien lancé dans cette voie par le décret postal maritime du 3 mars 1891, et à cette époque même on reconnut que cet acte ne remplissait pas, sous divers rapports, le but qu'on s'était proposé. Depuis lors les événements se sont succédé rapidement dans notre histoire. Nous possédons maintenant les îles Sandwich, nous avons acquis les Philippines ainsi que d'autres îles de moindre importance dans le Pacifique. Nous poursuivons sans interruption le grand travail qui doit unir à l'endroit connu sous le nom de l'Isthme de Panama les eaux de l'Atlantique et du Pacifique. Les Etats-Unis peuvent envisager sur mer un avenir digne de leurs traditions passées, ce qui semblait presque impossible il y a une douzaine d'années.

"Comme premier pas dans cette voie et comme chose la plus pratique en ce moment, je recommande le décret du mois de mai 1891 au sujet du service postal maritime en y ajoutant certains articles. Le principe et le but que l'on se proposait d'atteindre par ce décret, ont longtemps résisté aux attaques des critiques. Il était basé sur l'obligation d'un grand pouvoir maritime, obligations reconnues

d'une manière indiscutable par notre propre pays, aussi bien que par les autres nations qui sont entrées dans la même voie depuis les premiers temps de la navigation à vapeur. Voici en quelques mots en quoi consistent ces obligations: le devoir d'une puissance de première classe est de transporter son courrier maritime autant que possible par l'intermédiaire de ses propres navires et de faire de ces vapeurs à grande vitesse servant au transport postal maritime ainsi que de leurs équipages des auxiliaires précieux pour sa flotte de guerre. De plus, la construction de vapeurs de cette catégorie maintiendrait la bonne condition des chantiers où l'on doit construire les navires de guerre.

"On est justifiable en employant les fonds publics pour faire face à des dépenses aussi nécessaires au Gouvernement, et il n'est pas utile d'insister sur les avantages qui découleront de la mise à exécution de ces obligations publiques qui sont si pressantes, quoiqu'ils soient d'un grand poids dans la balance. En effet, notre commerce extérieur, la construction des navires, les armateurs et la navigation en général en profiteront énormément.

"La seule question sérieuse qui se présente est de savoir si nous pouvons en ce moment améliorer notre service postal maritime comme il devrait l'être. Il n'y a aucun doute à ce sujet, d'après les rapports du Ministre des Postes. Pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1907 les recettes provenant de timbres-poste sur les dépêches échangées avec les pays étrangers autres que le Canada et le Mexique, se sont élevées à $6,579,043.48, soit $3,637,226.81 de plus que les dépenses nécessaires au service, sans compter le prix de transport des dépêches entre les Bureaux de Poste des Etats-Unis auxquels elles sont envoyées ou distribuées. En d'autres termes, le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis qui s'est octroyé le monopole du transport des depêches pour le pays gagne plus de $3,600,000 tout en faisant un service bon marché et loin d'être entièrement satisfaisant. À mon avis, on devrait consacrer ce gain à améliorer notre puissance maritime de manière à ce que le prestige qu'elle impose se trouve augmenté de la manière la plus avantageuse.

"Le pays sait parfaitement combien notre marine est insuffisante quand il s'agit de gagner les ports des grandes Républiques amies de l'Amérique du Sud. Quand le projet de loi sur la construction de navires a été rejeté nous avons perdu notre seule ligne de vapeurs allant en Australasie, et cette perte sur le Pacifique a sérieusement gêné les habitants des îles Sandwich et a complètement privé les îles Samoa de communications régulières avec la côte du Pacifique. Dans l'année le détroit de Puget a perdu plus de la moitié (4 sur 7) de ses vapeurs américains faisant le commerce avec l'Orient.

"Pour se conformer au décret de 1891, nous payons maintenant $4 [illegible] mille (de 5,280 pieds) à l'aller aux paquebots postes américains

faisant 20 nœuds à l'heure, qui sont construits d'après les plans de la marine et pouvant être convertis en croiseurs avec un équipage américain. Les paquebots de cette classe font exclusivement le commerce transatlantique avec New-York. On ne peut payer que $2 le mille aux vapeurs faisant de 16 à 20 nœuds, et c'est de navires de cette dernière classe dont nous avons besoin pour faire face aux exigences du service postal dans l'Amérique du Sud, en Asie, (y compris les Philippines) et en Australie. Je propose donc de la manière la plus pressante qu'on fasse pour le service postal maritime un simple amendement au décret de 1891 qui puisse autoriser le Ministre des Postes à faire des arrangements comme il l'entendra, pour le transport des dépêches dans les Républiques de l'Amérique du Sud, en Asie, aux Philippines et en Australie, à un taux ne dépassant pas $4 le mille pour des paquebots faisant 16 nœuds et plus, en tenant compte bien entendu des restrictions mentionnées et des obligations imposées par le décret de 1891.

"Le gain de $3,600,000 dont on a déjà parlé couvrira entièrement le maximum des dépenses annuelles occasionnées par cette proposition, et on espère que plus tard il contribuera à l'établissement des lignes dont on a tant besoin. De cette manière on pourra sans nouveau principe s'acquitter avec de bons résultats de fonctions publiques qu'on ne fait pas du tout ou dont on ne s'acquitte qu'à demi.

"ATTITUDE DES ÉTATS-UNIS ENVERS LES AUTRES NATIONS.

"Dans ses rapports avec les nations étrangères l'attitude constante de notre pays a été celle qu'un homme fort qui se respecte, aurait envers ceux avec lesquels il est appelé à vivre. C'est-à-dire que notre but est d'aider d'autres nations d'une manière désintéressée toutes les fois qu'on peut le faire sagement sans avoir l'air de se mêler des choses qui ne nous regardent pas; de faire en sorte d'agir en bons voisins et en même temps de façon à faire voir d'une manière évidente que nous n'avons pas l'intention de nous en faire imposer.

"La seconde conférence internationale de la paix s'est réunie à La Haye le 15 juin dernier, et elle est restée en session jusqu'au 18 octobre. Pour la première fois les représentants de presque tous les pays du monde civilisé se sont réunis pour discuter d'une manière paisible et amicale sur les moyens que l'on pourrait employer pour diminuer les sujets de guerre et amoindrir ainsi ses effets désastreux.

"Bien que les décisions prises dans le cours de la conférence ne soient allées en aucune façon aussi loin que les plus optimistes auraient pu l'espérer, on a cependant pris des mesures importantes sous

beaucoup de rapports et l'on a discuté tous les articles du programme si complètement et si soigneusement que l'on est autorisé à croire aux progrès sensibles faits pour en arriver à des décisions plus importantes dans l'avenir.

"On s'est mis d'accord sur treize articles contenant les conclusions définitives auxquelles on en était arrivé et l'on a adopté des propositions montrant les progrès faits sur certains articles où l'on ne s'était pas encore mis d'accord d'une manière suffisamment complète pour les mettre en vigueur.

"Les délégués des Etats-Unis avaient reçu des instructions pour se ranger du côté de l'arbitrage obligatoire, favoriser l'établissement d'une cour d'arbitrage permanente afin de tenir des audiences judiciaires où l'on déciderait les causes internationales; prohiber la force armée pour recouvrer les dettes soi-disant contractées par des Gouvernements envers des citoyens d'autres pays jusqu'à ce que les arbitres aient décidé le montant de la dette, la date de l'échéance et le mode de paiement; respecter l'inviolabilité de la propriété privée sur mer, avoir meilleure entente au sujet des droits des neutres et limiter les armements, si toutefois on se décidait à prendre certaines mesures pour arriver à cette fin.

"On a fait plusieurs pas importants au sujet du règlement, à l'amiable, des différends internationaux. D'abord au sujet de l'arbitrage obligatoire. Quoique les membres de la Conférence n'aient point réussi à s'entendre d'une manière unanime sur les détails d'un projet pour l'arbitrage obligatoire, ils ont décidé à ce qui suit à l'unanimité:

"'1°. L'acceptation en principe de l'arbitrage obligatoire.

"'2°. La déclaration que certains différends, et principalement ceux qui ont rapport à l'interprétation et à l'application des clauses conventionnelles internationales, sont susceptibles d'être soumis à l'arbitrage obligatoire sans restriction.'

"Quand on pense qu'il y a eu 32 voix contre 9 en faveur du traité définitif d'arbitrage obligatoire qui avait été proposé, il ne peut pas y avoir le moindre doute que la grande majorité des pays du monde entier ne soient arrivés au point de se rallier, pour ainsi dire, aux principes sur lesquels les membres de la Conférence se sont mis d'accord à l'unanimité.

"Le second pas fait en avant, et qui est d'une très grande importance, est au sujet de la décision qui a trait à l'emploi de la force armée pour le recouvrement des dettes contractées. J'appelle votre attention d'une manière toute particulière sur les paragraphes de mon message du mois de décembre 1906 à ce sujet, et sur les décisions prises à la Troisième Conférence Internationale Américaine de Rio de Janeiro pendant l'été de 1906. Voici la décision adoptée à ce sujet

par la Conférence, telle qu'elle a été proposée par les délégués américains:

"'Pour éviter entre les nations des conflits armés d'origine purement pécuniaire survenant à la suite de dettes contractées et réclamées au gouvernement d'un pays par le Gouvernement d'un autre comme étant dues à ses nationaux, les pouvoirs signataires s'engagent à ne point avoir recours à la force armée pour le recouvrement de dettes de cette nature.

"Cependant cette clause ne sera valable que si l'Etat débiteur refuse une offre d'arbitrage ou la laisse sans réponse, ou bien encore dans le cas où il accepterait, s'il met dans l'impossibilité de rédiger les termes de soumission, ou, enfin, si après arbitrage il ne se conforme pas au jugement rendu.'

"De plus, il est décidé que l'arbitrage qu'on a ici en vue, sera conforme à la procédure du chapitre 3 de la Convention pour le règlement à l'amiable des différends internationaux, adoptée à La Haye et qu'il déterminera la validité, le montant de la dette, l'époque et le mode de paiement dans le cas où il n'y aurait point d'arrangement entre les parties.

"Si l'on avait suivi cette marche dans le passé, il y aurait eu beaucoup moins d'injustice et d'extortions, et je suis certain que ses effets à l'avenir seront très salutaires.

"En troisième lieu, on a amendé et perfectionné la convention de 1899 au sujet du règlement à l'amiable des différends internationaux et spécialment les articles ajoutés aux passages de cette convention relatifs aux commissions d'enquête. L'existence de ces règlements a permis aux gouvernements russe et anglais d'éviter la guerre, malgré le soulèvement de l'opinion publique au moment de l'incident du banc Dogger et la nouvelle convention que la Conférence a établie donne un effet pratique à l'expérience que l'on a acquise dans cette enquête.

"Enfin, on a fait des progrès sensibles pour créer un tribunal judiciaire permanent destiné à décider les causes internationales. Il y a eu une très grande discussion quand on a parlé de l'établissement de cette cour, mais à la fin, l'entente a été générale en faveur de sa création. La Conférence a recommandé aux pouvoirs signataires l'adoption d'un projet sur lequel elle s'était mise d'accord pour l'organisation de la cour, ne laissant à décider que la manière dont on devait choisir les juges, question que le temps et les bonnes dispositions dans lesquelles on se trouvera résoudront facilement.

"COUR INTERNATIONALE POUR DÉTERMINER LA VALIDITÉ DES PRISES DE GUERRE.

"La création d'une cour internationale pour déterminer la validité des prises de guerre a été d'une très grande importance. On a réglé en détail l'établissement, l'organisation et la procédure de cette cour. Tous ceux qui se rappellent à combien d'injustices nous avons été soumis comme puissance neutre, pendant la première partie du siècle dernier, verront facilement dans cette création le grand pas en avant que le monde fait pour remplacer la force brutale par la raison et la justice. Cette cour ne protégera pas seulement les intérêts des neutres, mais encore c'est un pas fait en avant pour la création d'un tribunal plus important appelé à régler les controverses internationales dont nous venons de parler. L'organisation et le fonctionnement d'un tribunal de ce genre amènera les différents pays à soumettre, sans hésitation à ses décisions, leurs questions internationales, et nous pouvons nous attendre en toute confiance à ce que les résultats de cette soumission amènent un accord universel pour en généraliser l'usage.

"On a adopté un grand nombre de règlements pour réduire les effets désastreux de la guerre et définir les droits et obligations des neutres.

"La Conférence a aussi décidé d'avoir une troisième conférence dans un espace de temps semblable à celui qui s'est écoulé entre la première et la deuxième.

Les délégués des Etats-Unis ont représenté dignement les idées du peuple américain et ils ont maintenu avec fidélité et dévouement l'attitude de notre Gouvernement au sujet de toutes les grandes questions discutées dans le cours de la Conférence.

"Le rapport de la délégation, accompagné de copies authentiques des conventions qui ont été signées, sera, aussitôt sa réception, déposé devant le Sénat qui procédera à son examen.

"Quand on se rappelle combien il est difficile pour une de nos assemblées législatives, composée de citoyens du même pays, parlant la même langue, régie par les mêmes lois et ayant les mêmes coutumes, de pouvoir s'entendre ou même d'obtenir une majorité sur un sujet difficile et important qui lui est proposé pour en faire une loi, il est évident que les représentants de quarante-cinq pays différents parlant un grand nombre de langues différentes, accoutumés à différents modes de procédure, avec des intérêts si divers, qui ont discuté tant de sujets si différents et sont tombés d'accord sur un si grand nombre, méritent la plus grande reconnaissance pour la sagesse, la patience et la modération dont ils ont fait preuve en s'acquittant d'une tâche si ardue. L'exemple de ces discussions si modérées, des ententes et des efforts faits pour s'entendre parmi les représentants des nations du monde entier ayant en eux-mêmes pour les diriger, le

principe de cette obligation si important de chercher à établir la paix, sera certainement d'une grande influence pour accomplir de bons résultats dans les relations internationales de l'avenir.

"AFFAIRES DE CUBA.

"Il y a un an, par suite du mouvement révolutionnaire qui s'est répandu dans Cuba, avec menace pour l'Ile d'un retour immédiat à l'anarchie, les Etats-Unis y ont envoyé une armée et établi un gouvernement provisoire à la tête duquel ils ont placé M. MAGOON avec le titre de gouverneur. La tranquillité la plus parfaite et la prospérité la plus grande sont revenues dans l'Ile par suite de cette action. Nous prenons en ce moment des mesures spéciales pour procéder aux élections dans tout le territoire de l'Ile, et nous avons tout lieu d'espérer que dans le courant de l'année prochaine nous pourrons remettre de nouveau ce pays entre les mains d'un gouvernement choisi par son peuple. Cuba est à notre porte; il est impossible que nous lui permettions de retomber dans la situation d'où nous l'avons retiré.

"Tout ce que nous désirons du peuple cubain, c'est de le voir prospère, se gouverner lui-même de manière à faire naître le contentement, l'ordre et le progrès dans l'Ile, la reine des Antilles, et le seul but poursuivi par notre intervention a été et sera de les aider à accomplir ces résultats.

"RÉSULTATS SATISFAISANTS DE NOTRE AMITIÉ AVEC LE MEXIQUE.

"Sur l'aimable invitation du Président de la République du Mexique, le Secrétaire d'Etat a visité ce pays en septembre et en octobre et il a été reçu partout avec la plus grande déférence et la plus grande hospitalité.

"Il était chargé de la part du Gouvernement des États-Unis de porter à notre voisin du sud l'assurance de notre respect, de notre bonne volonté et du désir que nous avons de faire plus ample connaissance et d'accroître notre amitié. Le Gouvernement et le peuple du Mexique y ont répondu chaleureusement et sincèrement. On n'a épargné aucun effort pour manifester les sentiments les plus amicaux envers les Etats Unis.

"Par suite du voisinage rapproché des deux pays, les rapports qui existent entre le Mexique et les Etats-Unis sont une cause de satisfaction. Nous avons une frontière commune de plus de 1,500 milles, depuis le golfe du Mexique jusqu'au Pacifique. La plus grande partie de cette frontière n'est marquée que par les sables mouvants du Rio Grande. Plusieurs milliers de Mexicains habitent de notre côté de la frontière, et on compte que plus de 40,000 Américains habitent le *territoire* mexicain et que les placements de capitaux américains au *Mexique s'élèvent* à plus de $700,000,000. La prospérité industrielle *et commerciale* extraordinaire du Mexique, est due en grande partie, à

l'entreprise américaine et les Américains en jouissent largement. Le commerce extérieur de la République dépasse déjà $240,000,000 par an, et sur ce montant les deux-tiers des exportations et importations s'échangent avec les Etats-Unis. Par conséquent, de nombreuses questions surviennent nécessairement entre les deux pays. Ces questions sont toujours traitées et réglées dans un esprit de mutuelle courtoisie et de justice. Les Américains faisant le commerce au Mexique sont d'accord à reconnaître qu'on les traite avec bonté et considération et que leurs propriétés et entreprises jouissent de la plus grande sécurité sous la sage administration du grand homme d'Etat qui occupe depuis si longtemps le poste de premier magistrat de cette République. Depuis quelques temps les deux Gouvernements font des efforts pour aider l'Amérique Centrale à attiendre le degré de paix et d'ordre qui a rendu possible la prospérité des pays au nord du continent. Après la signature de la paix entre le Guatémala, le Honduras et le Salvador, célébrée d'après les circonstances décrites dans mon dernier message, la guerre a éclaté entre les Républiques du Nicaragua, du Honduras et du Salvador. Les efforts qu'on a faits pour régler cette nouvelle difficulté ont eu pour résultat de faire accepter la proposition jointe des présidents du Mexique et des Etats-Unis pour une conférence générale de paix de tous les pays de l'Amérique Centrale. Le 17 septembre dernier, les représentants des cinq républiques centro-américaines accrédités à ce Gouvernement ont signé un protocole pour la convocation d'une réunion devant avoir lieu dans la ville de Washington, 'afin de trouver les moyens de conserver les bons rapports entre lesdites Républiques et d'assurer la paix permanente dans ces pays.' Le protocole contient le vœu de voir les présidents des Etats-Unis et du Mexique nommer 'des représentants devant aider au succès de la Conférence par leurs bons et impartiaux offices.' Cette Conférence est maintenant en session et nous lui adressons nos meilleurs vœux et, si elle vient à le désirer, nous sommes prêts à lui donner notre aide amical.

"Un des résultats de la Conférence pan-américaine, qui a eu lieu à Rio de Janeiro pendant l'été de l'année 1906, a été une augmentation sensible dans le travail du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, qui par là même, est devenu d'une plus grande utilité. Cette institution qui compte parmi ses membres toutes les Républiques Américaines et qui réunit tous leurs représentants, fait un travail vraiment important en renseignant les habitants des Etats-Unis sur les autres Républiques et en faisant connaître les Etats-Unis à ces dernières. Sa sphère d'action est en ce moment limitée par des allocations qui avaient été fixées lorsqu'elle faisait un travail sur une plus petite échelle et rendait des services biens moins importants. Je recommande que l'on augmente en proportion du travail du Bureau, l'allocati notre Gouvernement lui accorde."

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